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THE TIMES

Prudence Glynn on fashion from Rome, page 13

oggan appeal for full communion with Rome

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for ediate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- forbidding intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Regulations 'must be set aside'

ford Longley
us Affairs
pondent

one of the most urgent emphatic appeals for unity ever heard, the shop of Canterbury, Dr , challenged the Roman c Church last night to nto full communion with urch of England imme-

oggan, speaking in West- Cathedral in the pre- of Cardinal Hume, came very brink of encourag- glicans and Roman Catho- disregard the Roman ions on intercommunion, that many had already , including himself. The was the activity of God, , and should be legitim-

remarkable passage, Dr seemed almost to be ing personally to be d to Roman Catholic mion, or at least to take a joint service of Holy mion. He coupled that striking confession of s of Anglicanism against Catholicism, a confes- said, that needed to be by an act of communion. aid: "Should I not be —as indeed I now do— e forgiveness of my Catholic friends for the g attitudes of suspicion ldness, even sometimes empt, which character- up to 15 or 20 years d sometimes do still? uld not that confession e sealed in joint parti- in the sacrament of mmunion?"

rchbishop's sermon had pected to be a further his attempt to take by ome of the remaining between the two s.

rst made his plea for Communion services is official visit to the Rome, and the response particularly favourable. weighed the Roman response, he has decided to try to change an Catholic regulations of rhetoric, and by all ncouraging ordinary members to sweep such ns aside.

light he said he had what he wanted to Cardinal Hume "and expressed himself at I should say it, even e is unable to agree ".

sent, Anglicans are not admitted to com- in Roman Catholic and Roman Catholics permitted to receive mmunion at Anglican ceptionally, Anglicans eographical reach of eir own churches may cate in Roman Catho- ies.

, regulations are by impossible to enforce e has been unofficial mmunion in many

ig about such unoffi- ntercommunion Dr said that throughout d men and women, and lay and of both "are refusing to con- Eisunity at what Christ to be the sacrament Roman Catholics had from Anglican priests "the tokens of Christ's passion", and vice versa.

"I have seen this happen", he continued, "and taken part in it, and been deeply moved by it, in Australasia and in other places beyond these islands.

"Order within the Church matters, and encouragement must not be given to the breaking of rules. But I ask: Is the Holy Spirit speaking to the leadership of our churches through the voice of people who see, with a clarity sometimes hidden from our eyes, the scandal of disunity?"

The Church had given more attention to what was forbidden than to what was permitted, he said. "I ask again: Is the Spirit saying to the Church: 'Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbour, draw near with faith —draw near *together* with faith —and take this holy sacrament to your comfort'?"

He had begun by saying that "two great longings burn in my heart as I address you tonight". He preceded his explicit call for joint communion by urging far closer collaboration between tehe Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, recalling that 10 years ago it had been planned that groups of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops in particular areas should meet regularly.

Something had been done to carry out such hopes, he said, "but the process is too slow, in view of the speed with which forces inimical to Christianity press on with their programmes".

This was a matter of "mere obedience to the Lord". The call to missionary activity was weakened—"I had almost said vitiated", Dr Coggan interjected—by disunity.

He asked why it was that the impact of the churches on the world was feeble, the witness they bore muted, and the shared vision blurred. "Can the reason be that we are divided at the deepest point of unity, the sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ? Is this God's judgment on us for failing to grasp this nettle?"

He coupled that with the churches' failure to acknowledge and repent for the way they had behaved towards each other in the past. Sheltering beneath differences of doctrine, of expression, and of explanation, almost buried in the subconscious, was a failure to confess their faults to one another.

He closed his address with the words: "We have talked about the pain of disunity long enough. Now let us act. And in the strength of the Body broken and the Blood outpoured, we will walk in love and we will go in peace."

Anglican thinking is that the remaining doctrinal differences between the two churches are so small compared with the known areas of agreement that unity is already sufficiently present in belief to overcome the Roman Catholic objections.

There is also the hope of Lambeth Palace and elsewhere that the Roman Catholic Church might be forced, by such speeches as yesterday's, to reexamine its position

Visit to Dublin: Dr Coggan will preach in Christ Church Anglican Cathedral in Dublin on April 30

Government keeps its option to order alternative American nuclear power station system

Approval given for two British-built gas-cooled reactors

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Taking nuclear energy decisions of great financial and technological importance, the Government has decided to authorize immediate orders for two British-built advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), for power stations in the late 1980s One will be at Torness in East Lothian.

Also the option of ordering, later, the American-initiated alternative of the pressurized water reactor (PWR) has been retained, although in extremely tentative fashion.

The AGRs are estimated to cost about £650m each to build; and the design studies for the PWR between £30m and £40m until 1982, according to the Department of Energy.

The Government also decided to discontinue work on the steam generated heavy water reactor system on which, the Government said, £145m had been spent so far, mostly at the Winfrith establishment in Dorset. However, details of what would now happen at Winfrith were held back for later discussion.

The expected statement was made in the Commons yesterday with quiet satisfaction by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State of Energy, who disclosed that the battle had "involved greater use of pressures" on him by the nuclear lobbies than any other he had experienced.

Mr Benn was warmly commended by the Opposition Front Bench and by others on both sides of the House, although some Tories maintained that export chances were being abandoned by sticking to the AGR. At that Mr. Benn bristled over what he called a "systematic attack on British technology". He rebuked such a suggestion by Mr Peter Emery, Conservative MP for Honiton, and easily won a similar exchange with Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford. He asked Mr Emery how it could be assumed that other countries would always wan: to be dependent on a single system, and how it could be assumed there would be no further advance in gas-cooled technology.

To Mr Churchill he insisted that no PWR could have been built in Britain at once because none of the competing designs had yet been cleared by the nuclear Inspectorate.

Mr Benn emphasized that by authorizing the generating boards to begin work at once in placing their AGR orders, he was taking no "arid technological decision" but one that provided jobs at once.

The history of costly disasters in nuclear electricity generation, such as the cancellation of the SGHWR system, was on all minds in the Commons, including Mr Benn's. In winning in Cabinet the fight against a firm commitment to the PWR he held that Britain was saving money, as well as giving herself time to decide, by 1982, what mix of systems would then be needed, given her riches in coal and oil.

But he also indicated yesterday that the present bias towards AGRS has its implication for the next momentous nuclear power decision, whether to proceed to the commercial stage with the plutonium producing fast breeder reactor (FBR). The pro-AGR men favour earlier introduction of the FBR than pro-PWR men do (to risk oversimplification).

But Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish National MP for Dundee, East, was worried that the AGR decision might prevent commercialization of the experimental fast breeder at Dounreay. But Mr Benn denied there was any delay at Dounreay, "the most advanced and finest FBR" in the world, and the Government

Continued on page 17, col 1

Rise in sea level could drown coast areas

By Nature-Times News Service:

A rapid five-metre rise in sea level might occur in the next fifty years or so if the trend in fossil fuel consumption persists, according to Dr J. H. Mercer of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University.

Writing in the latest issue of *Nature*, Dr Mercer says that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere performs a similar function to that of glass in a greenhouse. It traps infrared heat and causes a rise in temperature.

Man's activities at present add 0.5 per cent a year to the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and at some time during the next fifty to two hundred years the concentration will be double its present level.

It has been calculated that a doubling of the concentration would lead to a rise in temperature of 2°C in the tropics, 4°C at temperate latitudes, and up to 10°C near the poles. The first ice region to be seriously affected would be the west Antarctic ice sheet, where a temperature rise of 5°C would be required to cause deglaciation.

Dr Mercer says much of Antarctica is covered by ice resting on land above sea level, but most of the west Antarctic ice sheet is grounded in deep water and buttressed by ice shelves. If temperatures should rise, ice shelves might begin to melt, eventually releasing all the ice at present grounded below sea level.

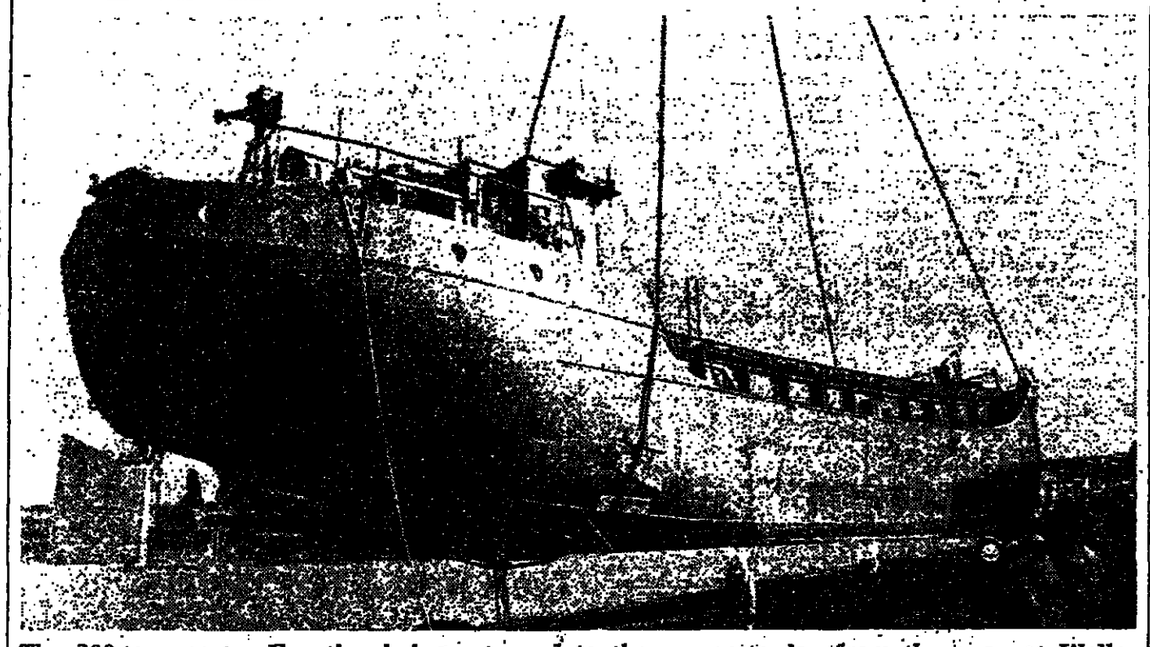
Satellite photographs over the past eight years show that ice shelves close to the present 0°C isotherm have started breaking up. Dr Mercer says deglaciation of west Antarctica would lead to serious dislocations in coastal cities and submergence of such low-lying areas as Florida and the Netherlands.

A Staff Reporter writes: Dr Mercer's predictions were received with scepticism yesterday by Professor Hubert Lamb, Director of the Climatic Research Unit at East Anglia University. He said Dr Mercer was taking an extremely high figure for the rise in temperature that would occur with a further concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Professor Lamb said it was by no means certain that the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was warming the world's temperature. Global mean temperature had in fact fallen from 1950 to 1973 and was possibly still falling. By affecting plant life, both on land and at sea, increased carbon dioxide might well be changing the reflectivity of the Earth's surface and causing temperatures to fall as more heat was reflected.

A rise in sea level of five metres would cause severe flooding in many cities. At present, British sea defences are designed to cope with a rise in sea level of one foot a century, although, after the serious floods earlier this month, they are being reexamined.

London would be particularly vulnerable to flooding if there was a significant rise in sea level.



The 300-ton coaster Function being returned to the sea yesterday from the quay at Wells, Norfolk, where it was deposited by a flood tide during recent gales.

Belize turns down plan to cede part of territory

By Derry Hogue

Mr George Price, Premier of Belize, yesterday rejected out of hand suggestions that his country should cede territory to Guaremala as the price of independence.

His determined stand means that present British plans for giving independence to the Central American colony are bound to fail.

Mr Price, who had flown into London on Tuesday for talks with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, made his position clear at a press conference.

He said the British Government had previously asked him to keep confidential the content of the discussions which had been taking place during the past six months.

But he felt a point had been reached where the British were not going to alter their proposal that Belize should cede the southern region of the colony to mee the long-standing claim of Guatemala.

He revealed that Britain had first suggested that Belize give up a total of about 2,000 square miles of land and seabed territory to Guatemala and had then successively reduced the figure to 1,500 square miles and 1,000 square miles.

Mr Price was not having any of it. "Cession of land will create problems not solve them," he declared.

Mr Price said he had been told it would be difficult for Britain to repel subversive incursions into the colony and, therefore, he was going to ask Caribbean countries to guarantee Belize's security.

The Premier received powerful backing during the day when the national executive of the Labour Party unanimously passed an emergency resolution calling on the Government to support the territorial integrity of Belize. Mr Callaghan supported the resolution.

In the Commons later, Dr Owen admitted that Britain had been urging Belize to cede its southern region, but he said no deal with Guatemala would be made without the approval of the people of Belize.

Leading article, page 15
Parliamentary report, page 7

Scotland Bill defeat for Government

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

An amendment requiring a minimum "yes" vote in the referendum proposed under the Scotland Bill of 40 per cent of the electorate was agreed in the Commons last night in the face of government opposition.

Earlier, Mr Foot was outmanoeuvred by an alliance of Conservative and Labour opponents of devolution when he was forced to withdraw a government motion for a change in allocating time for debates on the Bill.

Suspicion was widespread among MPs that the new timetable was proposed in order to avoid awkward divisions on amendments of the referendum proposals which could have left the devolution legislation in tatters.

Although Mr Foot submitted that he was acting only in the interest of the House with the aim of giving more time for discussion of matters that had not been debated because of the guillotine, MPs were not appeased.

The Commons was alerted by Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington South and Finsbury. Mr Cunningham's amendment requiring a minimum "Yes" vote in the referendum of 40 per cent of the electorate was being suggested by parliamentary psephologists as a proposal so difficult to achieve as effectively to destroy the Bill. Under Mr Foor's motion the guillotine would have fallen before a division would have been held on the 40 per cent minimum.

Mr Pym, leading for the Tories on devolution, protested that the motion for the new timetable was out of order.

Mr Cunningham maintained that there were only two explanations for the Government's motion: skulduggery or stupidity. And, he added, his right honourable friends were not stupid.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Call for taxes based on spending, not income

By Melvyn Westlake

A blueprint for a radical recasting of the British taxation system aimed at abolishing all imposts on savings and eliminating the "poverty trap" is contained in a report published this morning.

The report is the culmination of a two-year investigation by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor James Meade, of Christs College, Oxford, the winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize for Economics.

The private study was undertaken at the request of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

The 11-man committee recommends a fundamental shift from using income as the base of personal direct taxation to one using consumption expenditure. It also suggests a return to the three basic principles of the 1942 Beveridge Report.

Under the Meade Committee proposals, help would be provided to people on low incomes through the adoption of what is called a "New Beveridge" plan.

In addition, a system of progressive taxation on wealth would be introduced which would discriminate in particular against inherited wealth.

The new report represents the first investigation into Britain's tax system for 20 years. It has already been circulated widely

In a separate statement Professor Meade said there was a widespread feeling that the present system of direct taxes contained many anomalies which needed review.

The two outstanding sets of anomaly, in the view of the committee, were the effects of the tax system on yields from savings and the exceedingly high marginal rates of implied tax on some of the lowest incomes—the phenomenon of the "poverty trap".

The poverty trap is caused by the interaction of income taxes and social security benefits. The result of extra tax and the withdrawal of means-tested benefits can mean that low income earners lose 90p from every additional £1 they earn.

To deal with this last problem, the Meade Committee report, called *The Structure and Reform of Direct Taxation*, suggests that tax thresholds should be raised so that a minimum acceptable standard of living is achieved before tax begins to bite.

It also recommends an increase in social security benefits to provide a minimum standard of living, and the replacement of child tax allowances with cash payments of child benefits (as is in fact now taking place) so that low income earners whose pay is insufficient to qualify them for child tax allowances enjoy the same advantages as higher income earners.

The most radical proposal is a shift from an income base to an expenditure base for personal direct taxation.

This would mean that if an individual saved his income instead of consuming it—thereby putting resources back into the productive pool—he would pay less tax.

But the wealthy, who financed high levels of consumption, would pay taxes at a progressively higher rate.

But the effect of this would be that all funds devoted to savings and investment would be free of tax. In this way the system would specially favour small and growing businesses where the main source of funds for capital development comes from personal savings of the owners.

Parallel changes would be made in the taxation of corporations.

However, the report goes on to suggest ways of taxing large capital holdings through an accessions tax, which would help break up large fortunes and, possibly, a progressive wealth tax.

New attempt at reform page 14

Canada calls in Soviet envoy over satellite

From John Best
Ottawa, Jan 25

The External Affairs Department called in Mr Alexander Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador in Ottawa, today and expressed Canada's concern about the Soviet Union's failing to notify it that one of its satellites was falling out of orbit, creating a possible hazard to life and property in Canada.

Mr Yakovlev himself first heard about the incident from Mr Ivan Head, an adviser to Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister. He called the ambassador soon after President Carter advised Mr Trudeau by telephone from Washington that the satellite had been traced on United States radar.

The External Affairs Department addressed a series of technical questions to the Soviet Government through Mr Yakovlev designed to obtain information that would help in the search for debris. Mr Yakovlev promised to pass along the request for information to his Government.

Airborne Canadian and American monitoring teams were today searching an area east of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories looking for possible radioactive contamination from the satellite, Cosmos 954, which tumbled from orbit yesterday morning after being out of control for about a month.

Ground teams were being made ready to retrieve any debris that might be found and clean up radiation, although the chances were considered slight that the satellite had survived its plunge through the atmosphere.

Canadian troops with geiger counters checked the streets of Yellowknife last night and found no sign of contamination. Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The American Government has made every effort to reassure world opinion that there was no danger. It is already clear that in this matter, Russians and Americans are on one side and everyone else is on the other.

The Americans have sent up as many nuclear-powered satellites as the Russians and, although they claim that theirs are much safer, there have been more American accidents than Russian ones.

Our Science Editor writes: The latest estimate of the possible radioactive trail from the satellite is between 185 and 250 miles long. It is made by Professor Heinz Kaminski, who runs the small but influential Institute for Space Observation, at Bochum, West Germany. He says that fall-out from the spacecraft could affect any part of Earth's surface between the Equator and the 52nd parallel north.

If the radioactive plume was created at a height of 30 to 45 miles as he suggests, the few pounds of material will be dispersed to very low levels of contamination before reaching the ground.

Michael Binyon writes from Moscow: All main Moscow newspapers today published Tass's account of the accident.

The statement was unusually prompt, appearing on Tass only five hours after Western news agency reports from Washington.

Size of battery, page 6

n challenge Europe Bill ated in NEC

pt, supported by Mr Benn, of State for Energy, to ask to reconsider their decision a Commons timetable on the Assembly Elections Bill, was it yesterday's meeting of the Party's National Executive . But Mr Benn's suggestion arty should defer its decision er to contest the eventual ctions to the assembly was unanimously

Page 2

murder of lona couple

forced their way into the arcelona of Dr Viola Saurer, former mayor, and murdered his wife in their bedroom. oped a bomb to the mayor's e police believe that it prematurely. The Inter- panish Communist Party, a up, claimed responsibility

Page 5

S African reshuffle

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, has reshuffled his Government, establishing two new departments for African affairs, one for Administration and Development, the other for Education and Training. The term "Bantu" is being dropped. He said that more attention would be given to the education and training of Africans and "numerous improvements" would be introduced in the system

Page 6

1917 army mutiny

Instructors' brutality at an army training camp at Etaples in 1917 led to a mutiny that immobilized 100,000 troops in the week before the start of the Passchendaele offensive, a new book discloses. The leader was shot dead in 1920

Page 4

Gas blast in pub

A gas explosion in the Valiant Trooper public house in Goodge Street, London, injured 11 people. The manager was telephoning the gas board to give warning of a leak when the blast occurred, showering broken glass and furniture across the street

Page 3

£1.5m ransom call

A man claiming to be a member of a non-political group holding Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the Belgian industrialist kidnapped in Paris, telephoned a news agency to demand £1.5m for his release. He asked for the authorities' acceptance to be broadcast in a television news programme

Page 5

Newham move fails

An attempt in the Court of Appeal to compel Labour's national executive to hand control of the Newham, North-East party back to the local membership failed. The executive suspended the constituency's leading committees last October after a prolonged faction fight

Pages 2 and 13

Strike toll: 9,985,000 working days were lost through strikes last year, more than three times the previous year's total

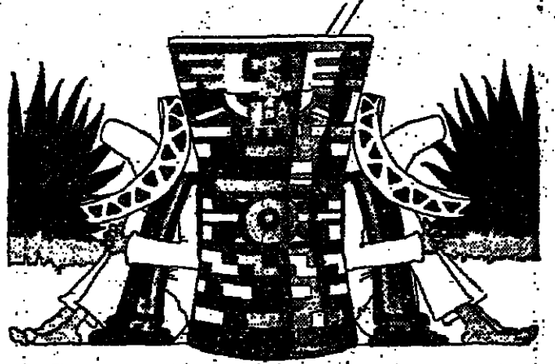
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HOME NEWS

Party leaders fail to support Benn challenge on guillotine

By Michael Hatfield
Our Political Reporter

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday joined in a protest within the Labour Party's National Executive Committee against the Government's decision to unpost a guillitine on the European Assembly Elections Bill. But the move to ask ministers to reconsider their decision, which will be debated in the Commons today, was defeated by 20 votes to 7.

Mr Benn won unanimous suport, however, for his suggestion that the NEC should defer once again its decision on whether the party should contest the assembly elections.

The guillotine protest was initiated by Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton) and Miss Maynard (Sheffield, Brightside), but Mr Foot, Leader of the House, gave a warning that it would be inadvisable for the NEC to interfere in the business of the Parliamentary Labour Party; otherwise, the PLP might want to retaliate by involving itself in NEC business.

Mr Callaghan told his colleagues that there was nothing in the party's constitution to prevent the NEC from dealing with the matter, but over many years there had been a self-denying ordinance by both bodies.

Mr Benn has already told his Cabinet colleagues that he will not be in the division lobbies tonight.

There was no disagreement at Mr Benn's suggestion that the NEC should defer any decision on whether the party should contest the European direct elections. The Prime Minister and other NEC members agreed with his view that there was no urgency because they would not take place this year.

The national executive has had before it since December two motions: one upholding the party conference decision that the party should not participate in the elections, the other grudgingly accepting that the party should officially contest the fight for seats in the European assembly.

In another decision yesterday the NEC decided to set up an inquiry into party organization. The areas to be examined include ways and means of achieving a closer liaison with the trade unions and methods of raising party finance.

There will be a strong emphasis on the links with the unions, for the committee will look at a special membership recruitment campaign aimed at unionists and a drive to increase the numbers who pay the political levy.

The committee will also attempt to determine the best way in which the party and the unions should work together to obtain a larger share of union votes in the next general election.

Appeal over control at Newham fails

By Penny Symon

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has retained control of the Newham, North-East, constituency party after an unsuccessful attempt by one of its members in the Court of Appeal yesterday to reverse an earlier High Court decision.

Last October the NEC suspended the constituency's general and executive committees, as well as its officers. There has been a ong battle between factions in the constituency to gain control of the management committee after thedecision not to readopt Mr Reg Prentice as the local MP. Mr Prentice has now joined the Conservative Party.

Earlier this month Mr Julian Lewis, a party member, tried to obtain in the High Court a temporary injunction that would have meant return of control to the local party.

Yesterday, Lord Dennings, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Ormrod and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane, said the NEC was Labour's "High Command", subject only to the party's annual conference. It was entitled to suspend the Newham committee and officers for the sole purpose of produc-

There was no evidence, as Mr Lewis had contended, that the majority of the NEC had acted to promote the cause of the left wing.

By July last year, because of the battle between the two factions, one led by Mr Lewis and the other by Mr Andrew Bevan, the chairman had resigned, and the secretary, Mr Jack Hart, was at variance with Mr Lewis.

If the court did not interfere, Lord Denning said, order would be restored and the annual general meeting of the constituency party, planned for February 22, could go ahead.

Referring to the various legal proceedings launched by Mr Lewis and his associates, Lord Justice Ormrod commented: "No organization can survive a steady shower of writs, and no organization can possibly be made to work by a series of injunctions".

After the hearing, Mr Reginald Underhill, Labour's national agent, said that the judgment was heartening.

"This means we can go ahad, without hindrance, and call the annual meeting on February 22, and we hope that this will lead to better times in Newham".

Mr Hart, who is at present suspended, also welcomed the decision, and said he hoped that the constituency would now be able to conduct its business in a peaceful manner without the threat of court actions from Mr Lewis.

Law Report, page 4

Archive ruling disappoints Churchill family

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Sir William Hawthorne, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, said last night that he hoped the Government would change its mind over its decision to allocate to the British Library the 30,000 documents of the Blenheim archives.

The decision, announced in a Lords reply by Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Minister of State for Education and Science, had overruled the wishes of the Duke of Marlborough and the late Lady Spencer-Churchill, Sir William said. The Marlborough papers would be split between two archives.

The Churchill family has formed a powerful lobby for depositin gthe colelction in the Churchill College archives.

Lord Donaldson's ruling, taken on the advice of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, gives two reasons for choosing the British library.

"I have in particular been influenced by the commission's advice that the cataloguing, arrangement and scholarly use of the Blenheim archives will require constant reference to other papers of the period held by the British Library", Lord Donaldson said.

He had also been impressed by the scale of the resources required for the cataloguing and conservation.

He had been assured by Lord Eccles, chairman of the British Library Board, that if the library were to acquire the papers an effort would be made to speed access to scholars.

Lord Eccles said last night that Churchill College could not handle the largest single archive ever received by the library. The papers would assemble into 90 volumes.

The archives, valued at £342,329, were paid for from the National Land Fund on their acceptance in lieu of estate duty a year ago.

The documents divide into three main parts. There are the official and personal papers and correspondence of John Churchill (1650-1722), first Duke of Marlborough; tohse of his wife, Sarah, Groom of the Stole and Keeper of the Privy Purse to Queen Anne; and those of their son-in-law, Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, father of the third Duke of Marlborough.

The statement by the Master of Churchill College expresses the college's disappointment over the decision "because it seemed to them so absolutely right on national and symbolic grounds that the papers of the two great Churchills, Sir Winston and John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, should reside in the same archives centre at Churchill College, itself the national memorial to Sir Winston".

The college already possessed important portions of the first duke's papers; and since it held 37 volumes of the political papers of Lord Randolph Churchill, the minister had thrown away an opportunity to create a single archive of the family.

Lord Eccles points out that the library had had for more than a century the papers of the duke and duchess concern-in grhe building of Blenheim Palace.

Tories for Commons debate on jobless

By Our Political Report

Mrs Thatcher an Shadow Cabinet co decided last night to debate in the Commo week on unemployment.

It will be the first economic debate in th liamentary session pre the Opposition, who selected this serious em ment for the Governm their supply day det Monday.

The Conservative lea not take part in the which would have virtua pelled Mr Callaghan t from the Government b Ms Thatcher has decid the Tory attack sho mounted by Mr James shadow spokesman on ment, Mr Edward shadow minister for Sc

Mr Taylor has been into the debate becaus land's unemployment ra third highest among the in the United Kingdon January figures show S to have 8.1 per ce employed, with Northe land 7 per cent and th 8.4 per cent.

Shadow ministers that the Government most vulnerable on the of jobless, particularly land, where political ca there to be made.

Unemployment figu January issued this showed that the joble stood at 1.43m, se adjusted. Shadow m suspect there is worse because there has marked lack of confide month by ministers future of unemploymen

No decision on move to clear the air

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's policy-makers spent half an hour in a smoke-filled boardroom at Transport House yesterday discussing the proposition that smoking should be banned at its annual conferences.

With Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Ian Mikardo drawing heavily on their pipes, and Mr Sam McCluskie, of the National Union of Seamen smoking cigarettes throughout the meeting, the national executive committee had before it a letter from the Socialist Medical Association.

The SMA proposed that at least part of the conference hall should be reserved for non-smokers, as in fact happens at the Liberal Assembly.

Miss Joan Lestor, this year's party chairman, flanked by Sr Ronald Hayward, general secretary, and Mr Reginald Underhill, national agent, both pipe-smokers, thought it an excellent idea.

But as the smoke cloud beneath the ceiling began to thicken, NEC members could not resolve the issue. Instead they decided to refer it to the organization committee, whose chairman, Mr Bryan Stanley, of the Post Office Engineering Union, is a non-smoker.

The issue is not likely to be resolved for some time. Mr Hayward, half seriously, appears to be attracted by the suggestion that smoking should be banned at the morning conference sittings, but allowed in the afternoon. In contemplative mood, he mused that on that basis all the contentious issues should be taken in the morning because half the delegates would be outside having a quick smoke.

'Dismissed' MP wins NEC appeal

By a Staff Reporter

Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, Labour MP for Northampton, North, had her appeal against dismissal by her constituency party upheld by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee yesterday.

But officals of the local party said later that they would not work with her and would restart the dismissal proceedings.

Mrs Colquhoun said she hoped that the past would be forgotten and that both sides in the party would work together.

"In extending the hand of friendship to my opponents my message is quite simple if we have worked together in the past and we can do so again. We must put all the past behind us and put the Labour Party first. We will work together again and we will win the next general election."

Mr Michael Thomas, vice-chairman of the constituency general management committee, said it would be impossible to forget the past. Many party members would not be willing to work for Mrs Colquhoun.

Mr Thomas, who is also chairman of the ward that first proposed Mrs Colquhoun's dismissal, said his members would begin the procedure again, with no technical mistakes. The NEC had censured th eward for not telling all its members that the dismissal motion was to be discussed.

Mrs Colquhoun's chances of re-election were not good, he said.

Solveig Francis, a representative of the Maureen Colquhoun Action Committee, said she was delighted by the decision. "The among women that Maureen's real reason ws the outcry produced", she sid.

Strike toll trebled last year

By Caroline Atkinson

Strikes cost British industry 9,985,000 lost working days last year, more than three times as many as in 1976.

It became clear during the year that industrial unrest was taking a much larger toll than in the previous two years of exceptionally good figures. In 1975, according to the Department of Employment Gazette, a total of 6,012,000 days were lost and in 1976 only 3,284,000.

Despite the sharp increase in 1977 the record for the year was better than the average for the first half of the decade. In the five years from 1970 to 1974 industry lost on average 14,082,000 days a year through strikes.

During December 908,000 days were lost through stoppages in progress. That was an improvement from the 1,500,000 lost in November. A total of 97,000 workers were involved in strikes last month. In 1977 as a whole 1,149,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including 374,000 thrown out of work because other workers in their plants were on strike.

A total of 2,627 strikes began last year, a rise of about 30 per cent from the previous year. They involved more workers and lasted longer. The car industry was the worst affected, with 2,593,000 days lost in 1977, an increase of 1,800,000 on the previous year. There was also a sharp rise in duties in the chemical and engineering industires.

Thirteen big stoppages accounted for nearly four fifths of the days lost. They included the bread strike over the August Bank Holiday, the strike of electricians at Port Talbot steel works last spring, the lift maintenance workers' strike in the autumn, and the fireman's strike.

EEC food moves may put ½p on living costs

By Hugh Clayton

Food price changes proposed for Britain through EEC machinery would raise the cost of living by a ½p in the pound, Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday.

They would result from a 7½ per cent devaluation of the "green pound" and higher farm prices throughout the Community sought by the European Commission, he said.

Mr Silkin told the Commons Selection Committee on European Legislation that the commission's proposed rise would be worth an extra £40m a year on returns to British farmers. The commission had suggested a rise half the size of that which would be justified by its traditional "objective method" of costs.

The commission wanted the devaluation to start on February 1 to prevent EEC exporters of food from flooding Britain with produce marketed at the old price for sale at the new.

Mr Silkin said that if devaluation went ahead it would affect beef, pigs and dairy produce next month, and other foods when their marketing years began. He did not expect a decision on the Community-wide rise until April, partly because of French elections in March.

Ministry officials have calculated that the devaluation of the green pound forced on the Government on Monday would increase returns to British farmers by £160m a year. That is £50m more than their benefit from the 5 per cent devaluation originally sought by the Government.

Farmers back minister's review of live exports

Farmers would not oppose a ban on livestock exports if there was real proof of cruelty, Mr David Parker, chairman of the National Farmers' Union's livestock committee, said yesterday. He was speaking at the union's annual meeting in London.

"Our first priority is the welfare of stock, and the economic argument comes second", he told the 800 farmers present. He welcomed the decision of Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, to review the welfare aspects of the export trade in live farm animals.

Mr Parker said the union had taken a constructive approach. "We can show that the methods of transport now are vastly superior to those used three or four years ago."

He was speaking on a motion, passed unanimously, which called for continuance of the trade and said that progress in standards of animal welfare throughout the EEC was dependent on British involvement in the trade.

Mr Richard Hudson, chairman of the union's economics and taxation committee, said farmers were borrowing 36 per cent more from banks than a year ago. The latest figure showed a total of £1,439m.

The meeting passed unanimously a motion asking for farmers' income tax liability to be averaged over three or five years to counteract wide fluctuations in annual income.

Bills being monitored by society

By John Groser

The Government was criticized yesterday by the Statute Law Society for its decision, announced last month, not to implement a basic recommendation of the Renton committee, which reported to Parliament in 1975 on ways of improving legislation.

Sir David Renton's committee proposed that the Statute Law Committee, the official body responsible for the form and publication of legislation, should monitor government Bills. Now that ministers have decided not to accept that proposal the Statute Law Society has begun its own monitoring service.

Mr Francis Bennion, the new chairman of the society, said in London last night that it was regrettable that after asking nearly three years to think about the Renton proposals the Government had decided to reject so crucial a recommendation.

Under the society's new monitoring service, Mr Bennion said, reports on the adequacy of each government Bill would be sent to the parliamentary standing committee dealing with it and also to other interested parties. To fill another crucial gap the society would shortly be able to offer a drafting service for MPs.

The society feels, as do many lawyers and professional people, that the difficulties of statute law obscurity will not be solved until there are two fundamental changes. First, there should be a new and effective official body solely concerned with looking after statute law. Second, statute law should be treated as a worthy subject for academic research and study.

It is understood that the society has been having unofficial talks with Oxford University with a view to setting up a chair there in legislative science. There is no professor of that subject in any British university.

The society's other main object is to launch a journal that would be a vehicle for ideas on reform and would report on reforms carried out in the English-speaking world.

Union disput halt two newspapers

Two newspapers w published yesterday, the edition of *The Daily Te* and the *Yorkshire Post*.

The *Telegraph* man blamed members of the of Graphical and Allied who were refusing to a replacement tying ma the dispatch room bec a dispute over revision wage agreement. *The Telegraph* did not ap Sunday.

The management sai of the installation of machine had been give union in December and jection had been raised members had been us machine for the previo days.

Northern editions *Daily Telegraph* were p in Manchester as usual.

The *Yorkshire Post* appear as usual today a flement of a demarcat pute that prevented pub yesterday, Mr Gordon managing director, said day.

The dispute was beli have been over plate in the machine room.

Mr Linacre said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

Whale may be dea

The whale that was t in the Foyle at Londo for several days last No may be dead. A 25ft found on rocks 30 miles coast is believed to be the whale, nicknamed "Dick".

Sinn Fein in press protest over verdict

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

The Provisional republican movement staged a propaganda exercise yesterday designed to to demonstrate it severe disappointment at last week's verdict at the European Court of Human Rights clearing Britain of torturing suspected IRA members.

Political observers noted that the main effect of the exercise was to embarrass the Irish Government further; it is thready aggrieved at the court's decision.

In a small panel 25 years from the Irish parliament building eight of the 14 men subjected to sensory deprivation techniques of interrogation were gathered by Provisional Sinn Fein to retell the story of their ordeal.

While former senior members of the Provisional IRA, including Mr David O'Connell and Mr Joseph Cahill, mingled with the international press corps, members of the Dublin Special Branch kept at a discreet distance in unmarked cars outside.

One of the eight, Mr Francis McGuigin, disclosed taht he is still on the wanted list in Northern Ireland, having escaped from internment in Long Kesh disguised as a priest in 1972. Yesterday was his first appearance before the press since the British Government paid him out-of-court damages totalling nearly £12,000 in 1976.

Under the prompting of Mr Rory O'Brady, president of Sinn Fein, the eight described their treatment in August 1971 and their collective anger at the Strasbourg verdict. "I think the court made a political decision that suited Britain and the rest of the world", Mr McGuigan said.

Although a catalogue of alleged mental and physical ill effects of the sensory deprivation techniques was given, none of the men showed any obvious disabilities. All were smartly dressed in suits and apparently in good humour after a convivial reunion in Dublin the previous night.

A special seat was put aside for Mr Sean McKenna, one of the original 14, who died of heart failure in 1975. It heart failure in 1975. It was suggested that his death had been directly attributable to his treatment, and a black plastic bag and hastily inscribed cross were draped on an empty chair in good view of the television cameras.

None of the eight men had appeared before the Strasbourge court or the European Commission of Human Rights, but their written statements to a Belfast civil rights body had formed a substantial part of the Irish Government's case.

Police inquiry into schoolgirl indecency report

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

The police were making inquires last night into offences involving indecency between men and schoolgirls.

The matter came to light when Mrs Dorren Richards, a deputy headmistress at Wickersley Comprehensive School, near Rotherham, questioned a girl who had been absent from school without permission.

Chief Inspector Brian Moseley said: "Several persons have been interviewed and a report on the matter is to be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Recorder for trial

Philip Loscombe Wintringham Owen, QC, aged 57, a recorder on the Wales and Chester circuit, was committed on bail by Bridgend magistrates yesterday for trial at Cardiff Crown Court, accused of driving a car with excess alcohol in his blood and attempting to obstruct the course of justice.

Maguire family are returning home to Ulster

The Maguire family, who emigrated from Ulster to New Zealand after the death of three of their children, which led to the inauguration of the Peace Movement, are on their way home.

Seven months after leaving Belfast, Mr Jack Maguire, his wife, Anne, and their child who survived, David, left Auckland yesterday to fly back. They are expected in Belfast today. Their new baby, Joanne, named after their eldest child, who died, is with them.

Mrs Betty Williams, who, with Mrs Maguire's sister, Miss Mairead Corrigan, set up the Peace Movement, replied "No comment" to all questions about the Maguires' return, and appealed for privacy.

A woman friend who saw them off in Auckland told Reuter: "Anne has been very sick and homesick. She wanted to go home to see her mother and the rest of the family."

Consortium takes over Haulamatic

A consortium of business men with a background in the construction and plant industries have acquired the entire shareholding of Haulamatic. This take-over of Haulamatic now obviates the need for the previously proposed financial arrangements involving Heathfield and SLD Olding.

This development means that not only will Haulamatic continue but that the new board have injected fresh capital to enable Haulamatic to extend its product range. Meanwhile, it has been agreed that SLD Olding will continue as the exclusive Haulamatic distributor.

Lord Carr rejects offer to chair pay watchdog body

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Lord Carr of Hadley, the former Conservative minister, has rejected an offer to chair the Pay Research Unit Board, the watchdog body that will oversea the Civil Service pay research system.

The unit and the board are being reactivated in time for the April, 1979, pay deal for 500,000 non-industrial civil servants.

Most Civil Service unions will present the April, 1978, claim to the Civil Service Department early next week. Seven of the nine unions seem to be moving towards the establishment of consortium to present a joint claim.

The Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) is expected next week to present a claim between 14 and 24 per cent. The Society of Civil and Public Servants' claim will be for between 20 and 30 per cent.

The other seven unions are not expected to put a figure on their claim. It seems likely that all nine will get a similar offer, which will probably be something less than 10 per cent. The prospects are that the issue will eventually go to arbitration.

Nuclear industry safety record 'better than any'

By Our Science Editor

A defence of nuclear energy and the achievements of scientists and technologists working in that field was made last night by Sir John Hill, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, in an address to the Royal Society of Arts.

He said that when atomic energy started as a military activity there was no experience of handling radioactivity on a large scale. It was recognized that radioactive materials had to be treated with respect and if those early plants got out of control they could be dangerous. They were therefore put in remote places, "just in case".

Sir John said: "The nuclear industry is aiming at, and achieving, a safety record 10 times better than any of the alternative energy industries."

Cost of being British rises to £85

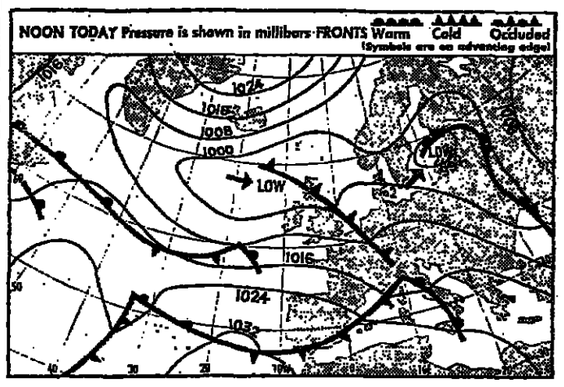
Fees charged to people acquiring citizenship of the United Kingdom are to go up, the Home Office announced today. A naturalization certificate for a foreign national will cost £85, a rise of £15.

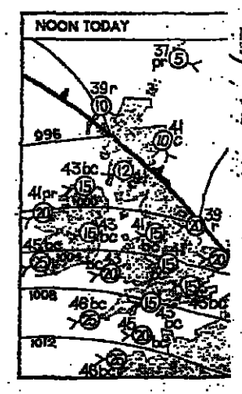
A woman registered after marriage to a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies will pay £35 instead of £25. The new fees will be payable on applications received after February 28.

Secrets Act trial

The trial of a former army intelligence officer and two journalists on charges under the Official Secrets Act is to begin at the Central Criminal Court on September 5.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.48 am Sun sets: 4.39 pm
Moon sets: Moon rises: 8.23 am 7.22 pm
Last quarter: January 31.
Lighting up: 5.9 pm to 7.17 am.
High water: London Bridge: 3.0 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 3.19 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft). Avonmouth, 8.20 am, 12.9m (42.4ft); 8.45 pm, 13m (42.6ft). Dover, 12.3 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 12.16 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft). Hull, 7.31 am, 7m (22.9ft); 7.31 pm, 7.2m (23.8ft). Liverpool, 12.15 am, 8.9m (29.1ft); 12.27 pm, 9.1m (30ft).

A trough of low pressure will move NE across the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S and N England: Outbreaks of rain with snow chiefly on higher ground, clearing during day; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).

East Anglia, E and NE England: Frost at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain, snow chiefly on higher ground, clearing later; winds veering W, moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind W, fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, wintry showers, rain, perhaps snow later; wind W, fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F).

N. Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, with snow chiefly on higher ground, becoming brighter with wintry showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee Aberdeen, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Becoming cloudy, outbreaks of sleet or snow; wind mainly SW, moderate; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind light, variable; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Changeable, becoming colder with wintry showers, longer outbreaks of sleet or snow likely in places.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdn	f	13	57	Cologne	c	3	41	L Palmas	f	19	66
Amsterdm	r	9	41	Copnhgn	fog	5	37	Lisbon	c	15	59
Athens	f	13	55	Dublin	s	5	37	Locarno	s	4	39
Barcelona	s	16	61	Edinburgh	s	5	41	London	s	8	46
Beirut	f	17	63	Florence	f	13	55	Luxembourg	c	3	37
Belfast	r	5	41	Funchal	c	19	66	Madrid	c	10	50
Berlin	r	0	32	Geneva	f	1	34	Majorca	s	16	61
Biarritz	c	10	50	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	s	18	64
Birmingham	r	5	41	Guernsey	f	7	45	Malta	c	19	66
Bristol	s	9	48	Helsinki	c	-7	19	Manchstr	r	5	41
Brussels	c	4	39	Innsbruck	r	5	41	Moscow	c	-8	18
Budapest	f	4	39	Istanbul	f	10	50	Munich	c	3	37
Cardiff	s	6	43	Jersey	f	8	46	Naples	f	12	54
Nice	s	16	61
Oslo	c	-1	30
Paris	f	7	45
Reykjavik	c	-1	30
Rome	s	15	59
Stornoway	s	6	43
Stockhlm	sn	0	32
Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Venice	fog	5	37
Vienna	r	2	36
Warsaw	r	2	36
Zurich	f	5	41

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6.3 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min, 6 f 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 77 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 mn. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 6.2 mean sea level, 6 pm, 1009.9 bars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Sea passages: S North Wind SW, fresh, becomin strong; sea rough.
Strait of Dover, English Cl (E): Wind SW, moderate coming W, strong; sea becoming rough.
St George's Channel, Irish Wind W, strong; sea rou very rough.

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; d—hz—haze; r—rain; s—sun; t—thunderstorm; sh—showers; p(sleet) rain with snow.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 13; Belgium, Bf Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark, Dkr Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs (inc TVA); Germany, Dmk Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire Luxembourg, Lf 20; Majorca, Pes 80; Malta, 13c; Norway, Kr Portugal, Esc 25; Spain, Pes Sweden, Skr 4.25; Switzerland 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugos Din 24.

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COUNTRY LIFE
FINE ARTS NUMBER



USHER COLLECTION OF WATCHES
George Worswick examines some of the antique watches collected by James Ward Usher during the late Victorian era, and now on display in the Usher Gallery, Lincoln
THE HAM MODEL
Peter Thornton describes the model which reconstructs the state bed-chamber and its furnishings at Ham House, in Surrey
MANUSCRIPT NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS
Margaret Swain writes about manuscript designs for embroidery during the period from 1760 to 1830, and about some of the characters who designed them
ENCAUSTIC TILES
Michael Messenger discusses the 19th-century revival of interest in the technique of making encaustic tiles
COUNTRY LIFE
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On sale now

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By Our s Correspondent

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Sunday

Gas blast hurts 11 in crowded public house

By a Staff Reporter

Eleven people were hurt when a gas explosion damaged a public house in the centre of London yesterday. The manager of the Valiant Trooper in Goodge Street was telephoning the gas board to give warning of a leak when the blast occurred.

More than an hour earlier North Thames Gas engineers had been called apparently to a wrong address they had been given 80 yards down the street, after workmen widening the road had reported that a pneumatic drill had fractured a main.

The public house was crowded with lunchtime customers when the explosion wrecked the basement and main bar, blowing out all the windows, showering broken glass and furniture across the street and damaging shops opposite.

No one was seriously injured, but a number of people were treated in hospital for cuts, bruises and shock. One man was reported to have run from the shattered bar with his clothing, hair and beard alight. Ten people above the bar were brought to the ground by firemen's extension ladders because the staircase was wrecked by the explosion.

Divisional Fire Officer Paul Dempsey said: "The manager of the pub was on the telephone complaining of a strong smell of gas when the explosion happened."



A 1934 Cierva Autogiro (left) and a 1944 Hawker Tempest being moved from the Skyframe Museum, Staverton, Gloucestershire, which is closing down, to the Imperial War Museum's collection at Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

Hope of a cure for multiple sclerosis 'within ten years'

By Annabel Ferriman

A cure for multiple sclerosis could be found in 10 years if research efforts were increased, Dr Reginald Kelly, chairman of the medical research advisory committee of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, said in London yesterday.

He was speaking at the launching of a £500,000 appeal by the society for research funds. The move marks the society's twenty-fifth anniversary. The money will be used to step up the pace of existing research and to explore new avenues.

A sum of £75,000 has been earmarked for three post-doctoral research fellowships for three years each. The society would like to found a university chair in neuro-immunology at a cost of £500,000 if the target is exceeded.

Dr Kelly, physician in charge at the department of neurology at St Thomas's Hospital, London, said that much painstaking research had been done over the past 25 years.

Multiple sclerosis probably had no single cause, he said. It might be the result of two viruses interacting in a patient whose immunological system was defective. There was some evidence that a virus might remain in a patient's nervous system for a long time without doing any harm but when another virus was present it produced a serious neurological attack.

"The research pointers are quite exciting. It seems as though in my comparatively short future lifetime we might find means to abolish this disease altogether, just as in my life time smallpox has disappeared."

The appeal target is in addition to the £500,000 that the society regularly raises every year and has led to £1.5m being put into research over the past 25 years. Lady Chaplin, widow of Sir Charles Chaplin, has contributed £5,000

Linked to the society's efforts will be those of the Jacqueline du Pré Research Fund, which has been set up in cooperation with the society by Miss du Pré, the cellist, who suffers from the disease, and her husband, Mr Daniel Barenboim, the conductor and pianist.

Mr Barenboim is giving a recital in aid of the fund at the Festival Hall on January 30.

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Close watch on non-EEC fishing boats

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Authorized fishing boats from outside the EEC will in future have to report their arrival in and departure from British waters, Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries, told a Commons committee yesterday when two orders varying fishing rights for Spanish and Swedish boats were debated.

Mr Bishop said Spanish boats were already required to report their arrival and departure and that would be extended to the fishing vessels of other countries later this year.

Mr Hamish Watt, Scottish National Party MP for Banffshire, had said that foreign boats fishing by permit off Norway were required to telex their expected arrival and departure times to the Norwegian authorities.

Mr David Mudd, Conservative MP for Falmouth and Camborne, asked whether it was government policy that the British inshore fleet should survive. A ministry official had been reported as saying to a fishery organization official that the Cornish mackerel fleet should accept that it was doomed.

recordings

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had lost much of its efficacy. Among the new upper classes there was less confidence about the symbols of superiority. A more homogeneous and hereditary working class had developed.

Professor Halsey suggested that the slowly growing affluence and mobility of the working class had brought less dependent status positions. Those came first from Hollywood stars and then from International "pop stars".

While Marxist emphasis on class interest trivialized status, liberal emphasis on status at the expense of class was equally erroneous. A more satisfactory analysis might be to examine the development of the concept of citizenship. While in the nineteenth century citizenship acquired the dimension of political enfranchisement, in the twentieth century it involved the development of social rights.

Citizenship was defined nationally. It had been fateful for Britain that the nation state was seen as the political unit appropriate to its purpose. "The emerging political organization of the working classes aimed, from the start, to conquer national politics. Looking at the Labour Party as a movement aspiring to transform a hierarchical social order into a national community, its handicaps become plain."

Professor Halsey concluded that class and status had been in complex contention in our time. In his fourth lecture next Wednesday he will trace the evolution of organizations through which class interests and status evaluations have attempted to change British society.

The right way to go about your business in winter

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Inter-City

Have a good trip!

HOME NEWS

Training of top-quality industrial engineers needs to become national priority, experts say

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The training of industrial engineers of the highest quality should be made a national priority, an independent working party into the relationship of education and science says in a report due to be published later this spring.

The committee, set up by the Conservative Party under the chairmanship of Professor J. D. Thornton, head of the department of chemical engineering at Newcastle University, calls on the Government to provide the additional funds required to improve the present quality of training so that Britain may be better able to measure up to her industrial competitors abroad.

Among the measures it proposes are: the designation of top-ranking engineering schools at universities and polytechnics that are prepared to provide special five-year integrated courses for engineers; the provision of state bursaries given on a competitive basis to the ablest engineering students in addition to their normal grants; and the allowance of tax exemption to employers who are willing to release their professional engineering staff for refresher courses of up to one year.

The time has passed when engineers can be trained on the cheap, th committee says.

"We are on our own and unless we are willing to face the future with a proper sense of responsibility and accord a rightful place to our innovators and to our productive industries, the gulf between Britain and the rest of the technologically based countries will continue to widen and we shall gravitate to a position and standard of living that we deserve," the committee says in its final 55-page draft report.

Part of that report was approved at a meeting yesterday of the committee of 25 independent experts drawn from industry, higher education, and the professional engineering institutions which was set up last May by Dr Keith Hampson, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party education committee. It is hoped that the rest of the report will be approved at another meeting next week, so that it may be published later this spring.

The committee strongly criticizes the present training arrangements for engineers.

It recommends that the minimum training for the status of chartered engineer should be a five-year integrated course of instruction, in which industry would play an active role, followed by a further two years of supervised professional practice, monitored by the professional engineering institutions.

Those not wishing to reach the chartered status would be able to qualify as a technician engineer, it suggests, with a clearly defined route left open for graduation from the lower to the higher professional qualification. Special local education authority grants should be given to those wishing to make that transition.

The committee urges the universities to raise the standards of admission to their engineering courses.

It recommends that a non-departmental minister of state for engineering should be appointed with a place in the Cabinet

900 years of Tower drama for tourists

By Alan Hamilton

To fill the gap left by the passing of the Queen's silver jubilee the British tourist industry has seized on 1978 as the ninth centenary of the Tower of London.

The celebrations, although on a more modest scale than last year's currency-winning jamboree, are being sold with equal enthusiasm, starting with the first recorded overseas visit of a reigning Governor of the Tower to the United States tomorrow.

Major-General Digby Raeburn, in a fortnight's coast-to-coast tour of American radio and television stations and tourist trade executives, will herald a programme of commemorative events to begin on March 21 with the opening of a history gallery in the shadow of the White Tower.

The best historical evidence suggests that the foundation-stone of the White Tower was probably laid in 1078. Celebrations will gather momentum in April, with weekly military marching displays in the moat every Monday evening at 5.30, choral concerts in the chapel, followed by a visit to the Ceremony of the Keys, and a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Yeomen of the Guard*

The Tower, built both to defend London from attack from the river and to overawe its unruly citizens, was eminently successful in its first purpose, but a notable failure in its second. It is Britain's most popular historic relic.

Its popularity has brought difficulties. General Raeburn, announcing his programme at the Tower yesterday, said talks would be held with the Greater London Council on coping with the expected increase in visitors at Tower Hill.

The inevitable crop of souvenirs include button badges at 25p and a limited edition of nine commemorative solid gold plates at £1,490 each, one of which has already been sold.

The Post Office is issuing a 9p stamp showing the White Tower; the Royal Mint, once housed in the Tower, is striking a medal; and the Department of the Environment is selling T-shirts and ties.

To ensure that the rest of Britain gets a slice of the commemorative cake, the tourist board is setting up "Norman heritage trails" as part of the nationwide "Discover Norman Britain" project.

100,000 men immobilized in murderous protest against brutality

British mutiny threatened 1917 offensive

Brutality against British troops during the First World War by army instructors and military police at a camp near Boulogne led to a mutiny that threatened Haig's offensive at Passchendaele in 1917, a book published yesterday discloses

Details of the mutiny are largely unrecorded, and secrecy restrictions mean that the death toll will not be revealed until 2017.

William Allison and John Fairley tell the story in *The Monocled Mutineer*, named for Private Percy Toplis, the man at the centre of the uprising. He had used many disguises, including a monocle, while hiding in the camp.

Their book records that the army training camp, known as "The Bullring", at Etaples, was turned into a place of brutality and persecution by its staff.

A new draft arriving from Folkestone, would fall into the clutches of the "canaries", permanent instructors who wore yellow armbands.

"They were the worst type of man imaginable", former Private Notley, of Norwich, said. "They made men's lives a misery."

The match that lit the mutiny fuse was a meeting between a corporal named Wood, of the Gordon Highlanders, and a girl he had known in Aberdeen who was in France with the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Their conversation was interrupted by a military policeman, Private Harry Reeve. Talking to Waacs was not allowed and the corporal's tunic was unbuttoned, he said. There was a flare of violence and the private drew his revolver and shot the corporal.

The news spread through the Scots regiments and the mutiny began.

Private Toplis led one section of the mob and came face to face with Brigadier-General Andrew Graham Thomson, the camp commandant.

The private demanded that the town of Etaples should be opened to the troops—(it had been out of bounds), that the bullring should be closed, the military police removed, and food and general conditions improved.

Then he and four others went to see Horatio Bottomley, who was staying at a local hotel writing articles for *John Bull*.

All the demands, and later one that army pay should be increased, were conceded, but not before General Thomson and his senior officers had been bundled into a guardroom by the mutineers. Brushwood and trestles were piled round the wooden hut, and the officers were given half an hour to give an undertaking to improve the soldiers' lot or be burnt alive.

The officers accepted the terms in 10 minutes. They were then loaded on to two lorries, driven to a bridge the river Canche, and th into the water.

The authors stay that "frantic, wild uprising" t into six days of mutiny.

A total of 100,000 men immobilized in the vital before the start of the Pa endaele offensive. Thou of them were hunting police and officers, and i try and cavalry were pulle of the line to put dow rising.

Private Toplis was cap by a secret service man sentenced to death, bu escaped and got back to land.

He used many disguises, ing in and out of military lishments. He was shot de a police ambush in 1920 Carlisle and was buried se in a pauper's grave at water.

The Monocled Mutineer (O Books, £4.95).

Use of public land to be investigated

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The extensive land holdings of bodies in the public sector, including central and local government and the nationalized industries, are to be investigated by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, with a view to bringing some of them back into use.

The association announced yesterday that a study group, including Labour and Conservative members, had been set up to consider the issues of the identification, release and development of "non-operational publicly owned land".

With government emphasis on the regeneration of the inner cities, the existence of acres of unused land is becoming an increasing embarrassment, not least to the public bodies, which include the gas, electricity and water undertakings.

Miss Shelagh Roberts, chairman of the AMA planning and transport committee, said: "The public sector has those assets that should be available for tapping. In the inner areas in particular, evidence of blight, decay and inactivity is not helpful to those set the task of promoting and developing activity in these areas."

She acknowledged the difficulties involved in releasing for development land held by public bodies. One is the question of valuations, to which the study group will give particular attention.

Clash likely on blasphemy Bill

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Controversy is expected in the House of Lords, with the bishops taking a leading role, over the Bill that has been introduced by Lord Willis, better known as Ted Willis, playwright and television scriptwriter, to abolish the statutory and common law offence of blasphemy.

Due to come up for second reading on February 23, it proposes that, notwithstanding any statutory or common law provision, it shall not be an offence

(a) to utter or publish any blasphemy.

(b) to utter any blasphemous or profane word; or

(c) to publish any blasphemous or profane libel.

The National Secular Society, whose distinguished members' panel includes Lord Willis, welcomed the Bill yesterday.

"It is made necessary because the blasphemy law has recently been revived, much to everyone's surprise", Mr James Herrick, secretary of the society, said. "Everyone had assumed that although it was still a common law offence it was not going to be used.

"What is more alarming is that there has been a lot of talk in the past six months about extending the law on blasphemy.

"Any extension of the law on blasphemy would amount extension of censorship a curb on individual and a freedom."

Mr William McIlroy, rary of the Committee a Blasphemy Law, said it been campaigning for su Bill and welcomed the fac parliamentary action was taken.

The use of the common to attack blasphemers be a real issue last July wher *News* was fined £1,000 an Denis Lemon, its editor, given a suspended prison tence of nine months and £500 for publishing a phemous libel in a poem Christ. An appeal is due heard on February 13.

Criticism of TV race interviews

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have protested to the Home Secretary and the Director-General of the BBC over television interviews with the National Front. The TUC's media working group is to look into "biased press and television reporting of race relations"

The group, set up last October to examine the way labour affairs are reported and to ensure that the "real face of trade unionism" is communicated to the public, will consider the issue on February 9.

In a letter to the Home Secretary the TUC's race relations advisory committee draws attention to "insensitive" television interviews on race relations. Two recent ones on the *Tonight* programme are specified, one with Mr Martin Webster, the National Front leader, and an earlier one with the editor of the organization's publication *Bulldog*, which is aimed at school pupils.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said the unions saw their "media effort" as having two sides: identifying "cases of bad reporting and chiding the organizations concerned", and considering how ideas of integration and citizenship could be generated.

National Front meeting: For the second time in three months the National Front has selected Hyde, Greater Manchester, as the venue for a significant political event. A meeting is planned in the town hall this evening. Efforts by Labour members of Tameside council to persuade the controlling Conservative group to deny the NF the facilities of the town hall failed.

A counter-demonstration is planned by labour and socialist organizations.

TUC supports MPs' moves to undo 'Grunwick damage'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC has joined the battle being waged by three Labour MPs to change the law in favour of trade unions through a series of private members' Bills.

Union leaders are to tell the Government that, with some reservations, they support legislative changes sought by two *Tribune*-Group members, Mr Ian Mikardo and Mr Ted Fletcher, designed to undo the "damage" done by the House of Lords in the Grunwick case. They also seek Cabinet backing for a Bill giving Post Office workers a clear right to strike.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee has examined the two private members' Bills relating to recognition procedures and the work of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and has concluded that they are worth supporting, despite certain weaknesses.

Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, will therefore be told that the limited amendments sought by the left-wing MPs "would be useful". The Government will be pressed to "take all possible steps" to secure the enactment of Mr Norman Buchan's Bill, which aims to restore to Post Office workers the right to take industrial action without committing a criminal offence.

The TUC committee that scrutinized the proposed legislation took the view that the Fletcher Bill proposing three amendments to the Employment Protection Act, 1975, would assist Acas in recognition claims.

The Mikardo Bill contained provisions that would entitle dismissed workers taking part in a strike where Acas had recommended recognition to bring a claim for unfair dismissal, and it would allow the service not to intervene in disputes between TUC-affiliated unions that were covered by the "Bridlington agreement" on inter-union relationships.

Mrs Hart snubs Commons committee

Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, refused yesterday to tell a Commons select committee which government departments were involved in drawing up a new policy.

She suggested that the chairmen of all select committees should get together to examine restrictions placed on witnesses. Last week the select committee on overseas development published a report complaining that it had deliberately not been told how policy was coordinated.

When Mrs Hart appeared before that committee yesterday she was asked which departments were involved in drawing up the United Kingdom policy for the renegotiation of the Lomé convention, which deals with the access and price of goods from former EEC colonies to the EEC.

Mrs Hart told the committee that it could draw its own assumptions from what happened last time and refused to say whether the Department of Industry was involved.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, south-east, the committee's chairman, told her that the committee was only asking for factual information. It wanted to know in what form the discussions were held and in what way various departments were brought in.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention".

Mrs Hart said there as a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons fo all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Package tours may be sold out soon, airline predicts

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways warned potential holidaymakers yesterday that it might be sold out of package tours to foreign destinations by April because of unusual demand.

Mr John Holding, general manager, tours, for the state airline, said: "We have already sold more of our Enterprise holidays for the summer of 1978 than we did for the whole of last summer. At the present booking rate, even with 50 per cent more holidays available, every Enterprise holiday will be sold by mid-February.

"All the signs are that this year will see the greatest holiday shortage ever. Our other holiday programme, Sovereign, is nearly 40 per cent up on this time last year.

"If every tour operator continues to sell at the present rate—and more than fifty tour operators send their clients by British Airways—then the only holidays available by May may be cancellations."

British Airways ascribes the rush on package holidays, which is reflected by the bookings with other airlines and tour operators, to three main causes: a bad summer in Britain in 1977; the strengthening of the pound overseas, particularly in Spain; and more money in British pay packets.

Soviet trawler released by official ord

A Soviet deep-sea tra *the Anton Tammsaare*, w leased from Plymouth night after being detaine instructions from the Adm Marshal for almost a wee

She was believed to sister ship of the tr Omul, which was in collisi 1976 was a British coaste Judert II, of Boston, Lin shire, which sank.

It was hoped that by d ing the Anton Tammsa considerable guarantee w be paid into court for he lease. However, London tor acting for the Ru said last night that they proof that the trawlers separate owners.

Thefts by staff 'twice those by customers'

By Peter Evans

For every pound that customers steal through the front door two are stolen by staff through the back door, Mr Kenneth Bath, marketing manager of retail services for Group 4, the security company, said yesterday.

Staff dishonesty extended from fiddling at the till to theft from stock rooms and warehouses and collusion with dispatch an ddelivery people, he told a seminar on retail security.

His comments follow controversy in *The Times* about the extent to which staff are to blame for theft from shops and stores.

He said: "It should be recognized that one dishonest manager may steal £2,000 as an accounting fiddle, whereas it could take a hundred dishonest shoppers to get away with £100 worth of goods."

'£25,000 in Dutch money found at teacher's home'

From Stuart Tendler
Bristol

Detectives investigating the manufacture and supply of the drug LSD found £25,000 in Dutch guilders and details of financial transactions hidden at the home of a London schoolteacher, it was alleged at Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

The court, presided over by Mr Justice Park, has been told that a police investigation, latterly involving 800 officers, had uncovered two LSD laboratories last year, one in Wales and the other in London, producing up to half of the Western world's illicit LSD and 95 per cent of the home market.

Martin Annable, aged 29, the teacher, of Radnor Gardens, Twickenham, London, and three other people have pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy in London to supply LSD. The court has been told that a number of other people have pleaded guilty to charges involving the manufacture and supply of the drug.

Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Annable had been "paymaster general", negotiating with other people and receiving a commission. Mr Annable had told the police he had acted as a negotiator between two men in choosing a spot to be used by them in countryside in Hampshire. He said he had done nothing more and denied handling LSD.

Mr Annable and the exporter had used a copy of the *Financial Times* as a signal for their meetings.

The documents found hidden with the Dutch money in two envelopes in a cupboard were till rolls used by the exporter for calculations.

Mr Annable had told the police that his commission was £200 for each transaction, but calculations showed it could have been more.

The trial continues today.

Threat of petrol and oil shortage grows

The threat of oil and petrol shortages grew last night after two Cabinet ministers had told leaders of Shell tanker drivers that their pay claim was a clear breach of the Government's wage guidelines.

Delegates representing the 2,000 Shell drivers will meet on Monday to consider their next step

They will decide whether to follow the lead of shop stewards representing BP, Esso and Texaco tanker drivers in calling for a ban on overtime from Wednesday.

WEA's national office has deficit of £30,000

By a Staff Reporter

The national office of the Workers' Educational Association is in financial difficulties, with a £30,000 deficit, according to Mr Reg Jefferies, its general secretary.

He states in the latest issue of *WEA News* that the size of the staff has been reduced to eight. "Every possible effort is being made to obtain increased income and reduce expenditure, but the gap is far too wide to be bridged by anything other than a substantial increase in income or a radical change in the role of the office."

Ironically the difficulties come after the office's successful negotiation of a lump sum of £250,000 for the WEA movement two years ago and a more favourable arrangement for contributions to its 21 districts from the Department of Education and Science. While district finances have improved, office have failed to keep pace with inflation.

TUC to press demand for economic boost

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to redouble their efforts to persuade the Government that the economy should be expanded to provide jobs. Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said yesterday that the unions' proposal for a £3,000m Budget boost to the economy through reduced personal taxation and job-creation measures should be regarded as a minimum figure.

The TUC General Council considered a report on talks two days ago with Mr Healey, the Chancellor, and concluded that a further meeting might be necessary. It is also anxious that the Cabinet should put a rein on ministers who have been speaking of the need for a fourth year of pay restraint. But the notion that the TUC might mount a challenge to the 10 per cent limit on pay rises died when Mr Terence Parry, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, failed to find a seconder for a motion.

Churches form a broad front against the NF

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A church organization specifically created to oppose the National Front has been founded with the support of a wide range of official and semi-official denominational bodies. Called "Christians Against Racism and Fascism", it has the support of the British Council of Churches, the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice, the Evangelical Alliance and other similar groups.

It is to hold its first assembly on Saturday. Speakers will include Father Michael Hollings, Roman Catholic parish priest of Southall, Canon Wilfred Wood, and Pauline Webb, of the Overseas Division of the Methodist Church.

Tory contender

Sir Paul Bryan, MP for Howden, has announced his candidacy for the post of vice-chairman of the Conservatives' 1922 Committee. The previous holder, Sir John Hall, MP for Wycombe died on January 19.

75 journalists disciplined

By a Staff Reporter

Seventy-five members of the National Union of Journalists have appeared before a travelling disciplinary tribunal of the union in the past two months for not obeying a national executive call last May for a one-day strike over a journalists' lock-out at Kettering, Northamptonshire. It is understood that recommended penalties have included severe reprimands, notations on individual records and fines of a day's pay.

Other members will be appearing before the tribunal between now and April. They include nearly sixty members of the chapel [office branch] at the Press Association, the national news agency. Mr Robert Norris, the union's national organizer, said yesterday that the hearing against the PA members would not be held before the beginning of March. All have had information laid against them.

New bench for case against MP

Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-West, accused of obstructing a policeman outside the Grunwick film processing company last year, had her case adjourned by magistrates at Willesden, London, yesterday, to be heard by a new bench, after the magistrates had found guilty a man who will be a defence witness for her.

The case was adjourned until March

Appointments Vacant also on page 12

British Museum

RESEARCH ASSISTANT-EDUCATION SERVICE

. . . to provide written, illustrative and audio-visual material about the collections for teachers and pupils, mainly at secondary school level. Work will include contributing to the regular programme of public lectures and gallery talks and giving introductory talks to visiting parties of students.

Candidates must have a degree in a subject relevant to the Museum's collections. Ability to write clearly and concisely essential. Teaching or lecturing experience desirable; educational publishing experience advantageous.

SALARY: as RA Grade I £4,230-£5,440 or RA Grade II £3,070-£4,510. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 February 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 58551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G(4) 332.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA
Announcement of Vacancies

Titles of posts:	Programme Leader; Forage Agronomist
Country of assignment:	Ethiopia
Duty Station:	Addis Ababa
Duration of assignment:	Two years, the first year being a probationary period; possibilities of renewal
Closing date:	March 31, 1978
Date of recruitment:	June 1, 1978

The International Livestock Centre for Africa is establishing as one of its activities a research programme on livestock production in the Highlands of Africa. This programme aims at developing farming systems in which livestock contribute more to the total farming system and income of the farmers. The focus is upon: farming; improvement of dairy and sheep production and animal traction are some of the components in this study, with improved fodder production as one of the main approaches.

PROGRAMME LEADER

Under the responsibility of the Director or his designate the incumbent will:
—direct a multidisciplinary research team involved in the development of more efficient livestock production systems in the highlands of Africa.
—advise in the design and implementation of national efforts in the same field.
Qualifications: Advanced university degree, preferably in Animal Science or Forage Agronomy.
Minimum of 5 years' experience in Africa in, for example, smallholder settlement schemes.

FORAGE AGRONOMIST

Under the responsibility of the Programme Leader, the incumbent will:
—select suitable fodder species for the various environments of the Highlands and evaluate those species under experimental and farm conditions.
—participate with scientists of other disciplines in the development of better farming in these environments.
Qualifications: Advanced university degree in Agronomy, preferably with knowledge of Animal Nutrition.
Minimum of 3 years' experience in forage production research under similar conditions.
Salary and Benefits: According to experience and qualifications under a system similar to that in use by the United Nations.
Both candidates are expected to be fluent in English with a good working knowledge of French.
Applications, including full curricula vitae and details of published work, should be forwarded to:
The Director,
ILCA,
P.O. Box 5689
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

We are seeking suitably qualified people as Assistant Conservators of Forests in the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Trinidad and Tobago public service.

Minimum experience and training

Applicants should have experience in Forest Management and training as evidenced by graduation from a recognized university with a BSc degree in Forestry, or any equivalent contribution of experience and training.

Salary $1,461-1,871 per month (1977)

For further particulars and application form write or telephone: The Trinidad and Tobago High Commission, 42 Belgrave Sq, London SW1X 8NT. Telephone 01-245 9351.

The closing date for applications is 24th February, 1978.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA

One of the international research institutes funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is expanding Information and Training Services and invites applications from qualified and experienced personnel in

AGRICULTURE TRAINING—CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATION—EDITORIAL SERVICES—LIBRARY MANAGEMENT—PUBLICATIONS—SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION (ENGLISH—FRENCH—ENGLISH)

The majority of the staff to be recruited will be based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, though some can expect to be based at regional centres in Nairobi, Kenya and Bamako, Mali. Some staff members are required to direct activities in the field of information and training, while others are required to fulfil specific functions within the areas listed. Salaries will vary according to post and experience, but are generally competitive in the range US$10,000-32,200 per annum. An outstanding applicant, appointed to a position of wide responsibility, could be offered a salary exceeding US$32,200 per annum. Most international staff in ILCA are required to be bilingual in English and French.
Most appointments will be made on a two year contract, though applications from those wishing a short terms contract (6 or 12 months) are also invited.

Applications should be submitted in writing to:
Director, ILCA, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,
to arrive before 28 February (quoting ref: ITS).

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA

Vacancy Announcements

TITLE OF POST: Farm Management Specialist
ASSIGNMENT: Addis Ababa
CONTRACT: Three years, the first year being probationary period

DUTIES: Undertake farm management and production economics research under peasant farming conditions. Development methods and recording systems for monitoring production in small holder agriculture. Develop improved and practicable whole farm crop and livestock production systems for small holder agriculture.

QUALIFICATIONS: Advanced University degree in Farm Management and Production Economics. At least 5 years' experience in agricultural economics research, particularly in developing countries. Fluent in English or French and a good working knowledge of the one in which not fluent. Willingness to travel and live under difficult conditions.

SALARY: According to experience and qualifications under a system similar to that in use by the UN

BENEFITS: Additional benefits include paid annual leave and travel, dependants' allowances, life insurance, sickness and pension scheme, car allowance, rent allowance or furnished accommodation, air freight for household goods etc.

This post to be filled as soon as possible. Applications, including full curricula vitae, and details of published works, should be forwarded to: The Director, ILCA, P.O. Box 5689, ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

WEST EUROPE

Terrorists murder former mayor of Barcelona and wife by strapping bomb to his chest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 25

Terrorists forced their way into the home of the former mayor of Barcelona today and ordered him and his wife into particularly cruel bomb attack.

The former mayor, Dr Joaquin Viola Sauret, who was 70, and his wife, Montserrat, were killed in their bedroom by the explosion of a bomb taped to his chest.

Within hours of the murder Radio Nacional reported from Barcelona that a spokesman for the International Spanish Communist Party, a Maoist group not to be confused with the Spanish Communist Party, had claimed responsibility for the attack. The Maoist group took part in a number of violent attacks on police in Barcelona on January 15.

The police said that a note found next to the couple's remains containing instructions from the attackers. The police did not specify what they were.

A group of four or five people, including a woman, rang the doorbell at the luxurious Sauret flat in Barcelona's Generalisimo Avenue shortly after 8 am. When a maid opened the door, they threatened her with a machine-gun and tied her up. They then ordered one of Dr Saurer's sons and his fiancée not to leave one of the rooms, while they made their way to his father's bedroom. They found the former mayor and his wife still in bed.

The police believe that the bomb taped to Dr Sauret's chest went off prematurely. His hands were found intact, indicating that he had not attempted to remove it. Furthermore one of the terrorists was seen fleeing from the scene of the crime, his face splattered with blood.

The case was similar to a bomb attack on a wealthy Catalan industrialist, Señor José María Bultó Marqués, also in Barcelona, on May 9. That murder was believed to be the work of the leftist terrorist organization known as FRAP (Revolutionary Anti-fascist Patriotic Forces).

Dr Viola Sauret, a member of the Cortes under General Franco for several years before being appointed mayor of Barcelona, left the mayoralty to become director general of local administration in the Ministry of the Interior under the first Government formed after General Franco's death.

He was also president of several companies and was at one time a member of the Council of the Realm.

The couple were the fifth and sixth people to be murdered by terrorists in Barcelona in the past nine days. Four people died in a night club fire on January 15 caused by a bomb thrown by terrorists.

New ransom demand for kidnap baron

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 25

An anonymous caller rang the Paris office of the Agence France-Presse news agency at 5.45 this evening claiming that he spoke for a non-political group who were holding Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the kidnapper Belgian industrialist, for a ransom of 15m francs (about £1.5m).

Speaking in a strained voice, he said: "We are holding the Baron Empain. He is in good health. Our demands are not political. Our demand is for a ransom of 15m francs. The proof that we hold Baron Empain will be given on the same day as the exchange. The date expires on the evening of January 27. If that date is accepted you must let us know in a broadcast during the first television news that night. If it is not broadcast we will telephone again."

Reference to the claim was made during the news bulletin tonight, but the announcer said there was no question of any negotiations with the kidnappers being conducted in this way.

Yesterday evening the AFP office received a telephone call from someone claiming to speak for a professional group who wanted 10m francs for the baron.

[The Belgian news agency Belga reported today that it had received an anonymous telephone call from a man demanding the release of West German terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof group in exchange for Baron Empain.]

The plan to kidnap Baron Empain had been carefully worked out over a long period. Three stolen vehicles were used to trap the victim not far from his home in the Avenue Foch.

The moped which forced the Baron's chauffeur to stop as he was negotiating the narrow passage between a van and a minibus was stolen on December 7 at the Gare de Lyon.

The minibus in which the chauffeur was driven off was stolen on December 12 in the Boulevard de Courcelles. The van in which two or three of the gang were hiding was stolen near the Place Clichy on January 4.

Apart from identifying the vehicles, the only positive thing to emerge so far from the intensive police activity is that one of the gang was probably a foreigner and possibly a German. This has been about the only helpful thing that the baron's 62-year-old chauffeur, M Jean Deru's, has been able to tell the police.

Brussels dispute over nuclear plant leak

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 25

Nuclear experts and environmentalists clashed here today in their assessments of the seriousness of an accidental escape of radioactive gas from a Belgian pressurized-water reactor at Tihange earlier this month. They were taking part in the European Commission's "open discussions" on nuclear energy.

According to the Belgian branch of Friends of the Earth, the international ecologist organization, the accident on January 13 exposed about 80 workers at the nuclear plant to concentrations of iodine 131 about 900 times greater than the legal limit.

Installed equipment designed to record contamination failed to register the increase in radioactivity immediately, the ecologist group claimed: and it was only on the next day that the toxic emanations were detected.

Normal decontamination procedures were insufficient to clear some of the affected workers, it was claimed. Some were sent home with their hands protected by rubber gloves and others were transferred to the Centre for Nuclear Studies at Mol for further examination. All were under medical surveillance.

Answering questions, Mr Robert van den Damme, director of Electrobel and Intercom, the companies which one the Tihange plant, confirmed that the incident had taken place. But he denied that it had either caused injury to workers at the plant or threatened the surrounding population.

He said that about 30 workers had been "exposed to slight iodine 131 contamination" during an annual refuelling operation. The building housing the reactor was leak-proof, so no radioactivity escaped into the outside atmosphere.

According to a paper presented by Mrs Klarissa Nieuhuys, a researcher at Groningen University, a nuclear melt-down accident in a pressurized water reactor in a densely populated area could lead to the immediate deaths of 50,000 to 350,000 people, depending on weather conditions.

A further 50,000 to 180,000 people would initially recover, but the number of fatal late cancers could be as high as 70,000.

A strong plea for nuclear energy came from Dr Edward Teller, sometimes called the "father of the American atomic bomb", and now working at the Hoover Institute, California. He claimed that he had probably been exposed to more radiation during his flight across the Atlantic than the Tihange workers.

France suggests a pragmatic approach to bringing arms race under control

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 25

The French Government made a laudable if not altogether convincing effort today to lift disarmament from the realm of pious intentions by suggesting a more realistic and practical approach.

Abandoning the Utopian principle of general, complete and controlled disarmament, it proposed that all nations should have "the legitimate right to ensure their security," but that this right should be strictly defined and limited in order to prevent its abuse, in the field both of conventional and of nuclear weapons.

A long statement adopted by the Cabinet this morning is being submitted for comment to members of the Security Council, the Atlantic Alliance, the European Community, the African signatories of the Lomé conventions, Russia, China, Spain, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The document contains a series of proposals, which will be put forward by the Foreign Minister at the extraordinary session of the United Nations next May.

These include the abolition of the United Nations Disarmament Commission which has been meeting regularly, but ineffectively, in Geneva since 1962, and its replacement by a new forum, with a wider membership and no longer presided over by the two superpowers.

Another suggestion is for an international agency to control military observation satellites and put an end to the Soviet-American condominium in this field. A tax on excess armaments is proposed to finance a special fund which would be used to help development in the Third World.

In addition, the French Government will suggest the convocation of a European disarmament conference, whose competence would extend from the Atlantic to the Urals.

France has always refused to participate either in the Geneva disarmament talks or in the Vienna talks on the balanced reduction of forces, on the grounds that the first merely led to the reinforcement of the nuclear condominium of the superpowers, and the second, throught the withdrawal of part of the American forces stationed in Europe, to an unbalanced reduction of armaments.

This has not prevented the French from approving some of the decisions taken at Geneva such as the treaty of the Antarctic, and the treaty on the denuclearization of Latin America.

Bonn lays claim to property of war criminal

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Jan 25

A lawyer acting for the West German authorities has issued a writ of attachment to property owned by Mr Pieter Nicolas Menten, the Dutch millionaire art dealer who was jailed for 15 years last month for his part in the extermination of Polish Jews during the war.

The action has been taken in connexion with the Bonn Government's claim for the repayment of DM 550,000 (£135,000) granted to Mr Menten in 1965 as compensation for property lost in Nazi-occupied Poland.

The writ secures the grounds of Mr Menten's villa at Blaricum, near Amsterdam.

Dutch explain refusal to extend Mr Agee's permit

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Jan 25

Mr Philip Agee, the former Central Intelligence Agency employee who wrote a book on its activities, will not have his temporary resident's permit extended, the Justice Ministry announced in The Hague today.

According to the ministry foreigners are granted leave to stay in the Netherlands for a longer period of time only if Dutch interest is served or if there are urgent humanitarian reasons. Mr Agee's case does not fall in either category, it said.

Mr Agee's lawyer said he was hoping to be able to appeal to the Council of State under the American-Dutch Treaty of Friendship, which guarantees equal treatment in matters of justice to Dutch and United States citizens.

The Justice Ministry's decision does not mean that Mr Agee is considered an undesirable alien. He will be free to visit the Netherlands in the future and is being granted "a reasonable time" to wind up his affairs.

Mr Agee arrived last June after being expelled from Britain and France. He was granted a temporary permit on condition that he abstained from activities that could endanger national security or damage Dutch foreign relations. In December Mr Agee was refused entry into West Germany.

t German concern over illegal bugging

n Clough

man newspapers mocratic deputies ed concern about bugging practices services. Their mpted by the dis- microphone had the living room Defence Minis- es in 1974 and

revealed by the ekly *Quick* and y Herr Georg efence Minister, d case of illegal private home in in less than a first involved a tist, Dr Klaus- e, suspected of s with terrorists. is proved un-

It is the third affair to cast a shadow on the Government in less than six weeks and the second, after last month's big spy case, to affect Herr Leber personally. It comes after charges that secret agents had been tapping the telephone of Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union.

Herr Leber told deputies of his Social Democratic Party yesterday that he had been unaware of the bugging and was first informed of it only last year when he made checks in the ministry after the Traube affair.

A microphone had been placed in the apartment of his assistant secretary on the initiative of Brigadier-General Paul Albert Scherer, then chief of the counter-intelligence, in conjunction with other, legally authorized, investigations into her activities.

These investigations, which revealed nothing, had been prompted by a tipoff that she was spying for East Germany. The secretary was informed afterwards that she had been watched and she was kept on in his office, he said.

The Opposition, who had been demanding Herr Leber's resignation over the spy case, took the chance to renew their attacks on the minister. Herr Friedrich Voss, a Christian Social deputy, suggested that the case proved once again that Herr Leber was unaware of questionable things that had been happening in his ministry. Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, should take the responsibility for this, he said.

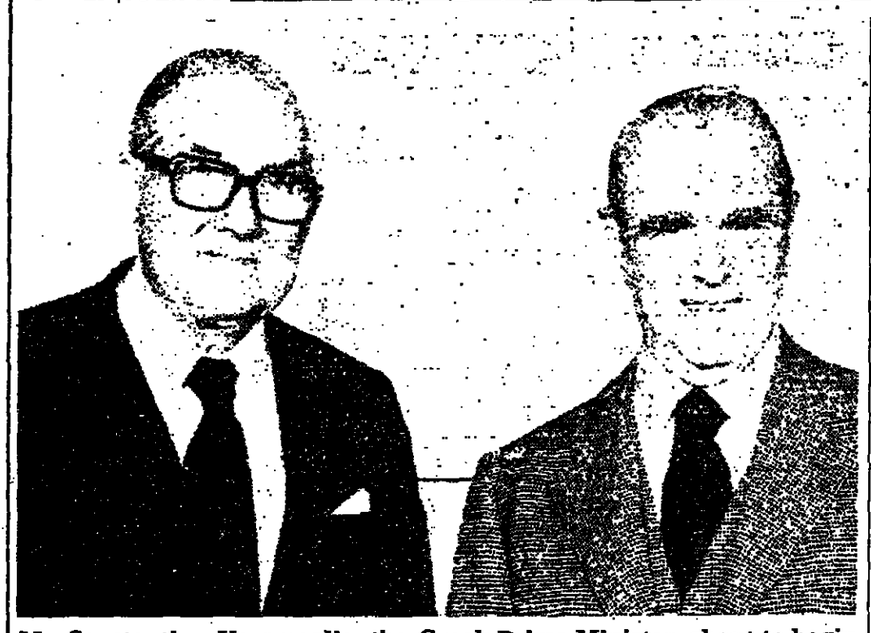
A group of deputies in the Free Democratic Party, the Social Democrats' coalition partners, demanded that all those in positions of responsibility be ruthlessly candid about the extent of illegal violations of citizens' privacy.

The case, they said, was a mockery of Parliament. Herr Werner Maihofer, the Interior Minister, had assured Parliament last year that the Traube bugging was unique while at least one other minister was aware of the second case.

The left-wing *Frankfurter Rundschau* said that bugging had obviously become routine business. Constitutional rights to privacy, it said, were being increasingly undermined and exceptions were becoming the rule. The right-wing *Die Welt* asked how many other cases there had been.

Herr Leber is expected to report to the parliamentary defence commission on the case on February 15.

OVERSEAS



Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, about to begin talks with Mr Callaghan at No 10 Downing Street yesterday on Greece's application to join the European Community.

New Zealand seizes Japanese trawler

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Jan 25

A Japanese trawler was arrested for intruding into New Zealand's fishing zone today at a critical stage in New Zealand's prolonged trade argument with Japan.

The 350-ton Tomi Maru 81 was brought into Auckland under naval escort. Its arrest is the first under the fisheries law passed by Parliament last year which also introduces from April 1 a 200-mile economic zone.

The Tomi Maru 81 is accused of fishing in an area already closed to foreign vessels.

New Zealand has had preliminary talks with the South Koreans and Russians and it seems likely that both countries' fishing fleets will be granted access to the 200-mile zone.

The Government insists, however, that before extending similar rights to Japan, that country will have to grant easier entry for New Zealand farm products to its domestic market.

The fish-for-farm trade impasse has dragged on for months. Last May Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said that New Zealand would not sign agreements with Japanese fishing organizations until it obtained assurances on a regular access for its farm products.

So far the Japanese response has been largely a studied silence. A recent proposal to raise beef imports marginally does not represent the necessary breakthrough, according to Mr Brian Talboys, the Minister of Overseas Trade.

With earlier infringements of its fishing zone, New Zealand chose merely to notify the Japanese authorities, leaving them to recall the vessel or to impose any penalty.

For all that, it is no secret that the Government would like to make a deal with the Japanese, who represent by far the largest foreign interest in these waters. At some time during the year more than 400 Japanese boats operate there.

Concorde talks

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 25.—British and Malaysian officials today opened two-day talks on Malysi's bn on the supersonic Concorde irliner flying over its air space, a British High Commission spokesman said.

Mrs Bhutto freed

Karachi, Jan 25.—Mrs Bhutto, wife of the former Pakistan Prime Minister, was released today after five days under house arrest in the family's seaside villa in Karachi. No reason was given for her detention.

Fly-past by Uganda's air women

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 25

Thousands of guests, including representatives of many foreign countries but with none present from either Britain or the United States, attended the celebrations in Koboko, north-west Uganda, today marking the seventh anniversary of the 1971 military coup which brought President Amin to power.

In a speech, President Amin condemned Britain and the United States, for refusing to train his pilots. He was presenting Air Force wings to a group of Ugandan women who had qualified as pilots in Uganda after having been withdrawn from a training course in Perth last year. The women pilots staged a fly-past.

The Uganda Marines, the latest arm of the country's armed forces, were presented with regimental colours by President Amin.

He said that Uganda had achieved much under his Government. Although many industries had collapsed after the expulsion of Asians in 1972, these had now recovered.

He wanted 1978 to be a year of peace, love, unity and reconciliation. But some Ugandan exiles were spreading propaganda against their country.

The so-called violations of human rights in Uganda did not exist, he added.

Russians to restore Eisenstein's Mexico film

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 25

A long lost film by the great Soviet film producer Sergei Eisenstein is to be restored by a Moscow film studio, Tass, the Soviet news agency, said yesterday. The original of the film, *Viva Mexico*, was returned from a New York museum last year.

Mr Grigori Alexandrov, a director, went with Eisenstein to Hollywood in the early 1930s to see how talking films were made. Paramount studios proposed that the Russians should make a film of their choice but, according to Tass, did not accept any of Eisenstein's scripts because the American cinema "was afraid of the revolutionary nature of his thoughts".

Eisenstein, Mr Alexandrov and a cameraman, Eduard Tisse, then went to Mexico and were carried away by the place and decided to make a film about the Mexicans' "struggle for freedom and independence".

In seven months they shot more than 200,000ft of film, but they left the job unfinished when they had to go back to Moscow in 1932. The film remained in America, and Mr Alexandrov said he spent many fruitless years trying to get it back. He maintains many versions were made from the uncut film, but none captured the original spirit.

However, Eisenstein's archives contained manuscripts of the script, cutting directions, sketches and music and sound studies. There was also another film that Eisenstein made immediately on his return in 1932.

So when the uncut 1931 version was returned, Mr Alexandrov put it on his cutting table and set to work.

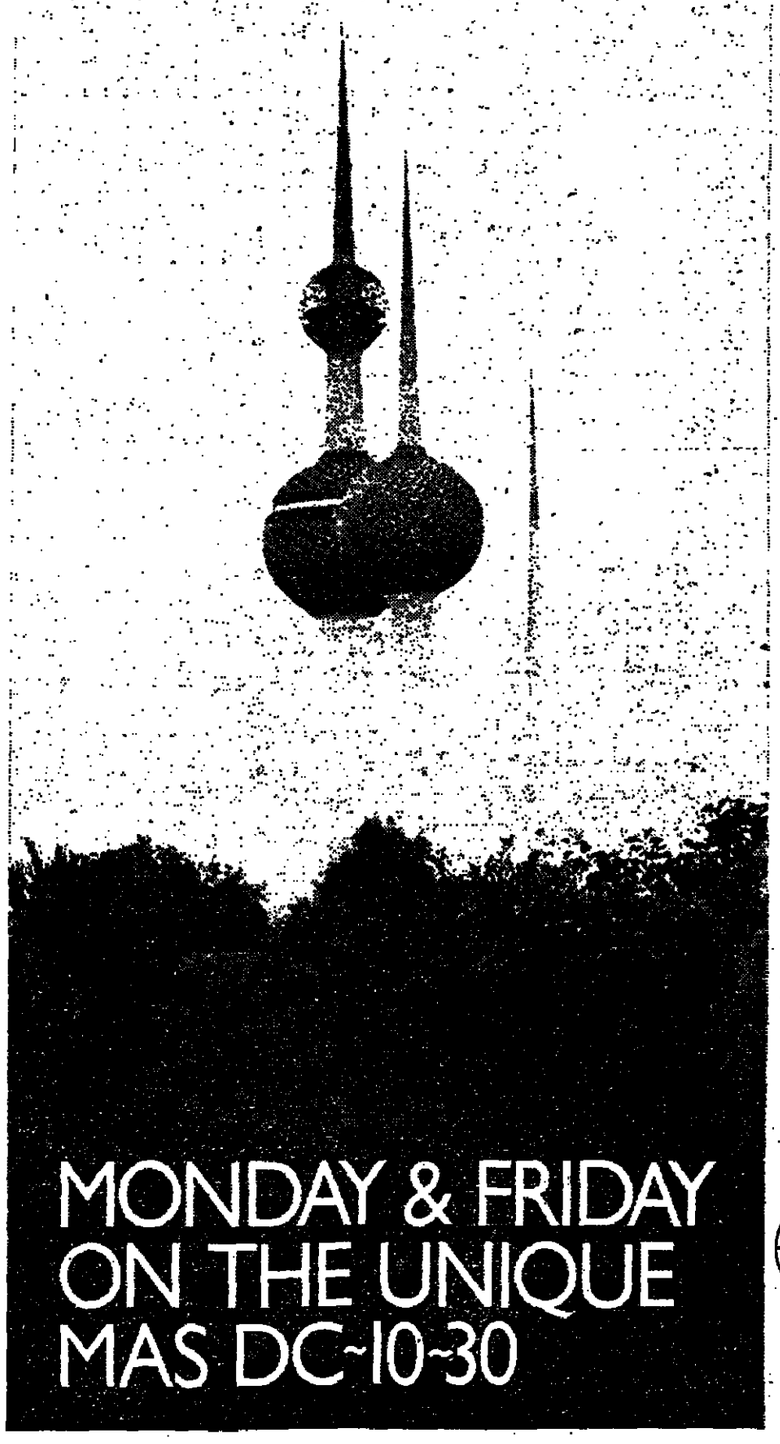
The Soviet Union has just marked the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Eisenstein, praising him for his creative genius and, above all, revolutionary outlook. During his lifetime he was several times out of favour with Stalin. He died in 1948.

Mrs Humphrey to be senator

Washington, Jan 25.—Mrs Muriel Humphrey, widow of Mr Hubert Humphrey, the former Vice-President who died earlier this month, today argeed to succeed her husband in the United State Senate.

"I expect to work hard and diligently in a fashion that Minnesota has come to expect", she told journalists in Florida, where she has been resting.

Kuwait



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OVERSEAS

Mr Smith denounces 'unholy alliance' to discredit black leaders

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Jan 25

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian *Prime Minister, today accused* Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, of joining an "unholy alliance" with the Patriotic Front in order to discredit the *internal* black leaders and any internal settlement that might be reached.

Mr Smith claimed that Dr Owen was completely disregarding the fifth of Britain's five settlement principles, which stated that any agreement must be accepted by the Rhodesian people as a whole.

The Prime Minister was speaking at a televised press conference called to pre-empt Dr Owen's meeting with Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, in Malta next Monday. Mr Smith said there was no doubt that these dis*cussions were intended* to undercut any agreement reached in Salisbury.

Mr Smith said that up until now Dr Owen had never got as far as discussing the final constitution with the Patriotic Front because the guerrilla *leaders had always refused to* talk about anything else except the handing over of power in *Rhodesia to them.*

"On this occasion, I understand Dr Owen will make strenuous efforts to get the *Patriotic Front to agree to a draft constitution based closely* on his White Paper proposals. *This will differ in certain vital, important* facts from the agreement which we are trying to work out here in Rhodesia", he said.

He said he could anticipate that Dr Owen would make further concessions to the guerrilla leaders' demands for *power in the transitional period* in order to get them to join him in a united front against an internal agreement.

He claimed that Dr Owen was well aware and had conceded in discussions that the internally-based black leaders commanded overwhelming support from black Rhodesians. "Nevertheless, one can anticipate that for his own motives he will join in an unholy alliance with *the Patriotic Front in an effort* to discredit the internal leaders in any agreement they may reach", the Prime Minister declared.

"He will do this with complete disregard for the famous British fifth principle which was laid down by Sir Harold Wilson and which stated that any agreement must be accept*able to the people of Rhodesia* as a whole. That principle has gone by the board."

Nkomo proposals: Mr Nkomo today appeared ready to put forward counter-proposals to the Anglo-American Rhodesia settlement terms at the Malta *meeting.*

But he made it clear that he was only prepared to enter into *negociations if Britain* was seriously committed to the Western package and was not party to the rival internal settlement talks now under way in Salisbury.

He said the Patriotic Front would accept a ceasefire in the war if independence was absolutely guaranteed and under the responsibility of the Patriotic Front liberation forces.

Zambia's stand: Zambia will not support the Patriotic Front if it does not adopt a non-racial policy after attaining independence, President Kaunda said last night.

Somalis say Cubans captured in battle

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 25

Official sources in Mogadishu today said the first Cuban prisoners to be captured in fighting between the Western Somali Liberation Front and Ethiopian forces had been taken to Hargeisa, in northern *Somalia.*

Somalia has repeatedly claimed that both Cuban and Russian troops were fighting with the Ethiopian forces, but the Ethiopian regime has always said there are no Cuban or Soviet military personnel in *the country.*

The Somali announcement came as fighting flared up again round Harer, in the north of the Ogaden, where the situation had been comparatively quiet for some weeks.

Mogadishu radio has spoken this week of hand-to-hand fighting inside Harer itself, but the Ethiopian News Agency's Harer office, contacted by telephone from here today, told reporters there was no fighting in the city, and nothing unusual had taken place there.

There seems no doubt that the fighting has intensified in *the Harer area although* Mr Baalu Girma, the Ethiopian acting Information Minister, said in a telephone interview from Addis Ababa today that no Ethiopian counter-offensive had yet started in the Harer region.

He *also denied the Somali* claim to have captured some Cubans. "We have no Cuban soldiers fighting on our side", he asserted.

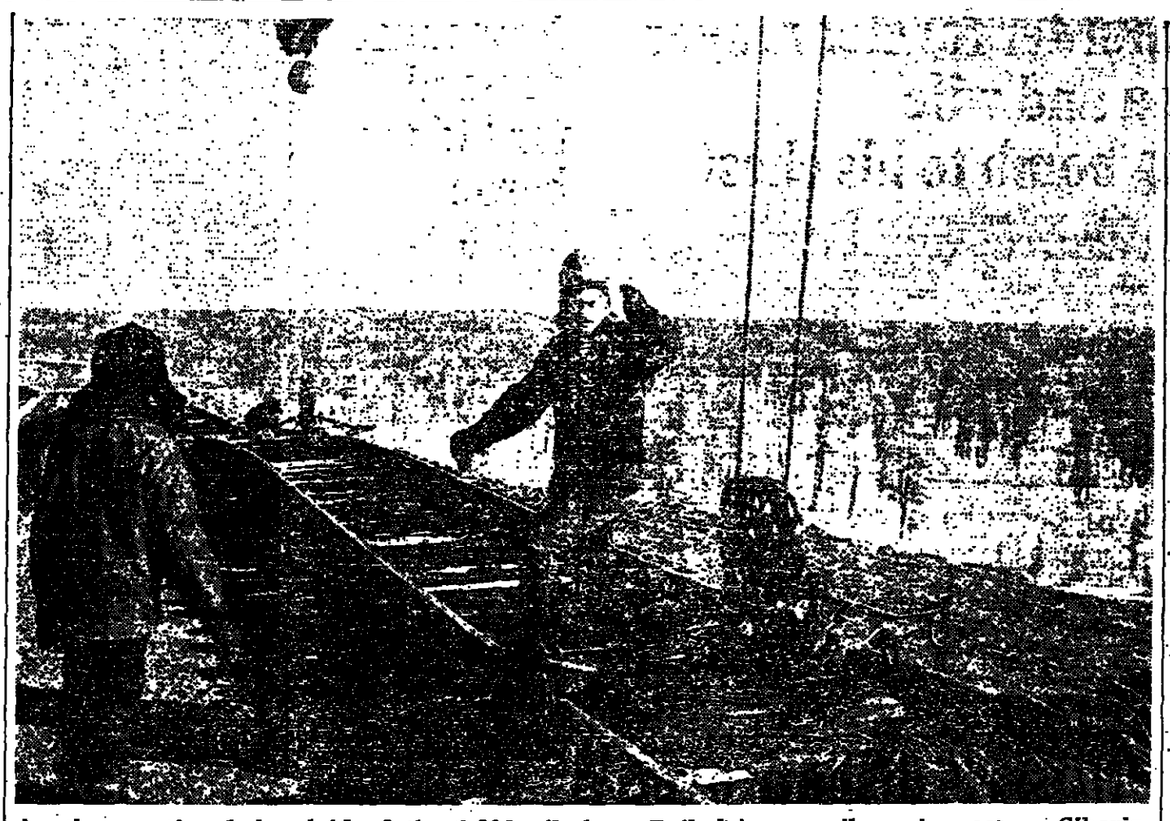
Tonight, however, the Somali News Agency in Mogadishu repeated the report that *several Cubans were now in* Hargeisa, having been taken there after their capture.

More Cubans were killed in the latest fighting between Harer and the town of Babile, which was captured by the Somali guerrillas at the weekend, according to the reports.

In Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is increasing pressure on Ethiopian troops in the Massawa-Asmara area, according to reports here. The front says it has overrun Ethiopian garrisons with 4,000 troops at Dongolo and Ghinda, which lie between Massawa and Asmara.

Some of the Ethiopian troops had retreated further along the road to Asmara in the face of pressure from the Eritreans.

Ethiopia, however, denies that either Dongolo or Ghinda has fallen and says that attacks on these centres were driven off.



Another section being laid of the 1,800-mile-long Baikal-Amur railway in eastern Siberia, described by the Soviet press as the 'construction of the century'.

Official turn blind eye for Comrad Burns

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 25

"Fair fa' your honest s face. Great chieftan o' puddin' race", began Margaret Barclay b plunging the proffered into the steaming haggis.

The piper looked on, the made ready for the cerem return to the kitchen another Burns night bega the traditional fashion, only a few hundred yards the Kremlin.

Some 130 Scots flew *Glasgow yesterday to* whisky, sing songs and arms with fellow enthu from the *Soviet Burns* soc

They brought with them bottles of whisky, a gift fr distillery, 150lb of hagg rather battered Scottish book, *Sergeant Jimmy M* lum, in full piper's regalia assorted kilts, tartans, spo and gowns.

This is the fourth year Scottish and Soviet societies have got togeth celebrate the anniversary. *the first occasion the* carried away by enthus played a lament on L *mausoleum while Soviet* looked on in astonishment.

This year it was made that such homage woul better performed at a w laying ceremony on F morning.

Burns is popular in R His poems, according to who understand both langu have been translated excell His philosophy and romanticism and feel fo common man (and woma much appreciated by Russians. What is more i tant he is deemed to be in with Soviet ideology.

Tonight the spirits f freely. They were brough Moscow without a flicker customs official's eyelids. haggis was accompanied proper certificate from the and Drug Administration, t one asked to inspect it.

Mr William Keith, a bu renowned in Kircaldy, ca ensure his creations properly honoured and this afternoon telling Ni head chef at the Int hotel, how to cook it.

Borshch and caviar on are hardly typical Burns dishes, but the blend ref the participation of 150 guests (chosen by the organizers).

On Saturday, after sightseeing, the Scots home. The Russians will to wait another year for v in such jovial quantities.

Journalist accused of abetting Arab terror

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 25

Mr *Panayiotis Paschalis, a* Greek Cypriot Communist on a newspaper assignment here, *was charged in the district court* today with photographing targets for Arab terrorist attacks.

He is liable to 20 years imprisonment if convicted on the charges of transmitting information to agents of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) *in Cyprus with intent to harm* Israel's security.

Mr Hans Lebrecht, an Israeli Communist and also a journalist, was indicted as an accomplice on charges of helping gather the material and concealing a crime. Both accused *pleaded that they had acted as* journalists and had not intended to harm Israel.

The Foreign Press Association announced that it had engaged Dr Yehoshua Rotenstreich, a prominent Israeli attorney, to follow the case and advise the association whether it should become more actively involved.

Mr *Donald Neff of Time* magazine, president of the association, said he had sought official assurances that re journalists were not being harassed for their political views. He said he had *approached* Dr Yosef, the Interior Minister, and found his response less than satis*factory. The minister had* merely stated that since the judges had remanded the prisoners, he assumed the charges were valid.

According to the charge sheet, the "terrorist targets" photographed by Mr Paschalis, *correspondent* for the Communist daily *Haravghi* in Cyprus and for East German television, *included the entrances to luxury* hotels, cinemas, urban markets and the Ashqueion prison where political detainees are held.

The photographs as well as maps had been requested by the PLO agent in Cyprus

The *prisoner*, aged 38, was also said to have visited Beirut several times during the past two years and to have met Mr Abu Iyad, a leader of Al Fatah, and Mr Nayif Hawatmeh, a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr Lebrecht, aged 52, writes for *L'Humanité* in France and *L'Unita* in Italy and is a member of the Israel New Communist Party's central committee.

Cairo appears to ease stand on Israel talks

From David Watts
Cairo, Jan 25

The latest American compromise proposals for the resumption of the Egypt-Israel political talks were discussed today at a meeting between President *Sadat and Mr Hermann Eilts*, the American ambassador, in what the Egyptian leader called a serious exchange of views.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram quoted what it said was a list of Egyptian observations on the proposals which *seemed to indicate an easing of* the Egyptian position on the two issues of self-determination *for the Palestinains and Israeli* withdrawal from occupied territories.

In another indication of movement towards the resumption of the military talks, the Cairo press has softened its editorial line. Mr Begin, the *Israeli Prime Minister, has in*dicated he is not prepared to resume the discussions until the Egyptian press moderates what Jerusalem sees as its anti-semitic tone.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Israeli and American *officials in Jerusalem believe* that President Sadat's abrupt recall of his political delegation from Jerusalem last week was due to his having been persuaded that he had blundered politically in agreeing to negotiate in Jerusalem.

Mr Begin speculated in an interview last night that the Egyptian leader appeared to have been swayed by his Foreign Ministry that the presence of the Egyptian officials in Jerusalem would enable the Arab rejectionists to claim their very presence implied Cairo's recognition of Jerusalem as the *capital of Israel.*

New York, Jan 25.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, called today for a moratorium on public statements on the Middle East conflict. His comment was clearly aimed at President Sadat and Mr Begin.

"I think it would be most helpful to avoid any further public controversy", he said.

Tel Aviv, Jan 25.—Mr Yigael Yadin, the Deputy Prime Minister, leaves for London tomorrow for talks with Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, it was announced here today. Mr Yadin will also have talks *with executives of the United* Jewish Appeal.—AP.

Vorster reshuffle heralds flexibility on black affairs

From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Jan 25

Mr Vorster, the South *African Prime Minister*, tonight announced a Cabinet reshuffle which was cautious and limited in political terms, but which could herald a more flexible approach in the Government's handling of the affairs of the country's 20 million blacks.

The most important change was the establishment of two new departments to handle Bantu (African) administration, development and education. These portfolios have been held for the past decade by Mr M. C. Botha, whose inflexible line on Bantu education is regarded by blacks as one of *the principal causes of unrest* in black townships.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has been given to Dr Connie Mulder, hitherto Minister of the Interior and Information, and chairman of the ruling National Party in the Transvaal.

Mr Willem Cruywagen, formerly Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has been promoted to the rank of Minister in charge of a separate department of Bantu education.

The Prime Minister announced that both departments would drop the word "Bantu". The department of Bantu education will be known simply as the Department of Education and Training. A name has yet to be decided for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Dr Mulder, who keeps his Information portfolio but loses the Interior Ministry, is as firm an upholder of the separate development policy as his predecessor. However, his experience as Information Minister in trying to promote South Africa abroad, could make him more flexible in style

It will be Dr Mulder's task to bring order to the black townships and to introduce a degree of autonomy in black urban areas. His brother, Mr Manie Mulder, is chairman of the West Rand board which administers Soweto.

Dr Mulder will be assisted by a new Deputy Minister, Dr Wilhelm Vosloo, a backbencher A second Deputy Minister, Mr F. Hartzenburg, retains his post and is expected to devote his energies to the tribal homelands.

*It will be left to Mr Cruy*wagen to pick up the pieces in black schools and to persuade secondary school pupils who have been boycotting classes since last year to go back to school when term starts next week. These pupils are likely to want more meaningful reforms than a mere change in the term "Bantu education".

The Interior portfolio is to pass to Mr Alwyn Schlebusch who will remain responsible for Immigration and Public Works.

Mr F. W. de Klerk, one of the *younger members of the party*, has been appointed Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. He will take up his post in March when the present minister Senator van der Spuy retires.

The Cabinet remains solidly conservative. Senator Owen Horwood, the Finance Minister, is the sole English-speaker in the Government.

The new Cabinet is:

Prime Minister: John Vorster
Defence: P. W. Botha
Transport: S. L. Muller
Labour and Mines: S. P. Botha
Bantu Development and Administration and Information: Dr C. P. Mulder
Social Welfare and Pensions and Posts and Telecommunications: Senator J. P. van der Spuy
National Education, Sport and Recreation: D. P. G. J. Kournhof
Agriculture: H. Schoeman
Health, Planning and Environment: Dr S. W. van der Merwe
Finance: Senator O. P. F. Horwood
Economic Affairs: J. C. Heunis
Justice, Police and Prisons: J. T. Kruger
Indian Affairs, Community Development and Tourism: S. J. M. Steyn
Immigration, Public Works and Interior: A. L. Schlebusch
Forestry and Water: A. J. Raubenheimer
Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations: H. H. Smit
Foreign Affairs: R. F. Botha
Education and Training: W. A. Cruywagen.

Moscow group proposed for Nobel Peace Prize

Soviet dissidents who are monitoring the fulfilment of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement in the Soviet Union, are being nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

A group of prominent Westminster politicians last night published the text of a letter they have sent to the Nobel Institute in Oslo.

It reads: "We, the undersigned *Members of Parliament* would like to nominate the Helsinki monitoring group in the Soviet Union for the 1978 Peace Prize."

The list of signatories is headed by Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Leader. The others are: Mr Michael Stewart, a former Labour Foreign Secretary; Mr Hugh Fraser, Conservative; Sir David Renton, Conservative; Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Labour; Mr Donald Stewart, Scottish National Party; Mr Peter Walker, former Conservative Secretary of State for *Industry; Mr Winston Churchill*, Conservative; Mr James Kilfedder, United Ulster Unionist; Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal; and Mr Jeffrey Thomas, Labour.

Appalachian strikers living off food hand-outs are in no mood for compromise despite hardships

US miners stand their ground

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 25

One notable difference between mining regions in Britain and the United States is that many of the Appalachian mines are in "dry" areas: there are no bars or liquor stores. In Harlan *County, eastern Ken*tucky, by a quirk of the law, there is just one town, Cumberland, which has bars, and they can sell only beer.

Miners from the surrounding area flock there for a convivial drink in normal times. But, in the seven weeks the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) have been on strike, the bars have been sparsely attended.

The barmaid at the Columbia Beer Garden said that, since the strike began, they close at *11 pm instead of midnight. On* the night of my visit there were fewer than a dozen drinkers, and these were either non-union miners who are still working, or bachelors with no family to support.

Many family men have not been out for a drink since the strike began. Chuck and Bessie Parker, a young couple with a *year-old daughter, are typical of* those worst affected.

The union does not have the resources to give strike pay to its 160,000 members, whose only income is food stamps from the federal Government. The Parkers get stamps worth $138 (£70) a month, which is enough to keep them fed, but which is paltry beside Mr Parker's usual *wage of $56 a day.*

Their other main expenses are mortgage payments on their *two-bedroomed semi-detached* house in Lynch, Kentucky, where Mr Parker works in a coal mine, and hire-purchase payments on their car. The banks have deferred payments on thesse and many other loans to miners until the strike is over.

Yet with the announcement *yesterday* that negotiations between the union and the coal operators have been suspended, there seems no chance of an end to the strike this month. *It cannot be long before some* creditors begin calling in loans.

"I know one guy who has already lost his car", Mr Parker said. Worse, the miners have lost their entitlement to free medical benefit for the duration of the strike.

As in other countries, American miners are by tradition free-spending. They do not *save as much as other members* of the community, nor do they buy so many things on hire-purchase. "Most people live from pay day to pay day", Mr Parker said.

Mr Philip Staley, manager of Sears department store in Pikeville, a *mining town of 5,000* people, agrees. "It is strictly a cash economy", he said. Sears *sell major household appliances*, but only a third of their business involves credit, compared with more than a *half in* the rest of the country.

The store experienced a sharp drop in sales directly the strike began on December 5, and business has not recovered. The bulk of their sales are from their catalogue, and the store room is packed with appliances which were ordered in November but which cannot be paid *for until the strike is over.*

The Appalachians have traditionally been regarded as one of the poorest regions of the United States. Although wages in the coal mines have improved substantially in recent years, many of the *miners are still forced to live* in mobile homes, because of a shortage of housing. Much of the land belongs to the mining companies, which are reluctant to build on it.

There may be much more hardship to come for the *miners and their families* before a settlement is reached. The coal operators are insisting that any new contract must include a provision for stiff penalties for miners who take part in the kind of wildcat strikes which have disrupted *production in some regions* over the past few years.

They say that if the coal industry is to respond to the weighty tasks which President Carter's energy programme would impose on it, continuity of production must be assured. *The miners' leaders argue that* even if they agreed to such a contract it would not be ratified *by the membership.*

To judge from the limited and selective sampling of opinion in which I engaged in eastern Kentucky, that contention is correct.

The prospect is for increasing bitterness between strikers and *non-union men who are continu*ing to work.

Appalachian miners are a proud group of people. Some wear wide-brimmed cloth caps with the slogan "I dig coal" sewn on the front. It may be some time before that boast *comes true again.*



Eduardo de Moura Castro: A message of hope for the dying.

Why sick child opted for death

Santa Barbara, California, Jan 25.—Edouard de Moura Castro, aged seven, his body shrivelled by leukaemia, demanded that doctors let him die. He had already made a tape about dying that would, he *hoped, help others facing death.*

Two weeks ago Edouard asked his mother to remove *the oxygen machine that was* keeping him alive.

Asked why he wanted to die, *he said:* "Because I am so sick. Whe you are dead and a spirit in Heaven you don't have all the aches and pains.

"'Mother', he said, 'turn off the oxygen, I don't need it anymore?' "I turned it off", his mother said, "then he held *my hand and a big smile* came to his face and he said, 'it is time'. Then he left."

Edouard died on January 10 after deciding details of his funeral

The son of Dr Claudin de Moura Castro, a Brazilian diplomat, Edouard lived with his mother and step-sister in Santa Barbara.—AP.

Argentine rejection opens 'Beagle' dispute again

From Andrew Tarnowski
Buenos Aires, Jan 25

Argentina today rejected an international arbitration award granting Chile three strategic *southern islands off Tierra del* Fuego. Its decision once again faces the two countries with a territorial dispute that has defied settlement for more *than 100 years.*

The Argentine decision, which is believed to declare the award null for reasons of juridical inadequacy, came amid renewed indications that present efforts to negotiate a bilateral settlement are proving *fruitless.*

A meeting between the presidents of the two countries, arranged for tomorrow, was postponed suddenly last night.

Vice-Admiral Oscar M the Argentine Foreign ter, today handed his G ment's decision to Señor Rojas, the Chilean Ambass and later to Mr Hugh Ca the British Chargé d'Affai

As the agreed arbiter i ritorial disputes between two countries, the B Crown appointed the ar tion tribunal in 1972. Its r known as the "Beagle awa was published last May.

Florencia Varas writes Santiago: Señor Julio Phi juridical adviser to the Ch *Foreign Ministry, said* Argentine's rejection: " maintains its position. decision must be carried There is no possible ne tion or discussion as to judgment passed by Majesty."

Nuclear battery is size of one-gallon thermos flask

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The nuclear-powered battery of the Cosmos 954 satellite, which re-entered the atmosphere over the Northwest Territories of Canada on Tuesday morning, was one of the biggest of these radioactive devices carried by a spacecraft. Even so, it is only about the size of a one-gallon thermos flask.

The reason for concern lay in the risk of spillage from this container if it reached the ground. A concentrated amount of enriched uranium 235 would be highly poisonous to any individual.

There would be less immedi*ate danger from material that* burnt up and dispersed in the upper atmosphere, because the *new contamination would be* tiny compared with the existing amount from fall-out.

This type of nuclear-powered battery has been used for various purposes for more than 15 years, but is used more frequently in Russian rather than American spacecraft. They work simply by converting the heat generated during the decay of a *radioactive substance* into electricity. Small ones have been devised for driving heart pacemakers. Larger ones provide the source of energy for installations which are difficult to reach, such as remote lighthouses.

A radioactive substance is inserted into a solid block of metal or other suitable heat conductor. Thermoelectric sensors on the outside of the solid block transform the heat energy into an electric signal. Generators giving more than a kilowatt of electrical power have been built. However, those carried on spacecraft are about 500 watts.

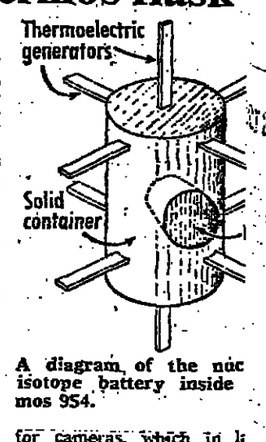
In Soviet reconnaissance satellites that fly in an orbit of about 275 miles by 400 miles, they provide a source of power for cameras, which in la scien ific vehicles going fa into space comes from panels.

The most recent Ame craft to carry a nuclear p source are the two Vo vehicles launched in A and September for the planets and travelling in region where solar energ too faint to provide powe instruments.

All nuclear-isotope ge tors of the United States built into an armour-pl cylinder in order to surv re-entry mishap. Ame designs use an isotope of nium, which decays ra

One such device, on boa weather satellite that f after launching from Califo was recovered intact by a submarine from the sea *Other radioactive substa* including polonium 210, s tium 90 and curium 242, been used in experiments the Americans.

The long life of a uran 235 design has been one re for not using that isotope.



A diagram of the nuc isotope battery inside mos 954.

Mrs Abzug wins fight to stand for Congress

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 25

Mrs Bella Abzug, New York's *perennial candidate, has* won the Democratic nomination for a seat in Congress after nine days of uncertainty and legal squabbling. She is now favoured to win the special election on St Valentine's Day and thus return to elective office for the first time for nearly two years, occupying the seat vacated by Mr Edward Koch when he became mayor.

The troubles of Mrs Abzug, a colourful and outspoken 57-year-old liberal, began in 1976, when she gave up her seat in Congress, representing the West Side of Manhattan, to fight for a seat in the Senate.

The electorate of New York state, *to which she now had to* appeal, was of a more conservative complexion than her cosmopolitan West Siders and she narrowly lost the Demo*cratic nomination to Mr Daniel* Moynihan, who went on to win the seat.

Undaunted, Mrs Abzug almost immediately began to campaign for *mayor*. After starting a warm favourite for the Democratic nomination she was eliminated in the first round of the primary election.

It took her only a few weeks after that setback to decide to run for Mr Koch's old seat in the classy "silk stocking" district on the East Side. Again, she started as favourite, but forces hostile to her rallied round the contrasting figure of Mr Carter Burden, a *former* member of the city council, who had sought office unsuccessfully last year.

The rivals, two of the city's most interesting political personalities, could hardly be less similar. Mr Burden, aged 36, is *the cultivated heir to the Van*derbilt railway fortune, who frequently used to appear in society gossip columns. Mrs Abzug is the rough-hewn daughter of a butcher.

There was no primary election this time but the Democratic candidate was to be chosen by a vote of party dis*trict leaders. When they met* nine days ago to make the choice, Mr Burden was declared the winner by a hair's breadth.

Mrs Abzug went to court to challenge the verdict. She pointed out that some ballots had been *invalidated* because they were cast on the wrong colour paper and that if they had been counted she would have won.

The court decided in her favour but then Mr Burden took further legal action, challenging the credentials of one of Mrs Abzug's supporters. The judge said it was too late to bring that up now and again declared Mrs Abzug the winner. Mr Burden said that although he could appeal he would now withdraw for the sake of party unity.

Now there are fears that the dispute will have so weakened the Democrats that the Republicans will win the seat. In any case, whoever wins will only be in Washington for a few *months, serving the balance of* Mr Koch's term.

In November the seat will be up for grabs again. Both Mrs Abzug and Mr Burden have already hinted that they will be in there, battling it out once more.

Mr Carter reorganizes intelligence services

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 25

President Carter has put into effect a reorganization of the American intelligence services designed to give more powers to the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, but also to limit spying on United States citizens.

At a signing ceremony here yesterday, Mr Carter gave his personal support to Admiral Stansfield Turner, the director of the CIA, who has come under heavy fire for dismissing hundreds of CIA employees.

The executive order signed by the President will give the director of the CIA full budgetary control of all government intelligence agencies, including the National Security Agency, which runs hugging operations, and the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency, which operates spy satellites. He will also be in charge of assigning personnel to the various organizations.

At the same time, however, the Attorney General will for the first time have general veto power over covert intelligence activities in the United States and operations directed against American citizens overseas. He will, for example, have to authorize personally the use of electronic surveillance, television monitoring, physical searches or mail openings by the intelligence community when United States citizens or organizations are the targets.

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PARLIAMENT, January 25, 1978

Soviet refusal to receive human rights Bible

House of Commons

Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the Government would ensure that the Soviet Union was in no doubt about the widespread concern over Anatoly Sharansky and other human rights cases.

Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire, C) asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that Anatoly Sharansky, a Russian Jew, had been imprisoned in Moscow without trial since March 1977, that he had been forbidden legal representation unless he pleaded guilty to a pending charge of treason which carried the death penalty, and that he was no longer allowed visitors or to receive or send letters; and what steps would be taken by the United Kingdom Government to draw the attention of the Soviet Government and the Belgrade conference to the denial of human rights in that case.

Dr Owen—I am following this case closely. The Government will continue to ensure that the Soviet authorities are in no doubt about the widespread concern felt in this country over Sharansky and other human rights cases, and about the implications of the case for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the detente process.

Sir David Renton—Will he explain to the Russian Government that their inhuman and uncivilized treatment of this man damages their reputation, and ask that Sharansky be immediately released, bearing in mind that they have kept him in custody incommunicado, for nearly a year while they make up their minds or are failing to do so?

Dr Owen—His sentiments are shared by many in the House. I have taken the opportunity on a number of occasions, some quite recently, to make clear privately to the Soviet authorities that there is strong public feeling in this country and although we have no direct status in the sense that some of these people have not got direct links with the British people and British Government, we have our responsibility as international citizens and this does affect our relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe (North Devon, L)—His commitment to civil rights is not at issue in this House. Mr Sharansky has been held incommunicado for nearly a year without his mother being able to see him, let alone his legal adviser, which makes hollow any subsequent agreement at Belgrade on human rights with the Russians unless they show some definite improvement.

Dr Owen—I agree. It is difficult to dissociate an overhang effect of some of these cases from what might be said in Belgrade. It is an anxiety that many of us have that one can make a forthcoming statement in Belgrade hoping for changes in future years only suddenly to see a few weeks or months after that this was cruelly dashed.

This would spread cynicism in the public about the process of detente. This is something the Soviet authorities should consider.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab), who held up a Bible—Over 300 MPs including the Speaker, with the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury, have signed this Bible as a token of the concern in this House for the fate of Anatoly Sharansky.

What protest has be made at the refusal of the Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade to receive this Bible or Mr Timothy Sainsbury (Hove, C) and myself, and at his cancellation of an appointment which he made with us at his convenience?

The time has come for some plain speaking on behalf of the House on this matter.

Dr Owen—I regret that an appointment having been made, was not kept.

We must keep these issues in perspective. The process of detente involves more than just human rights.

Human rights is an extremely important element in it and I do not want to undermine or dissociate myself from a strong commitment to human rights. But there are other issues to be discussed in detente—the whole question of disarmament, the threat to peace of nuclear arms escalating.

In forming a judgment on these issues we have to see the process of detente as a whole.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Knutsford, C)—Has he made it clear to the Soviet Union that any final communique jointly agreed at Belgrade could not reasonably fail to make some reference to the concern and agony felt on this matter, unless something is done about Anatoly Sharansky and the like?

Dr Owen—I note his views and share them. This is a factor that has to be borne in mind. I do not think that one can take too rigid a line until one determines the sort of framework in which we are going to be discussing it.

People feel that those who monitor the process of Helsinki in any part of the member states that signed the final act, should not suffer for their monitoring.

Finding a convenient date for EEC poll

It was envisaged that the main decision on the timing of the European elections would be taken at the next meeting of the European Council, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Opposition spokesman on Europe (Mid-Oxon, C), had asked if he could shed light on the way in which the Community would decide the date Will it (be went on) be the European Council or will the Council of Ministers have a go first? Can he confirm press reports that the Prime Minister said he will not agree to any date for European elections in advance of our own general election because he fears that Labour might not do too well?

Dr Owen—I cannot confirm the last statement. I would have thought the opinion polls show that to be a most ill-advised statement to make. (Labour cheers.)

As to the procedure, it has been agreed that first officials would look at the whole problem of trying to match up the question of getting a convenient date for all nine member states. This will probably be discussed in the Council of Foreign Ministers prior to the meeting of the European Council, but it is envisaged that the main decision will be taken, hopefully, in the next European Council.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—We will not solve the unemployment problem either here or in Europe on the basis of the Rome treaty but on the basis of planning.

Will he tell the Common Market leaders that the only way they can take another step forward in the direct elections argument is by getting ministers like himself to go to the meetings in a block vote?

I almost thought Arthur Deakin was leading them into the room to support the Prime Minister last night. (Renewed laughter.) That will not prevent some of us from voting against the guillotine

Dr Owen—He is in danger of becoming the very mirror of the European theologians in Brussels whom he attacks so frequently.

The sooner he realizes that the Rome treaty is not the absolute and total binding framework within which the European Community develops and evolves the better. The sooner he sees it as a flexible organization of nine member states working together in the interests of getting industrial and economic policies which will help the member states during a most difficult world economic recession, the better.

Weight of international opinion on Rhodesia cannot be ignored

The British Government would not frustrate a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia, from whatever source it came, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when answering questions about the Rhodesian internal settlement talks and his meeting with the leaders of the Patriotic Front in Malta next Monday.

Dr Owen had said that at Monday's meeting he would be accompanied by Lord Carver and by Ambassador Andrew Young and the United Nations Secretary General would be represented by General Prem Chand.

The object of the talks was to discuss with the leaders of the Patriotic Front (Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe) the whole range of questions arising from the Anglo-American proposals, particularly the substantive matters on which they had so far had little discussion with them.

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth, C)—How much longer will he use his continued bad offices to try to prevent a settlement between Mr Smith and the moderates in Rhodesia? How much longer does he propose to prefer the company of murderers to that of moderates? (Labour protests.)

Dr Owen—An internal settlement which excludes one of the leading nationalist groups cannot bring about a ceasefire during the elections or give peace and stability to a newly independent Zimbabwe. Nor would it eliminate the threat to international peace and stability and therefore would be most unlikely to be recognized by the Security Council.

We are partners with many Security Council resolutions.

Mr Bruce Grocott (Lichfield and Tamworth, Lab)—He is fully supported by Labour MPs in his determination to continue talks with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe. It would be ludicrous to have any kind of paper settlement that did not involve the full cooperation of the Patriotic Front, whose forces have forced Mr Smith to the conference table.

Dr Owen—I have always been brutally frank about the limitations of the British Government's role in this area. I do not delude myself that we can have absolute power. I believe we must pursue a ceasefire as being a stable way of ensuring an independent Zimbabwe.

We have offered in the framework of the Anglo-American proposals to administer Rhodesia during the transitional period. We have never administered that territory. It would not be right to administer such a territory unless we could have a reasonable guarantee of a ceasefire and a peaceful period during which elections would be held.

Mr Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C)—Do the six principles still apply? Have they been modified in any way?

Dr Owen—We stand by the basic principles. They are much more detailed in the Anglo-American proposals. We will be able to elaborate these further following the round of consultations.

No one is under any illusion that to negotiate a ceasefire between two forces neither of which have won or lost the battle, is extremely difficult to do. It has eluded many people in the past.

It is right for the British and American Governments to try to achieve that objective.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—The nostalgia for old imperialism on the Conservative benches is no help in this situation.

No solution to the Rhodesian problem is possible that does not take into account the aspirations of the Patriotic Front.

Dr Owen—We will not achieve a settlement if we allow any side to have an absolute veto. If we are to achieve a negotiated ceasefire which is difficult to get, no side can hold to their principles to the exclusion of a readiness to compromise.

The problem at the moment is that there are a number of parties to the dispute who are unwilling to show the necessary compromise to get a ceasefire.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C)—In the past 24 hours the internal settlement talks in Salisbury have made somewhat dramatic progress.

Would he explain to Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe when he meets them that if there is an internal settlement arrived at which is consonant with the six principles it would be difficult for the British Government not to recognize a Rhodesian government emerging from such a settlement? He would be deluding the leaders of the Patriotic Front if he did not make this clear to them.

Dr Owen—I agree in one sense. We should try to talk about principles. The Government and this House can alone confer legal independence on Rhodesia. We would not do so were any settlement not to accord with the basic principles established in the Anglo-American initiative, and constantly reiterated by successive governments and the House.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab)—The establishment of some kind of bantustan under the aegis of Ian Smith would not be acceptable to this House, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth or the United Nations. The only test that matters is free elections under the auspices of the United Nations. (Labour cheers.)

Dr Owen—It is necessary for the United Nations to have a crucial role in this settlement, either in a military, peacekeeping or supervisory role in order to ensure fair elections and for any administration by a British resident commissioner to be seen to be fair.

He is also right that we cannot ignore the weight of international opinion, the Security Council of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the OAU.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Knutsford, C)—For more than a year I have sought to sustain his efforts to find a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia despite some wide criticism.

I am bound to tell him I fear—I hope he will be able to say it is not so—that the behaviour of the Government does not do honour to us in relation to the attempts currently being made in Rhodesia itself to find a settlement.

Does he understand that however important the external influences may be, however important the carrying of the United Nations might be, the prime importance is that we here should by every means seek to bring about a peaceful settlement in that country?

If in fact there is such a prospect from the discussions now in hand in Salisbury, it would be madness indeed for any government to seek to frustrate them. (Conservative cheers.)

Dr Owen—I will certainly not, nor will the Government, frustrate a peaceful settlement—(Conservative shouts of "That is what you are doing")—from whatever source it comes, and I believe that we have a responsibility in this House to all the people of Rhodesia. I have never deviated from that.

I have, since I decided that it was not incumbent upon me to ignore the problem of Rhodesia and it was necessary for me to strive for a peaceful settlement, been attacked on many sides by many different people. It goes on day after day. I will not seek, and Mr Davies has not sought, to make this a party political issue in this House.

I will seek to get the maximum degree of consensus possible, but not at the risk of departing from the principles laid down in the Anglo-American initiative.

New nuclear power stations to use advanced gas cooled reactors

Two early orders are to be placed for nuclear power stations using advanced gas cooled reactors, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, announced in a statement. One will be in Scotland. Work on the steam-generated heavy water reactor is to be discontinued.

Mr Benn said: The House will recall that on June 28, 1976, I announced that I was taking stock of progress with the SGHWR programme at the suggestion of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Since then we have carried out a thorough review of thermal reactor policy. The National Nuclear Corporation have submitted their comparative assessment of thermal reactor systems, which has been made available to the House. The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate have given their advice on the generic safety issues of the pressurized water reactor, which has also been made available to the House. There has been extensive consultation with all the main parties.

It is the unanimous advice of all concerned that in the changed circumstances of today the SGHWR should not be adopted for the next power station orders. The Government have accordingly decided that it would be right to discontinue work on the SGHWR.

The Government agree with the electricity supply boards that two early nuclear orders are needed and that these must be advanced as reactors. The Government have therefore decided to authorize the Central Electricity Generating Board and South of Scotland Electricity Board to begin work at once with a view to ordering one AGR station each as soon as possible.

This decision will enable our nuclear industry to build on our extensive experience of gas-cooled technology. The generating boards have already begun to accumulate operating experience with the AGRs which have so far been commissioned. The completion of the remaining stations in the existing AGR programme and the successful construction of the next AGR orders will be the first priority in our thermal nuclear programme.

The Government also consider, having regard to the importance of nuclear power and present knowledge of the different systems, that United Kingdom's thermal reactor strategy should not at this stage be dependent upon an exclusive commitment to any one reactor system, and that in addition to the AGR we must develop the option of adopting the PWR system in the early 1980s. This view is strongly supported by the electricity supply industry.

The electricity supply industry have indicated that, to establish the PWR as a valid option, they wish to declare an intention that, provided design work is satisfactorily completed and all necessary Government and other consents and safety clearances have been obtained, they will order a PWR station. They do not consider that work on site could be made before 1982. This intention, which does not call for an immediate order or a letter of intent at the present time, is endorsed by the Government.

Any future orders beyond those which I have indicated today will be a matter for decision at the appropriate time. Our aim is to establish a flexible strategy for the United Kingdom nuclear power programme in the light of developing circumstances. We believe that these decisions will do so.

Mr Tom King, Opposition spokesman on energy (Bridgwater, C)—We welcome this long-delayed but important statement. We regard it right not to abandon the AGR at this stage of its development and we hope it will prove to be successful.

But we also recognize that the current lack of experience with the AGR makes it prudent to develop the PWR option.

What is meant by "subject to Government consent"? Is that merely the normal financial and technical approvals or is there still a residual policy decision to be taken as to whether the Government are prepared to go ahead with the PWR?

The answer to that is important for those involved with the development and design if they are to have the confidence that there will be an order at the end of it.

In the case of SGHWR, we accept the need to cancel that programme, but what indication can he give to the people at Winfrith as to whether there will be a continuing role for them in the future nuclear programme?

To implement all the design work involved in the AGR now in the PWR too, what implications does that have for a possible fast breeder reactor as well?

One is aware of the unhappy history of decision-taking in the nuclear industry over the past four to five years and we hope now at last a clear policy will emerge on which the industry can plan its future.

Mr Benn—I welcome his endorsement of our decision, that the gas-cooled technology on which this country has worked for the past 20 to 30 years should continue in the way I have described.

On the PWR he will understand, if he reads the statement carefully—it was written with great precision—why I do not want to go beyond what I have said. (Conservative laughter.)

When people speak about ordering a PWR, what design have they in mind? We have said, and it is clear we have reflected the view of the generating board, that they want a valid option to be available subject to the consent procedures which exist in Government. But there must be a design for any station, be it PWR or any other station that goes through the nuclear inspectorate and also goes to site and is approved, and that is contained precisely in the paragraph in question.

This is a genuine desire by the generating board that an option should be available and the site work in their judgment not being able to start until 1982 and in the statement the Government endorse this intention.

Winfrith is operating and supplying power to the grid at the moment. I did not feel it was right to go into the implications for Winfrith in detail before I made the statement so I would be grateful for more time.

On the fast breeder reactor, that is the next decision that falls to be made. In general I think Mr King knows that those who have favoured PWR have inclined to the view that the fast breeder should come later so as not to impact on the PWR, whereas those who took to the AGR school favour a rather more early start with the fast breeder reactor. That is the decision we shall have to consider in the light of the statement today. It is next on the agenda.

Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab)—Would he say a word about the hitherto secret agreement entered into a year or so back between the nuclear construction company in this country and the American Westinghouse for a licence for the manufacture of PWRs in this country? Could he release details of that agreement and say if it includes any restrictive clauses against the interests of this country in exporting?

Mr Benn—Arrangements reached between the NNC and Westinghouse are not arrangements in which the Government are a party. To make possible the information about the pressure water reactor that was necessary for its safety assessment to be undertaken by Dr Marshall and the inspectorate it was necessary to come into an agreement with Westinghouse.

It is too early to say what would flow from the decision I have announced about the PWR because the NNC will have to discuss with the generating board the necessary work for developing a PWR design and Westinghouse are not the only company working on the PWR design.

I saw Kraftwerk Union and it does not follow from what I have said that the design would derive from this agreement and it might be necessary to reach new ones.

Miss Harvie Anderson (East Renfrewshire, C)—His decision is welcome. It is the one likely to produce the additional energy within the necessary timescale. By this means it will be possible to retain the boilermaking capacity in this country and, I am glad to say, to employ skills and provide employment for many of my constituents.

Mr Benn—I congratulate her on being the first MP to point out that this is not just an arid technical decision. It involves jobs. It provides for the British nuclear industry which was a leader at the beginning and will retain outstanding skills. It retains for them a continuing position as a base not only for employment and exports but also to play a key role for the future energy needs of this country.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—It looks as if in football parlance we have another draw and that extra time will have to be played again. Employment could have been created had there not been nuclear reactors by building coal-fired power stations.

This is not a good day for miners at a time when they are being urged to produce more coal and there is more than 30 million tons of coal on the ground. Will he give a guarantee that this will not create pit closures?

Mr Benn—I do not know what football he watches, but I recall a long campaign in which he was engaged for Drax B and that was a one—nil victory for the miners.

I would regard today's announcement as good for the people who work in the energy industries.

Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford, C)—His vacillation and failure to press ahead with the PWR will effectively ensure that Britain's nuclear industry will have no marketable export capability for the short and medium term and is that not to be regretted?

Mr Benn—If he had devoted two minutes to it, he must have known that if we had ordered the PWR there would have been no industry capable of building it for the reason that no design for the PWR has been cleared by the nuclear inspectorate and therefore it would have had a disastrous effect upon the industry of this country. It was the unanimous view of the energy industry that two AGRs should be ordered.

British homes and hotels in Cyprus

A claims commission is to be set up in Cyprus towards the end of the month, Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during question time.

He was replying to Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C) who, referring to British property in Cyprus said—Many houseowners who have homes in the northern part of the island have had their houses pillaged and are not allowed even to go back to the island to see the situation. It is not any good approaching the authorities individually unless his department takes some action to support individual property owners.

Mr Judd—A senior official visited Cyprus last month to have further discussions with the Turkish Cypriot authorities and was told that a claims commission would be set up towards the end of this month. The chairman has already been named and it is expected that other members of the commission will be named shortly.

The High Commission in Nicosia are currently pursuing the matter vigorously.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C) had earlier asked for recent information on the position of British hotels in the north of Cyprus pending a settlement between the Turkish authorities and the British owners.

Mr Judd—In commercial cases such as this, the British High Commission in Nicosia forwards claims, and makes representations whenever requested to do so by British holders of rights in an undertaking. It will of course continue to do this. But these cases need to be considered individually and some companies prefer to deal direct with the Turkish Cypriots.

Mr Townsend—Prior to a forthcoming ruling of the House of Lords and/or a settlement of the Cyprus problem many hotel owners, travel agents and tourists are in a difficult position.

Will the Government give regular information to those most concerned and protect British interests in this matter?

Mr Judd—We will always do our best to answer any queries put to us. In Cyprus the consular services are available to everybody in whatever part of the island.

Assurance to Belize on boundaries

No decision to cede territory in Belize would be made without the agreement of the people of Belize, **Dr David Owen**, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, emphasized during exchanges after a statement on current talks.

Dr Owen said that he had held meetings yesterday and today with Mr George Price, Premier of Belize and others. The Belizean representatives had reiterated the position of their Government, that negotiations should continue on the basis of the United Nations resolution and the territorial integrity of Belize.

He said: I confirmed that any settlement must be acceptable to the Government and people of Belize. I said that recent British discussions with the Guatemalans had been exploratory; various proposals, including the possibility of territorial adjustments, had been discussed but no agreements had been made or would be made which were not subject to the approval of the people of Belize.

The Premier of Belize asked that the issue should be put directly to the people of Belize and that the Commonwealth should be associated with this process of consultation. I readily agreed to both these requests.

Both Governments agreed that their aim was early and secure independence for Belize.

The British Government will continue their search for a negotiated settlement, which has not yet been achieved in discussions with Guatemala and other interested Governments.

Over 40 per cent must vote for devolution

Before the committee stage of the Scotland Bill was resumed.

Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council, said he was prepared not to move the Government motion providing for a change in the allocation of time on the Bill and to proceed on the basis of the previous arrangement.

Mr Francis Pym, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution, had submitted that the proposal was out of order and ought not to be proceeded with or voted upon. It was not in order because the amendment report of the Business Committee was not on the Order Paper or on the amendment paper relating to the Bill.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) then moved an amendment to Clause 82 (Referendum) to make the referendum a United Kingdom referendum rather than a purely Scottish one.

He said the majority of working people in England would oppose this legislation. As to the argument that to make the referendum a United Kingdom one would cost more, one did not niggle about cost when basic principles were involved.

To argue that this matter did not involve the United Kingdom as a whole was at best facetious and at worst a blatant dishonesty. There was a great deal of concern in England about the legislation. There was violent opposition to it still in Labour circles, and particularly in the North-east and North-west.

Companies with headquarters in London and elsewhere in England were intimately affected by what happened to the legislation, and it was they who provided the jobs. Very few of those firms wanted the Bill.

He had seen a letter sent by an SNP official saying to an oil company that engaged in a £200m investment on the Firth of Forth: "We warn you that whatever you do an independent Scottish Assembly will not accept international commitments entered into by a United Kingdom Government."

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said that the Bill affected the whole of the United Kingdom. To hold a referendum in Scotland on this vital new constitutional change—the first change affecting the constitution of the United Kingdom since the Act of Union in 1707—was a constitutional outrage and a dangerous precedent.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said the English had some constitutional right to be consulted. The Bill affected the government of England and the material interests of English taxpayers. It also affected the Scots who lived and worked in England.

Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire, Scot Nat) said she opposed the amendment. She had no wish to see Scots living south of the border having a say in what happened in Scotland. Devolution did not concern those living in England.

Why should there suddenly be a need to consult people south of the border when they were neither acquainted with nor interested in issues in Scotland? Such people could not be relied upon to make a balanced judgment.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (North Angus and Mearns, C) said those who voted should be those who had chosen to live and work in Scotland.

Mr Robert Boscawen (Wells, C) said that if they had to have a referendum, which he did not like, it would be slightly less divisive and less resented by his constituents if they had some say in what happened.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) said he supported the amendment. The whole United Kingdom would be paying for the Bill and one could not in logic say that those who paid for the assembly had nothing to do with it.

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid-Sussex, C) asked whether the Government were suggesting that the estimated two million Scots working in England should be disfranchized from this decision affecting the future of their homeland.

If the Government, as they said, could not identify the native Scots in England they must give the vote to the whole United Kingdom.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said there was nothing more likely to encourage feelings of separatism than a referendum producing a "Yes" vote in Scotland but a "No" vote in England. The amendment would have extremely damaging political consequences for the unity which its mover sought to preserve.

Mr Francis Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution (Cambridgeshire, C) said he had reservations about the amendment. The Bill concerned everyone in the United Kingdom but it would undoubtedly have more impact on Scotland than elsewhere, and for that reason he could not support it.

Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office (North Lanarkshire, Lab) said the proposals in the Bill would affect much more directly the people who lived in Scotland, and they should be consulted before Parliament took the decision on behalf of the United Kingdom. There would be a real difficulty if different parts of the United Kingdom gave different answers.

I think for practical reasons (he said) there is little merit in this amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 184 votes to 122—Government majority, 62.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann (Merton, Mitcham and Morden, Lab) moved an amendment to provide that if it appeared to the Secretary of State for Scotland that fewer than one-third of the persons entitled to vote in the referendum had voted "Yes" he should lay before Parliament the draft of an Order in Council for the repeal of the Act.

He said it could be argued that it would be open to the Secretary of State under any circumstances to take account of what had happened in the referendum and propose the repeal of the Act if there had been a derisory vote, but it would be difficult for him to do that if there had been a majority in the referendum in favour of the Bill.

It was vital to write in some minimum provision. It was ludicrous to imagine that they should implement this Bill if when they came to the referendum only a small proportion of the electorate had taken the trouble to vote, even though a small majority of them had voted in favour.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (North Angus and Mearns, C) said the introduction of a referendum into this country's system of government, whether in relation to the EEC or Scotland and Wales, was an erosion of the power and supremacy of Parliament.

The moment a start was made on writing in certain percentages it strengthened the power of the referendum and moved it towards that area where a referendum might become mandatory.

The referendum in the Bill was in any case consultative. Where a referendum was consultative it was meaningless to write in one or another percentage. It had to come back at the end of the day to the House and so it was unnecessary to write in a percentage one way or another.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) moved an amendment to the amendment providing for the repeal of the Act if less than 40 per cent of those entitled to vote said "Yes". He said it was desirable to hold a referendum on any major constitutional matter on which the opinion of the electorate could not be gathered from the way it voted in a general election.

If the Government, SNP, and Scottish Labour Party were right that the people of Scotland overwhelmingly wanted devolution there was no problem. Far more than 40 per cent were presumably going to vote for it.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) said the greatest peril which the Bill could bring was the break-up of the United Kingdom. It was totally reasonable to write in safeguards of this kind.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said it was vital to get decisive and irrefutable evidence that the Bill had the wholehearted consent of the Scottish people. That meant more than 50 per cent of them. Silence could not be regarded as consent. There was no enthusiastic support for this legislation.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said if the Government were not prepared to accept the amendment how could MPs avoid drawing the conclusion that the only real reason for it was to keep the Lib-Lab pact going, get a little support from the nationalists, and enable ministers to go on drawing their salaries a little longer than they would otherwise.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab) said there should be some indication from the Government that they were going to accept one of the amendments. It would stimulate interest in the referendum.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C) said the amendments were all the more important since the last division had denied the rest of the United Kingdom any chance to take part in a referendum.

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire, Scot Lab) said what was happening in the debate would help get an even bigger "Yes" vote in the devolution campaign when it got under way.

Mr Francis Pym, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution, said as major a change as proposed, with all the possible implications for the future of the country, should not be made on the basis of a simple majority or perhaps on a very low poll. Powerful arguments had been put forward for requiring that a question of this kind should have massive support.

But the issue was whether precise conditions and exact percentages should be written into the Bill. Once they had been written in they would have to be lived with and taken close notice of.

In the circumstances of this particular Bill (he went on) we have to be careful about establishing a particular figure which might come to be seen as a precedent in future referenda, if any such are ever proposed.

Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, said the underlying proposition behind the amendments was that the percentage should be of those entitled to vote. That was because people who did not cast their vote were counted in the analysis. The difficulty was that they had not applied any such principle or percentage in the referendum on the European Community.

If you change the rules (he said) between one referendum and another, people are coming to ask searching questions why that change has been made.

They were being asked in the amendments to change the rules for a referendum but no convincing reason had been given. Under the circumstances it would be unwise to accept the amendments and the House should accept the way the referendum was framed in the Bill.

Mr Cunningham's amendment was carried by 166 votes to 151—majority against the Government, 14.

The main amendment was carried by 168 votes to 142—majority against the Government, 26.

Promotion of savings

Mr Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury, in a written reply, said—Authority has been given for the Department for National Savings to set up a small marketing force as soon as the details have been settled. This is expected to be within the next few months.

emocratic basis of EEC membership

...vid Oweh, Secretary of State ...oreign and Commonwealth ...s, said he had suggested to ...EC foreign ministers that ...should be some mechanism— ...ly in the form of a declara- ...to present members of the ...munity going against the ...ratic spirit.

...ing questions about the pro- ...to enlarge the Community, ...Douglas Hurd, Opposition ...man on Europe (Mid-Oxon, ...ked—Is anyone being asked ...Community to draft a deci- ...n for the heads of govern- ...so they can make clear in April to existing members and applicant members that respect for basic political freedoms is a condition of membership of the Community?

Dr Owen—It is a fundamental principle that membership is based on adherence to democracy. On this there can be no compromise.

Were any country to go against the democratic spirit I believe they would not be eligible for membership. I have suggested to the foreign ministers that there should be some mechanism by which this could be made clear. A declaration might be one of the ways in which it could be done.

Dr Owen also said that the Community would want to look at the question of enlargement. They must look at each application on its merits.

I am in favour (he added) of a Community of 12. The sooner it can be enlarged to that the better.

We are awaiting (he said) the Commission's opinion on the Portuguese application which I understand is unlikely to reach us now before March. We are hopeful of getting the Commission's opinion on Spain towards the end of the year.

overnment favour new method to stop oil pollution at sea

of Lords

...ment opposition to the con- ...of tankers to segregated ...tanks was wrong, Lord Rit- ...lder said, when opening a ...ebate on the forthcoming ...tional conference on tanker ...and pollution prevention.

...Government changed their ...be said, and agreed to the ...tion, British shipyards could ...work on 10 per cent of the ...tanker fleet—that would ...ine million man hours.

...is chairman of the Advisory ...sion on Oil Pollution of the ...disinterested body commit- ...preventing pollution of the ...the defilement of Britain's ...

...hly controversial issue at ...erence (to be held in Lon- ...n February 6 to 14) was ...ed ballast—the use of ...tanks and piping systems ...nd for water.

...e 1973 conference of the ...ernmental Maritime ...tive Organization it was ...that segregated ballast ...ere to be the preferred ...of reducing pollution from ...It was laid down that all new tankers must be built with segregated tanks.

Now it was being proposed that the system should be fitted to existing tankers of 20,000 tons and above. The United Kingdom was opposed to this and was in straight confrontation with the United States.

New buildings would not replace existing tankers completely until about 1990 when the present fleet was scrapped. The argument against conversion was cost. The main cost element of conversion was an approximately 15 per cent reduction in cargo capacity.

In a supertanker the extra cost was about £2,500,000 for providing tanks that would not carry cargo. In addition the cost of conversion would be about £400,000.

Segregated ballast tanks were supported by the United States, Sweden, Norway, France, and all the Arab states. The United States and Kuwait were making it clear they would be prepared to take unilateral measures if necessary.

The basic inconsistency in the Government's position was that they accepted segregated ballast for new tankers and were resisting conversion when it was the most advantageous time to do it. There was a large tanker surplus and a crisis in the shipbuilding industry.

If it came to this kind of conversion British yards would certainly get a fair percentage of the United Kingdom fleet conversions, which was 11 per cent of the world tanker fleet, and a considerable percentage of other flag states.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C), for the Opposition, said it was estimated that about five times more oil was released by the operational methods of tankers than was normally found in slicks as a result of accidents.

The American proposal that all vessels over 20,000 tons should be adapted to the segregated ballast system was exceedingly expensive. Because of this he understood the British shipping industry favoured the crude oil washing system for tankers already built There was little difference in its effect.

Viscount Simon (L) said the real problem was of large oil discharges in one place. The conference should look at how to protect the sea from these major discharges and how to mitigate their effect if any arose.

The Earl of Inchcape (C), chairman of a shipping company, said he was confident that shipowners worldwide would cooperate unanimously in implementing any sensible and reasonable measures that the international conference on tanker-safety and pollution prevention might decide on.

Lord Oram, Lord in Waiting, said it was in the United Kingdom's self interest as it was of other countries, to achieve internationally agreed regulations and, as far as possible, internationally agreed criteria for enforcing them.

They saw no merit and much harm in pursuing the route of unilateral action.

A major issue to be decided, concerned the provision of segregated ballast on tankers. This was already a requirement in the 1973 convention for new tankers over 70,000 tons, but one of the proposals before the conference was that the limit for new tankers should be reduced, and the requirement should apply to existing tankers as well.

The United Kingdom had argued against the measure on the grounds that the environmental benefit would be very small when measured against the cost. This would comprise capital costs of about £150m. for the United Kingdom fleet plus additional costs arising from lower carrying capacity which would lead to an increase in the price of oil to the consumer or additional costs to the taxpayer.

The Government believed that a requirement to make mandatory the relatively new technique of washing tanks with the cargo instead of sea water—crude oil washing—would have at least an equivalent environmental effect. It would not have the same capital cost—one month in the case of the United Kingdom fleet. It would not bring forward higher freight costs and would have energy saving implications.

The debate was concluded.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Consideration of timetable motion on European Assembly Elections Bill. Debates on size of Hansard; broadcasting of proceedings of House; and computer-based indexing in Commons library.

House of Lords

Today at 5: Gun Barrel Proof Bill. Report stage. Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants (Amendment) Bill. Debate on the press.

Idea of minister for tourism rejected

There must be constant efforts if Britain was to remain an attractive venue for overseas visitors, **Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede** (Lab) said when he opened a short debate on tourism.

He said the health of the tourist industry depended to a large extent on the continuing vitality of London as a tourist attraction.

Just because they had experienced a bumper inflow of tourists they must not be lulled into a false sense of security about the future health of the industry.

At the top levels the industry had dealt with seven civil servants in seven years. No sooner did they become conversant to the needs of the industry than they were whisked away. They now needed a minister for tourism to take charge.

Lord Lyell, for the Opposition, said foreign visitors had been encouraged to come out of season and travel widely. This spread of the pattern of tourists and their spending had been one of the successes of the tourist boards and authorities.

Lady Burton of Coventry (Lab) said the new underground link between Heathrow and central London should be a golden opportunity to welcome visitors to Britain and an equally golden one to speed them on their return journey. It was not. It was not meant to service all passengers but only those with hand luggage.

She was asking London Transport to make the lift at Gloucester Road underground station, which was on the Piccadilly line, available from street level to platform level with porters available and taxi ranks outside.

Lord Harmar-Nicholls (C), president of the Association of Conference Executives, said the conference business in the United Kingdom was now running at an annual expenditure of something like £300m. This was a considerable contribution to tourism.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu said as heritage made an important contribution to the success of attracting tourists to Britain so tourism made a vital contribution to the heritage as such.

The Government should proclaim loudly and clearly their faith in tourism. It was a permanent and lasting value and would be there when the oil ran out. They should stand up against the current little Englander attitude of some vocal groups who greedily seized the benefits of tourism but deplored the source.

Lady Birk, Under Secretary for the Environment, said the Government recognized the value of the tourist industry, with its contribution to the balance of payments, and to direct and indirect employment.

Many people had a double-edged attitude towards visitors: they liked the economic benefits from the invisible exports emanating from tourism, but wished that the tourists themselves would remain invisible.

As to a minister for tourism, the present arrangement where the Secretary of State for Trade, assisted by an under secretary, had ministerial responsibility for tourism and where other departments kept the industry strictly in mind seemed to work well.

The Heathrow rail link was intended primarily for business people with little luggage. The whole service would be disrupted if there were lengthy stops at every station. There would be no cutting down of coach services. If it was necessary to increase them to meet demand, this would be done.

House adjourned, 8 pm.

NEW BOOKS

A free society

From Apes to Warlords
The autobiography of Solly Zuckerman 1904-1946
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

A cynic might observe that Lord Zuckerman made one reputation by writing about apes and another by helping men to behave like apes. Before 1939 his field studies in Africa and brilliant research in the laboratories of England culminated in a classic work, *The Social Life of Monkeys and Apes*. During the war he was an outstanding embodiment of the system uniquely evolved by this country, Operational Research, whereby scientists of distinction applied their insights and disciplines to the practical conduct of war. As scientific adviser to the great Allied air commands in the Mediterranean and north-west Europe Zuckerman played a part as distinctive as R. V. Jones in relation to the struggle over beams, radar and rockets or Blackett in respect of the war at sea.

During those war years, to which the greater part of his memoirs is devoted, he represented one of the significant reasons for Britain's survival and his book is an important historic document. Operational Research was in essence the product of a free society. As they were drawn into the war effort the minds of the scientists were not in chains. Their most fertile contributions were the result of living in "an acceptance world": broadly speaking, their qualities were respected and their quiddities understood. It is notable that many of their most important contributions were the result of intuitions and uninhibited speculation. The less creative part played by German scientists in the Nazi ambience has long been seen to have derived from the precise lack of such intellectual freedom. A great virtue of Zuckerman's book is the way that it illustrates a democratic society drawing on its reserves of brainpower in a crisis. Pericles could certainly have made use of the point in his famous eulogy of the virtues of Athenian democracy.

At first sight it might seem that the son of Jewish parents who left Central Europe for South Africa at the turn of the century, and who was himself born in Cape Town amid émigrés, would be an unlikely representative of so British a phenomenon. In fact, from the time Zuckerman arrived in London in the mid-1920s he entered the artistic and intellectual whirl as if to the manner born. Indeed, for many readers the most attractive part of his memoirs will be his account of those days. He seems to have known everybody inside and outside of Bloomsbury, painters, poets, scholars, characters. Somehow he received almost immediately a season ticket into a permissive society. He writes with relish, perception and affection. This is perhaps the most endearing note struck in these pages, for when Zuckerman goes to war it can hardly be said that

. . . his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.

Zuckerman simply cuts out the humility. His comments on his colleagues and the officers with whom he served are often trenchant and dismissive.

But this is not so in the case of Lord Tedder, with whom he formed a close rapport in Africa and before and after D Day. Since Tedder was one of those who commit suicide late in life by publishing an unfortunate and off-putting autobiography, it is pleasing to read Lord Zuckerman's extensive and penetrating restoration of Tedder's image. That, too, is a valuable statement for the record, as is the detailed and documented account of all the infighting that occurred between Tedder, himself and the Bomber Barons over the central issue with which Zuckerman is identified, the use of air power in a rational way to impair or destroy the enemy's communication system: interdiction bombing. The pros and cons of the debate were most bitterly disputed during the months before the Normandy invasion, and bitterly and mercilessly has Zuckerman set them down.

With old scores paid off and victory behind him, Lord Zuckerman can face the second volume of his autobiography with an assurance which he has, perhaps, always needed and rarely lacked. As a social military and personal record his first *tranche* is of a compelling interest.

Ronald Lewin

Reviews next week include Elspeth Huxley on The Forest Dwellers by Stella Brewer; E. C. Hodgkin on Abba Eban's autobiography.

Foyles Art Gallery
DESIGNING WITH TEXTILES
An exhibition of work by students of the Polytechnic of Wales
9-6 daily until Feb. 15
119-125 CHARING CROSS ROAD LONDON WC2



Desperate love

Eugene Onegin
By Alexander Pushkin
Translated by Charles Johnston
(Scolar Press, £4.50)

Westerners who know Tchaikovsky's opera, based upon Pushkin's long novel in verse, quite rightly think that they can begin to understand why Russians have such a love for Pushkin, for *Onegin*, and for Tatyana. But the opera gives only one side of Pushkin's work, the serious side. What helps to make the whole long poem a masterpiece is the marvellous way in which Pushkin keeps up a cool, bantering, humorous, discursive manner while telling most movingly the story of Tatyana's desperate love for Onegin, and Lensky's for Olga. How he maintains the combination of grave and gay without disaster is the great mystery about the work.

For example, there is poor young Lensky's farewell to Olga and to life before going out to be killed by Onegin in the wholly unnecessary duel. When sung in the famous aria—"Where, where are you gone, my springtime's golden days?"—it leaves not a dry eye at Glyndebourne or in the Moscow Bolshoi. But in the full poem Pushkin immediately ruins the effect (or, rather, does *not* ruin it; that is where *the mystery comes in*) by excusing our young friend on the grounds that he evidently went in for what people call romanticism, "whatever they mean by that, but does it really matter?"

The first merit of Sir Charles Johnston's translation is that he preserves the balance excellently between the well-mannered, high-spirited and indulgent comment and the emotion. He never lets the comment slip into ridicule, as it could easily do with a phrase that gave a wrong emphasis in translation.

The second hazard for a translator is in Pushkin's rhyming structure—over five thousand lines of iambic tetrameters. The heavily stressed Russian language can normally support the heady sequence of *ti-tum, ti-tum* (with an occasional *ti tumti* for a feminine ending). The risk of producing a monotonous tom-tom effect is very much worse in English. But Sir Charles Johnston's technique is generally highly skilful and ingenious. Where his rhymes are sometimes predictable a line or two away, he can refer the reader back to Pushkin who would occasionally make his own rhymes crashingly obvious, and then would stop to laugh at them in the next line.

Finally there is the challenge of translating the lyrical passages. It is like being asked to put a Mozart flute concerto into English. Sir Charles faces the challenge by avoiding any high-flown rendering, playing it cool, and giving a good, entirely clear, indication of what the Russian contains. I am sorry that he could not get the school-girl simplicity of the two opening lines of Tatyana's letter to Onegin, but many have tried to get it with much less success.

Readers of Russian will enjoy themselves chiefly in comparing the English with Pushkin's original. As for non-Russian readers, wanting to know what Russians see in the full *Onegin*, Sir Charles Johnston's rendering comes nearer to answering the question than others I have seen. That is partly because he is not overawed by the task he set himself, and is not oversolemn.

Iverach McDonald

Best seller

Now Barabbas Was a Rotter
By Brian Masters
(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

Marie Corelli was a startling and worrying phenomenon: a writer whose books far and away outsold everyone's else's, *who made well over £15,000 a* year from them round about the turn of the century, and who was the *second* most famous woman in England. But, as everyone knows, her novels were tosh, and the vituperation they attracted from the critics is unmatched.

Brian Masters has researched her life with impeccable thoroughness, chasing her letters to Detroit, Claremont and Urbana and an old suitcase in a Stratford outhouse, tracking down her famous gondola to a film studio prop-man's yard, transcribing accounts of this libel action and that vendetta, discovering her training her dog to *destroy all bad notices* and describing as "impertinence" an income tax inspector's request for a sight of her royalty statements.

She was, quite obviously, a *monstre sacré* of almost unparalleled awfulness: proud, complacent, vain, snobbish, a fearful liar, a constant torment to her publishers, ungrateful to those who *befriended* and admired her, spitting and fuming at those who ignored her. But in the end, she was after all an immeasurably sad woman, desperately lonely and basically insecure, cursed by *the possession of an insatiable artistic instinct* but only the very faintest talent.

It is here that Mr Masters *fails her and his readers. He* writes as noisily as Corelli herself, crying down her every action and instinct, her every book, belittling even her relatively few generous instincts—her tactless attempts to help the starving Ouida, her cheque to the mother of an insane man who apparently tried to assassinate her. While this is certainly a fascinating and highly readable biography, it would have been a great deal better if the author could have summoned a little more sympathy for his subject.

Time and again his case is weakened by the stridency of his comment (one would have thought someone capable of a title as meaningless as *Now Barabbas Was a Rotter* would throw his own stones more carefully). Finally, he drives us into Corelli's arms—the last place one would want to be; one's heart bleeds for the unfortunate Arthur Severn, a second-rate artist with whom, at the age of 56, the novelist fell violently but alas platonically in love. Even Mr Masters seems touched by the impossibility of Corelli in love: Malvolio has nothing on her. But it is not until the penultimate chapter, in which he examines her novels—*The Sorrows of Satan, The Mighty Atom* and the rest—with more moderate and careful attention, that there are signs of how much better a book this could have been.

Derek Parker

The gates of distance

Natural and Supernatural
By Brian Inglis
(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

The biggest leap comes at the start. "What I have done", writes Brian Inglis in his preface to this remarkable book,

. . . is to work within a hypothetical paradigm, writing on an "as if" assumption—the events being related as if they may have occurred. On this assumption it has been possible to select evidence for inclusion on the same basis as any other history; the criterion being the quantity, and still more the quality, of the testimony.

In other words, a fact is not *necessarily* a fact but it might well have been. If you can jump across that rip in the ground without turning into an incombustible salamander or an automatous accordion—and a writer on the supernatural, like *a writer on ethics or God*, has got to start somewhere—you are ready to read on.

"*As if* they may have occurred" does sound like a multiple disclaimer, but it is not, for Mr Inglis is telling the history of psychic occurrences, tests and beliefs up to 1914 entirely through the witness of those who experienced, conducted and held them; he rarely resorts to the evasive quotation mark ("spirit", "translocation", "rapping", etc) and even though, over a length of more than 450 pages neither does he declare himself firmly for or *against*. *it is the conviction*, enthusiasm, and often the intelligence, of those witnesses that comes through.

Not that this makes it much easier for the reader to believe them for himself, and that discrepancy between *evidence* and credibility is a central theme of the book.

"I have seen much which I *should not have* believed on your telling", wrote the German botanist Treviranus to Coleridge, "and in all reason therefore I can neither hope nor wish that you should believe on mine." It is typical of the suspicions under which even such plain and bewildered honesty could fall that Coleridge merely though Treviranus was trying to avoid talking about it.

Mr Inglis is a tight-lipped and tenacious popularizer and he covers a vast field of human attempts to communicate with a spirit-world (the Zulus called it "opening the gates of distance") from prehistoric tribes through Greeks, Romans, the Cabbala, Jesus, miracles, witchcraft, alchemy and Mesmer to the rise of scientific materialism and its spectacular opposite, Spiritualism. It is a bizarre and *colourful journey* conducted by a guide dead sober every inch of the way, but not without an occasional leavening wit.

He relishes the paradoxes of the subject—not least the emotionalism of the rationalist attacks and the patience of those seeking to establish some kind of scientific recognition for paranormal phenomena. He quotes William James with evident approval:

wherever a debate between the mystics and the scientifics has been once for all decided, it is the mystics who have usually been proved to be right about the facts, while the scientifics have the better of it in respect to the theories.

Time and again in *Natural and Supernatural* we are forced to ask ourselves: when is a fact not a fact? There was no shortage of apparently factual evidence of phenomena observed, much of it from intelligent and worldly men and women whose witness would have been unimpeachable in a court of law, but until a universal method of procedure and investigation had been established, such facts remained *unacceptable*. *The Society for* Psychical Research, of which Mr Inglis is a member, was founded in 1882 with this establishment as its aim, but has still not achieved it today.

The battle between what men said they had seen with their own eyes and what others told them they could not possibly have seen reached its peak in the second *half* of the nineteenth century, to which more than half *Natural and Supernatural* is given. Bells rang in mid-air and curtains billowed without breeze; disembodied hands wrote messages on slates and Cuban mahogany dining-tables regularly left the floor and flew over the heads of stunned leading figures in the land. In Vienna accordions were replaced by zithers. "Nothing is so difficult", wrote an admittedly "perplexed" Darwin after reading a detailed and responsible report by William Crookes, "as to know where to draw a line between *scepticism and credulity*".

The often violent resistance to Spiritualism and psychic research in general (Browning's "Mr Sludge the Medium" is the best known surviving example) was based on two *things: fraud and fundamentals*. Seances became inextricably confused with social fashion and entertainment so that "results" became of paramount importance and cheating, even by mediums whose other work had been impressive, did undoubtedly take place: just one such detection could wreck the research of years and no academic of reputation could persist in his investigations—most, like Crookes, were distinguished in other fields—for long. There were too many daft people in the game, and there still are.

The more fundamental hos*tility to the supernatural*, however, arises because it cannot be contained by the laws of science and nature as we know them. "A novelty", wrote the editor of the *Encyclopedia*, "however true, if there be no received truths with which it can be shown in harmonious relation, has little chance of a favourable hearing". In other *words, paranormal phenomena* are so radical they survive even their own charlatans and arouse the irrationality that comes with fear. Mr Inglis is not offering a detailed case for the altering of natural laws to *accommodate* both the radicalism and the fear, but his book is certainly moving that way and offers much of relevance on the nature of proof and the will to believe on the side.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Myrna Blumberg

Founder's Praise
By Joanne Greenberg
(Gollancz, £4.95)

In Between the Sheets and other stories
By Ian McEwan
(Cape, £3.50)

One of the liveliest ways to start the year is in discovering or rediscovering these two writers. Both are in some respects well established: Ian McEwan won the 1976 Somerset Maugham award for his *stories, First Love, Last Rites,* and Joanne Greenberg continues to be referred to under a pseudonym, Hannah Green, that she used about 14 years ago for her bestselling novel *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* (still available in Pan at 70p). Mr McEwan, born in England, has set his new stories mostly in England, with one in America, and this collection, in spite of its title, *In Between the Sheets*, reaches far beyond the wit and individual sensuality of his earlier book, and makes one look forward even more to his forthcoming novel. Joanne Greenberg is phenomenal; born in Brooklyn, partly educated in London, and living at present in *Colorado*, her four books since 1964, written under her own name, have been quiet and excellent, but her fifth, *Founder's Praise*, is one of the most powerful, courageous, sonorous novels I have ever *read*.

I shall begin with her book's subject, the history, manipulation and joy of a "new faith" on the plains of Colorado during a bit more than the first half of this century; by the *end of her chronicle the move*ment spreads to six American states but there can be few people anywhere who won't feel party to at least some of these wide-open beliefs. It is a book that reveres the mind, yet it is not solely a novel of ideas for her writing, precisely evocative, transmits the characters, landscape, climate and *visions of the Colorado* Dust Bowl so vividly that one immediately feels at home.

People and animals eat, breathe and wear the dust in south-east Colorado of the thirties; the grey, red and *black winds whip away years* of seeds, hang about in clouds, silt up wells, drive away more than half of the farmers. *Edgar Bisset*, a wheat and cattle farmer working with his father and a watchful, sometimes over-wise hired man, is introduced as being silent because he has too much to say: after fighting in *Europe during the First World War he* dryly murmurs no more than five words on his most garrulous days. Towards the end of the worst tidal dusts on their 200 acres he finds a need to rejoice in the living, *in the beauty that per*sists between shadows, in the substance and tones of the shadows themselves, and in what he experiences as the Presence of God. One does not need to share all his sensitivity *to the possibilities of faith to* be nearly swept off one's feet by his resurging creativeness and articulacy; the fervour he generates has aspects of many ideologies, creeds and groups, and he revives productive com*munities aiming to praise and* give more than they demand, hoping to develop best without intermediaries or bureaucrats.

They wonderfully sing, dance, and sustain each other against a background that was previously dour as well as full of dusty answers—"In the high plains, a farmer knows better than to waste his heart on optimism. They said, Good years are neighbours, disaster is kin." The Praise groups, *though, flourish and spread.*

When Edgar is killed in an accident, the movement grows from the "straight light" of the plains into other states, even cities (more doubtfully), and establishes 730 groups. *There is no stiffness between* classes or generations; the name they use formally (Apostles of the Spirit of the Lord) is open to anyone; views, practices, contributions and metaphors are freely welcome.

Changes in the movement are shown subtly through complex characters. New generations begin "seeking and bringing races . . . running and racing to glory"; cynicism and self-promotion becomes over*whelming, and in one* fabulous chapter three leading members manoeuvre a whole town into wearing turkey feathers in their pockets: this is a test to prove the leaders' influence and only one person, an asth*matic, resists. In* addition, young people brought up in obligatory ceremonies of jubilation, claim to have visions instructing them instead in self-flogging. With no laws, no objective referees, the Praise groups, *jumping into customs* that save time and thought, are usurped by evils they have not acknowledged. "Yes to life has turned into yes to everything", says one dissenter.

Joanne Greenberg touched on the central aspiration of this novel in an earlier tale, "Singers", which was the best of her story collection *Summering*. Her art this time is in her language and the balance of innocence and *menace, in steadily assessing* the resources and cells behind much needed convictions. It is a profound book which doesn't preach.

Ian McEwan is like her only in his fascination with how the outward body may be misleading. He is an original. Six of the seven stories in his collection, *In Between the Sheets*, appear to be straightforward, but they often fuse surprising reality with fantasy; his writing is exact, tender, funny, voluptuous, disturbing. The form, insights and images of one story, though, stand out *from the others: in an office, a* man clips, organizes, sticks things into categories and, to his director, he merges with a man called Leech; at night the man's imagination moves through time in the patient *heroism of trying to make him*self more alert, unretarded; he dips into a past woodland picnic where he once found a *vigilant starfish*, and a skeleton whose inertia still threatens him, and he hankers after the woman who was with him and lies, unawake even during sex, beside him. The sections on his work are at first arranged to *alternate* tidily with paragraphs on his private love and imagination, and almost imperceptibly they start to interconnect. No summary can convey the moving brilliance of this piece, which he calls "To and Fro".

A couple of his stories also handle fatherly love with delicacy and jauntiness, and are particularly endearing in modern fiction that, since Freud, frequently seems to have been bullied into ice. The final story, set in Los Angeles, begins with an Englishman playing a flute ineptly after tying a feminist bookseller to his bed (a captive audience at her request, as they say). Good *friends later, they go to a* party in the home of a salesman for party gear and sickbed aids; they exchange hopes, shocks, slogans ("God, Guts, Guns made America great"). The Englishman begins to whistle a Bach sonata on his flute and realizes he is forcing genteel escapism on them and himself, blowing out a "crossword with its answers written in". Where is the music for now, less rational, *more difficult*? This is where the new Ian McEwan and Joanne Greenberg come in.

Quick guide

North Sea Surge, by Michael Pollard (Terence Dalton, Lavenham, Suffolk, £4.80). Fortuitous publishing—this is the story of the terrible East Coast floods of 1953. That the sea and the wind have attempted repeat performances on several occasions since shows how foolish bureaucracy is to think that the elements in their wrath can be contained. Yet still storm and flood prevention schemes remain incomplete. Mr Pollard mentions Wells and Burnham Overy Staithe in north *Norfolk in particular—and sure* enough these were two of the worst devastated places a fortnight ago. As a record of a nightmare Mr Pollard has compiled a telling documentary. We should do well to heed his warning.

New Architecture in Oxford, by David Reed and Philip Opher (Oxford Polytechnic, £2.95). To see a representative collection of postwar British architecture at its best you cannot do better than go to the ancient universities of Oxbridge. So says Lord Bullock in his foreword. Thirty 300-word descriptions and succinct criticisms of the more notable buildings of the past 20 years, with well-chosen photographs and helpful sketch-maps, justify Bullock's paradox for Oxford; but also demonstrate that, *for every elegant* new good neighbour, the Oxford townscape has had foisted on it another that is arrogant and over-assertive. The clearly keyed map and its handy size make this an admirable walk-round guide.

Solitary in the Ranks: Lawrence of *Arabia as Airman and* Private Soldier, by H. Montgomery Hyde (Constable, £6.95). Lawrence told Trenchard that the years between 1923 and 1933 were "the best decade I've tasted. The RAF has me deeply in debt". *He told a part of the* story himself in *The Mint*, and recent biographers have filled it out. Now Mr Montgomery Hyde has devoted a complete book to the service career of this most distinguished and publicized of gentleman rankers. He has not much new material and no surprises to offer, though there are some revealing letters to and from Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff, whom A/C Shaw idolized and flattered. Recommended reading for those whose interest doesn't flag when their hero gets off a camel and on to a Brough.

The social round

Maurice Collis
Diaries 1949-1969
Edited by Louise Collis
(Heinemann, £5.50)

The value and interest of diaries is not necessarily related to the level of achievement of their authors in their chosen profession. Those of front rank politicians may shed light on contemporary events and personalities, but are often tediously egocentric and self-justifying.

Maurice Collis was a writer of the second rank, but emerges in this selection by his daughter from 17 foolscap volumes as an unusually observant and entertaining diarist.

After a stormy career as a colonial administrator in Burma (he was considered far too pro-Burman), he settled in Berkshire, wrote 35 books before his death in 1973, aged 84, did some art criticism, became a competent painter, and enjoyed a brisk social life in London's literary, art and diplomatic worlds.

Most of Collis's books involved the readable and intelligent rewriting of history: some, like *Cortes and Montezuma*, were rather successful, and are still in print; others, like his studies of Nancy, Lady Astor and the artist Stanley Spencer, resulted from his social life and broad interests.

Although a bit stiff in appearance in later years, when I knew him slightly, Collis could be both a sympathetic listener and extremely amusing: qualities clearly esteemed at Cliveden, whither he was frequently invited by the late Lord (Bill) Astor. Among the pleasures of this book is the vivid picture which builds up of Nancy, Lady Astor and of the son she so bullied, whose crumbling marriages, involvement in the Profumo affair and premature death are recounted with compassion.

As recorded by Collis, old Lady Astor frequently behaved *intolerably: for example, shout*ing down the dinner table at Cliveden to her son "What I want now is more money"; or opening an exhibition of Collis's pictures in the West End and declaring them to be monstrosities beyond *toleration*. But he sees the charm behind the pathological need to be witty, the pressures involved in having been the first woman MP, and the bleakness of her own marriage.

Her son Bill emerges as a *generous but basically weak* person who had to be persuaded—Collis reveals—by the father of his third wife Bronwen Pugh not to flee the country after the suicide at the height *of the Profumo affair of Dr* Stephen Ward, whom he had misguidedly befriended. An *episode in which Bill Astor* crawled the length of the dinner table for a bet did not *go down too well with fellow* guests. On other occasions when Collis was there, these included the King of Sweden, Field Marshal Lord Alexander and Freya Stark, of whom he gives vivid vignettes.

Others with whom we become familiar are Mervyn Peake, *whose gifts and physical decline Collis* describes with the same precise observation and understated grief as he brings to the deathbed of his own, difficult mother; Feliks Topolski, notably when involved in a dispute with Prince Philip over the price of an equestrian portrait; and L. S. Lowry, the sometimes sociable reclusive artist.

There are many lovely incidents: Lord Stanley lighting a cigarette with a banknote at White's, but taking care not to burn too much of it; Sir Anthony Keswick asking "Will (Henry) Moore last?"; a ghastly, sycophantic party for Julian Huxley's 70th birthday. From personal knowledge of many of those mentioned, Collis's judgments are extremely fair and to the point.

I would have welcomed the inclusion of rather more of the author's musing about himself: whether, for example, he linked the inadequacy of his two marriages to his mother's tempestuous temperament. His daughter fills in a bit of this gap in an affectionate but frank introduction and postscript, in which latter she describes with much of her father's compassionate clarity the anguish and horror of his senile decay.

Roger Berthoud

THEATRES

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 ... Eves 7.30 Crucible Theatre, Sheffield SAYS I, SAYS HE By Ron Hutchinson "Not since 'The Hostage' has seen an Irish play that has g... me such undiluted pleasure". Gdn.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Eves. ... Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Dinah Sheridan Dulcie Gray Eleanor Summerfield James Grout AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. BASIL BRUSH NEW REVUE BOOM! BOOM! BERT WEEDON. BOBBY CRUSH & STAR CO. "A TRUE FAMILY SHOW"—D. Tel. Last 3 days. Must end Sat.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 7.00: Charles Wood's DINGO. "Brilliant" Guardian. All seats £1.50. Adv. Bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Until Feb. 25—LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME HUMPTY DUMPTY "Sheer sparkling spectacle". D. Tel. Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds., Thurs. at 3. Sats. at 3, 5 & 8. Childn & Senior Cits half price except Sats. at 2 & 5. Pay at doors. Enquiries 902 1234. Spacious car park.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 01-834 0283 Evngs. 8.00 p.m. Mat. Thurs. 3.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00. Tickets £1.50 to £4.00 PAUL JONES in DRAKE'S DREAM England's Greatest Musical Adventure. "Exciting"—Fin. Times. "Many Merry Refrains"—E. News. "Bouncing Vigour"—E. Standard. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 3962 (ex. Sats.) Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY."—Eve. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363. Eves. 7.45. Sat. mats. ... Tomor., Tue. & Wed. next. ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD. Sat. & Mon. THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND, with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Dannie Abse's GONE IN JANUARY. To'l. Tomor. & Sat. at 8.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8.00 p.m. Dine/Dance. 9.30 Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. BUDDY GRECO FROM MON. VINCE HILL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE CHOIRBOYS (X). Wk. & Sun. 1.15, 4.30, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. 2: THE GAUNTLET (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Carné and Prevert's DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs. 3.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA) Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Harold Pinter's THE CARETAKER (A) Progs. 4.30, 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, opp. Camden Town Tube. 485 2443. Taviani's PADRE PADRONE (X). Grand Prize Cannes '77. 4TH MONTH. 4.05, 6.25, 8.50

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). GOODBYE EMANUELLE X French film, English subtitles. Cont. progs. 1.25 (not Sun.), 3.10, 5.40, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X) (English Subtitles). "A Sparkling New French Comedy, Directed with finesse by Yves Robert"—Sunday Express. Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.) 4.05, 6.15, 8.30.

DOMINION. Tot. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234 Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. ROLLERCOASTER (A) IN SENSURROUND. Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill. 221 0220 ANNIE HALL (AA). Seats Bookable. Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 AMARCORD (X) & SIDE HARTHA (X) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). STAR WARS (U). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 3.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738 2771). Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film JULIA (A). Opening day prog. for public at 2.30 p.m. Evening Charity Premiere. All Seats Sold.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep. Progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open at 1.20, 4.30, 7.45. Late shows Fri's & Sat's. Doors 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723-2011/2) AUDREY ROSE (AA). Sep progs. Wks. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 3.45, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Home of Disney movies. THE RESCUERS (U). For info: 240 0071. Box Office 836 1811. Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m. Last two weeks.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898 Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233 Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 3 only) for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. 1. THE CHOIRBOYS (X). Progs. Daily 1.30, 4.40, 7.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. 2. THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Progs. Daily 1.15, 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. 4. From January 28 THE GLENN MILLER STORY (U). Progs. Daily 1.30, 3.35, 5.50, 8.06. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. 105th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 24 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH MUSEUM, ANIMALS IN ART. Until 25 Feb. Weekends 10-6. Sundays 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116. ARTHUR MELVILLE 1855-1904 & TREASURES FROM THE SLAD...

GERALD NORMAN GALLERY A Special Exhibition THOMAS BARKER OF BATH 1769-1847 8 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 Sats. 10-1.

HAL O'NIAN'S GALLERY, 6 Ryder St., S.W.1. 01-930 9392. Selection of Old Master Drawings under £150. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1 (Arts Council). DADA AND SURREALISM REVIEWED. Until 27 March. Adm. £1. 25p Mon. & 6-8. Tues.-Thur. Mon. 1-8. Tue.-Thur. 10-8. Fri & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Details of lectures from Celia O'Malley: 01-629 9495. Parties by written application only.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of important 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sats. 10-1, at 30 Bruton St., London W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

LESLIE CREASEY OF KNEBWORTH 131 London Road. 0438 81343. Colourful exhibition of glass sculptures by Seguso-Murano. Alberto Orrefors, Adnik and Pettitts—Daum. Mon.-Sat. 9.30 a.m.-6 p.m. Ends March 4th.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five Continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, London, WC2. 01-930 8511. Sir THOMAS MORE, 1477-1535. A WAY... and colourful exhibition of his life and times. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5, Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St., W.1. 499 1800. New Year Bargains.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS 1. LIGHT FANTASTIC, an Exhibition of holography. Open Now. Adm. £1. 2. LEONARDO DA VINCI Anatomical Drawings. Until 19 Feb. Adm. £1. 3. ROBERT MOTHERWELL Retrospective. Until 19 March. Adm. 60p. 4. GUSTAVE COURBET 1819-1877 (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 1 March. Adm. £1. 5. CITYSCAPE 1910—39 Urban Themes in American, German & British Art (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 5 March. Adm. Free. Half-price to all exhibitions for students and pensioners & until 1.45 on Sundays. All exhibitions open daily 10-6 (inc. Suns.). Open late Mons. until Thurs. till 8 p.m.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gdns., W.2. (Arts Council). JACK SMITH: paintings and drawings 1965-77. Until 19 Feb. Daily 10-... Adm. Free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Winter programme of exhibitions. MONDRIAN: a special display. Until 29 Jan. SERIES. Until 21 Jan. 1935 and CARVED MODELLED CONSTRUCTED. Until 28 Feb. Wkdys. 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Adm. free.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883. MIXED EXHIBITION. Until 3 Feb.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth. Ken. Special exhibition ... WHEN. Adm. 50p. Until ... Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

WEMRES AND DOUWMA LTD. 93 Gt. Russell St., WC1. 01-636 ... FOREIGN PRINTS AND MAPS. Until 4th February. Catalogue £1. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.00. Sats. 10.00-1.00.

THEATRES

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 NOW UNTIL FEB. 25 ONLY Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sats. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE "IS IRRESISTIBLE"—D. Telegraph "A SUPERSTAR"—D. Express in HANS ANDERSEN "Dazzling Success—Rich Colourful Musical, Real Family Entertainment"—Evening News. Good Seats Available Now at Theatre & Agents. Also at Doors ex. Sat. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 734 8961

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 MARCH 20TH ONE WEEK ONLY. MISS GINGER ROGERS and Special Guest Star DONALD O'CONNOR A GREAT EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WITH HOLLYWOOD'S FOREMOST MUSICAL COMEDY STARS BOOK NOW—Seats £2-£6.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 THE TWO RONNIES FROM MAY 25 TO AUG. 19

PHOENIX 01-836 8611 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0 KEITH MICHELL PENELOPE KEITH NIGEL STOCK JUNE JAGO ROY DOTRICE In the Chichester Festival Theatre's production of THE APPLE CART by Bernard Shaw "Outstanding revival of buoyant show" D. Tel. Directed by PATRICK GARLAND Last 3 days. Must end Sat.

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611 Opening March 1 FRANK FINLAY in The Leslie Bricusse Musical KINGS & CLOWNS Red. price prevs. from Feb. 17

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 3962 (ex. Sat.). Evs. 8. Sat 5.15 & 8.30 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in "A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY" 18th Century Comedy WILD OATS "PURE GOLD" S. Times. LAST 4 PERFS.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 3962. From 3 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 8, Sat. 4.45 & 8.15. Wed. 3 (8 Feb. at 7). Royal Shakespeare Company in BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR PRIVATES ON PARADE by Peter Nichols "HUGELY ENTERTAINING EXTRAVAGANZA" S. TIMES.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Monday to Friday at 3 p.m. Sat 5.30 & 8.45. Mats Thurs 3.0. "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL" Sun. Directed by Gene Saks with "Bountiful invention & wit" F. Times. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKING ON 01-930 0846.

QUEEN'S THEATRE 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat Wed 3 ALEC GUINNESS in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Plays & Players London critics award. "One of the most notable theatrical events in this country for a good many years."—B. Levin, Sunday Times.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. (748 3354) Eves. (not Mons.) inc. Suns. 7.30 Matinees Sats. 2.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD Anton Chekhov Director PETER GILL 70p, £1, £1.50, £2 Sundays at 5 Alec McCowen's St. Mark's Gospel Tickets £1

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Eves. 8. BRITISH PREMIERE OF Victor Hugo's LES BURGRAVES Presented by Le Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry. (End Sat.)

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Evenings 8. Sat 5 & 8.30 World Premiere of LAUGHTER! by Peter Barnes See also Theatre Upstairs

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JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

(continued on page 8)

"LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT"
IRENE
The Musical Musical
ADELPHI

THE ARTS

Tireless Judi

When Judi Dench opens at the Aldwych tomorrow in the new RSC *Way of the World* her Millamant will be the sixth major role she has created for that company in less than two years. Even within the framework of a team which expects of its artists all the work they can possibly manage and then some, it is hard to think of any other actress who over two consecutive seasons has taken leads in *King Lear, Macbeth, Pillars of the Community, The Comedy of Errors, Much Ado About Nothing* . . and then finished up in a role over which the ghost of Edith Evans still hovers perceptibly.

Miss Dench remains commendably unexhausted, though on the morning of our meeting she had admittedly fallen asleep in mid-rehearsal:

"That was the cough syrup: I drank half a bottle after breakfast and all it said on the label was 'don't drive heavy machinery afterwards' so I thought acting would probably be all right. But it's only the unexpected which tires you: if you know what you're going to have to do, and programme your body accordingly, it can cope with more or less anything so long as you stay healthy.

"This is our last production of the Aldwych season, and the pressure is still on—partly because of all the success they've had there recently and partly because we're trying to rediscover a difficult play and make it make sense without all those stilted Restoration mannerisms. I keep hearing Edith above me somewhere shouting *'WRONG'* but I think in the end it may well be the audience who teach us this play: in rehearsal it's very hard to know what's going to be funny and what isn't."

Since she rejoined the RSC at the beginning of the '76 season she has by her own reckoning had only one real disaster, and even that attracted reviews that were by no means all hostile:

"It was Regan in *Lear*: I simply couldn't do it, and indeed when they transferred to the Aldwych from Stratford I gave up trying and left the cast altogether. I simply couldn't get it right: I had this theory that she couldn't be all bad, and that you could not have a lady who you only see in that 'opening of parliament' sort of scene at the beginning and then again when she's already trying to blind Gloucester: it just didn't make sense that someone could be as barbaric as that without any kind of explanation. I thought maybe it was all to do with her relationship with Lear and so whenever she was with him I gave her a stammer, but that didn't help and the whole thing was just awful (for me, I mean—the rest of the production was fine) so we'd better just forget it as soon as possible."

As against that there is of course her triumphant Lady Macbeth at the Warehouse, a performance which may well not disappear at the end of the present season there: to satisfy innumerable theatregoers who have still been unable to get tickets there is talk now of a longer London run for the McKellen *Macbeth*, at a theatre where it can play nightly rather than only once or twice a week:

"We really had no idea what a success that was going to be: I can remember rehearsing with Ian and Trevor Nunn at Stratford and getting thoroughly depressed, and then we opened and suddenly everyone wanted to see us. I'd played that Lady once before, on tour in South Africa with John Neville 15 years ago; when we got to the sleepwalking scene audiences fell off their chairs with laughter! But at least I got to know the play, and I'd been thinking about it ever since which may have helped me this time to get it a bit better."

Though widely regarded as a classical actress, and therefore cast rather too seldom in anything post-1900, Judi Dench has in fact spent less time than might be imagined with the classical companies: a York doctor's daughter, she started with the Vic when she was 23 and spent the years 1957-61 there. But then, following the 1961-62 season which she did with the then newly formed RSC, she stayed away from Stratford and the Vic for the rest of that decade, working instead with John Neville at Nottingham and Frank Hauser at the Oxford Playhouse. Then came long London seasons in *The Promise* and *Cabaret* and *London Assurance*, a somewhat shorter season in a second musical (*The Good Companions*) and so eventually back to Stratford in the mid-'70s.

"I'm inclined to have doubts about doing anything for more than maybe a year, but with the RSC if you've started in a production and been part of a group which has put a lot of work into it then it somehow doesn't seem fair to leave when it transfers to another theatre, so you stay and then somehow another play seems to come along inside the same group.

"When our daughter was born five years ago" (Miss Dench is the wife of one RSC actor, Michael Williams, and the sister of another—Jeffrey Dench) "I decided not to do any film work because that would take me away from her all day, whereas in the theatre once you've opened it's really only evenings. But as my film career has been so totally disastrous, it doesn't really arise much."

The first film she ever did, *Four in the Morning*, had a considerable if localized London cult success, but since then there's been the Peter Hall *Midsummer Night's Dream* and the Tony Richardson *Dead Cert*, neither of which can be said to have done much for anyone concerned:

"I think I must belong in the theatre, somehow, though I've had some luck in television, too, with series like the John Hopkins's *Talking to a Stranger*. But with television it really has to have happened on the screen last night, or else it's forgotten. In the theatre people do seem to remember your work a little longer."

But is the RSC now anything remotely like the company she first joined in 1961 for *The Cherry Orchard*?

"No, at least not for me; I was a new girl, and terrified, and somehow it all seemed very difficult at first. Now I think it's a much more democratic company, Trevor Nunn seems much more accessible than Peter (Hall) was, or is that just because I'm older now and playing better parts? I really don't know: but I like to think that it's now much easier for a young actress to join the RSC and feel at home there. Either that or else certain kinds of actors suit certain kinds of directors better than others: let's just say I'm not expecting any calls from the National at the moment.

"Not that I really want to work with any classical or permanent company without a break soon: I'd love to get back to another really good musical like *Cabaret* or *Comedy of Errors*, or a really good modern comedy. I turned down *Same Time Next Year* because it was only two characters and I remembered *The Promise*, which was three, where by the Saturday nights I was so tired I used to have to chalk up the number of scenes left on my dressing-room wall and then cross them off one by one. But I also turned down *There's A Girl In My Soup* and I think maybe that was more of a mistake: I really would love to do something that wasn't in period."

Sheridan Morley



Voices
ICA

Ned Chaillet

The voices in Susan Griffin's play belong to five women who announce their differences: children, or no children; married, or not married; with lovers, or no lovers. Even before their separate recitations begin finally to come together in a litany of feminist sisterhood, their similarities are stronger than their differences. The voices belong to American women, absorbed in the middle-class concerns of university education and the "death of the American family".

Circumstances differ for each speaker. Rosalinde is a veteran of communes, given to breezy descriptions of dissatisfaction. Erin is being strangled by grief, suffocating in one room after the dissolution of her marriage. Kate is an actress, concerned that her life may be too much devoted to giving voice to characters on a stage. Maya and Grace, like the three others, are obsessed with voices, and differently concerned with their roles as mother and mother-figure.

In the British premiere of the play, at the Women's Festival at the Action Space Drill Hall, those voices apparently rose from the audience. Amid a gathering of women concerned with women's roles in society, Miss Griffin's words may perhaps have had a liberating effect. In structure, her play is not unlike an American consciousness-raising group, where the narratives of different lives give comfort and resolution to other women.

Kate Crutchley's staging at the ICA seeks also to put the voices among the audience, separated slightly by brighter lighting and seats in the gangways of a theatre-in-the-round. But the fiction that those narratives are true intrudes. The conversational style of presentation makes dramatic interest almost entirely the actors' job. Miss Griffin's carefully composed and literary speeches make that job very difficult.

When Kate Phelps dredges up Erin's despair; at the death of a brother and the predictable breakdown of her marriage, she conveys a visible grief that is affecting. The character's story is harrowing enough, but without the actress's contribution it would be like hearing statistics read aloud. Other characters do not have the same core of sentiment to unveil, being the sort to say, "I take notes on my life", or cataloguing a search for meaning through radical politics, yoga and communal life.

Miss Griffin has meanings to offer, of the basic sort that arise in encounter groups when women confront their feelings about their mothers and themselves as daughters. What is missing in its theatrical presentation is the sense of mutual discovery which gives such revelations power. It is respectable work, intelligent and mature, completely lacking in hysteria, but only barely theatrical.

Split Ends
Soho Poly

Irving Wardle

Role-playing duologues may have had their day, but this deft lunch-time piece by Philip Morgan shows that the form is not yet extinct.

Its main imaginative stroke is to promote a Chelsea hairdressing shop to the status of Genet's brothel as a house of illusions; and Vivienne Cartwright's set, a bejewelled hole in the wall glittering with chrome and faceted mirrors, is more a place for indulging a fantasy than getting a short back and sides. That makes the piece sound as theatrically inbred as such plays often are; but one strength of the text is that its transformations derive from an all-too immediate reality and involve characters who have an existence outside the roles they play.

Split Ends is about an unemployed boy who applies for a hairdressing job in the confident hope of being re-routed back to the Labour Exchange. Steve stands there loutishly grinding a cigarette underfoot, only to be taken on by Frank, the feline floor-sweeper who turns out to be in charge. This is the one clumsy detail. Frank's first motive for employing this would-be he-man is sheer malice: but it then changes to benevolence towards a dead-end kid whom he sees as his *altero ego*.

After that grinding transition, the piece develops with clear and unpredictable logic: following Steve's initiation into the hairdresser's role as servant of the client's dreams, through successive stages in which he acts as an entranced client, exchanges his rough clothes for boots and a gold chain, and finally blossoms into Frank's equal with honeyed flattery and seductive ambiguities addressed to a dummy in the swivel chair.

Peter Stevenson's production is beautifully paced, preparing the atmosphere for each transformation and packing its silences with danger; while the encounter between John Flanagan and Jeremy Blake offers a vigilant combat between two apparently opposite temperaments who turn out in the end to be identical.



David Suchet and Timothy West — Photograph by Donald Cooper

The impotence of comedy

Laughter!
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

Nothing is more exciting in the theatre than a moment of genuine stylistic change: when the old dramatic categories crack apart under pressure of new experience and one sees a playwright not merely writing a play but reinventing what a play ought to be. Beckett, Osborne, and Peter Nichols are among those who have given audiences this sense of the earth moving under their feet, and I got the same sensation from the opening of Peter Barnes's new play which declares war on the one element that does most to keep the theatre in business.

Laughter, declares Mr Barnes's author, is no cure for evil. "Isn't that why the Devil's always smiling? . . . Laughter's the ally of tyrants. It softens our hatred", and much more in the same vein while at the same time the speaker is assaulted with custard pies and jets of water and finally left breathing fire with his trousers round his ankles.

It is a marvellous double-edged statement which Mr Barnes then puts to the test with two self-contained studies of Ivan the Terrible and Auschwitz. It is at this point that doubts arise. The main question about laughter is who is doing it. The laughter of a theatre audience is not that of a man going to the gallows; and it does not contribute much to the discussion to pick out two spectacularly atrocious historical episodes simply for the sake of saying: "There now, laugh at that if you can".

Mr Barnes is, admittedly, saying more than that. If he is out to display the impotence of comedy, he is also striving to extract whatever comic effects he can from the most impossible material. "Ivan", for instance, takes place in a Tsarist dungeon with a traitor sitting impaled on a spike, punctuating the dialogue with dying screams, and still capable of throwing in a ghostly scream when he reappears as a skeleton. Ivan pats the blanched skull playfully on the chops: "They don't write songs like that any more." But despite such *giggling anachronisms*, and this author's extraordinary gift for composing dialogue in which you can smell the filth and cruelties of the past, the play does confirm the opening statement. The story of Ivan's return from monastic seclusion to power and the murder of his ambitious heir is not very funny, and its main theatrical point is to pave the way from the hand-to-hand brutalities of the past to the bureaucratic carnage of our own century.

Auschwitz, a far more effective piece, takes place in a civil service department of the SS and consists of a power struggle between a chief clerk of the old school and a Streicher-like party zealot, Gottlieb, who wears a clip-on Hitler moustache. The immediate conflict arises from the rival tenders for a death-camp chimney, but it is really fuelled by class hatreds, and by the mutual contempt of the desk worker and the man is up to his elbows in blood, "working with people", as Gottlieb puts it.

Upon this basis Mr Barnes erects some fine black farce, reaching notable climaxes where the parties succum to ersatz schnapps and start swapping anti-Nazi jokes before informing on each other. Then Mr Barnes wipes off the grin with a literal enactment of a Zyklon-B extermination, leaving you to draw an all-too-obvious conclusion on the crimes countenanced by middle-class compromise.

Charles Marowitz's production has the necessary grotesque attack, coupled with flamboyant theatrical numbers (such as the first act gopak), but it could do more to match farce against horror. Both qualities are superbly projected in Timothy West's double performance as Ivan and Gottlieb, a stunning, wonderfully detailed transformation, closely followed by David Sucher's metamorphosis from a crazed Tsarevich, crashing his head against the wall, to a Peter Lorre-like black marketeer. Byzantine magnificence and official drabness are sharply established in Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe's settings.

● Some of these reviews appeared in later editions of yesterday's newspaper.

Sinatra first
at Festival Hall

Frank Sinatra stars at the Royal Festival Hall in a week of eight concerts beginning with a gala opening on September 10. This is the first time that a solo artist has performed there for a full week.

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Theatr Clwyd, Mold

Kenneth Loveland

The magic of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* begins in the skill with which Britten holds in perspective the three plateaus represented by the supernatural intrigues of the fairies, the emotional arguments of the lovers, and the down-to-earth business of the mechanicals. It continues through the subtlety with which these are made to cross-reference sometimes compassionately, sometimes disturbingly. And although it is not Britten's greatest operatic score, it is his most delicately beautiful, with its shimmering orchestral writing and richly contrasted vocal patterns.

The Welsh National's new production builds sensibly on these ingredients. It is enchanting to see and hear, but goes deeper than enchantment to take a penetrating look at what lies beneath. And it does so with zest and commitment; once again we have a Welsh production motivated by a youthful pulse.

Ian Watt-Smith's production suggests that midsummer is a period when human relationships are in the melting pot, that it is a timeless, spaceless limbo, where mysterious influences are whimsically, even hurtfully, active.

If we are less conscious than usual of the forest, sleeping but watching, we are also more aware of the domination of Oberon (James Bowman, angrily imperious), and the sinister edges to Puck's capriciousness (Sylveste McCoy, expressively acrobatic).

A ritualistic control of destinies is suggested by the series of circles through which the action moves. This is symbolism insinuated but disciplined, and a lively range of characterization moves fluently in the foreground.

Anthony Hose directs a musical performance that is touched by many refinements and gives every aspect of Britten's richly varied score a greatful illumination. The Welsh Philharmonia give him playing which is instinctively idiomatic.

It is heartening that there should be so many fine studies by relatively young singers, from within the company, notably the radiant Titania of Rita Cullis, and the passionately eloquent lovers of Margaret Morgan (Hermia), Suzanne Murphy (Helena), Arthur Davies (Lysander), and Henry Newman (Demetrius), whose quartet of re-awakening opens its petals so graciously.

The mechanicals surrounding David Gwynne's fatherly Quince are ideally drawn, with Sir Geraint Evans's sketch of Bottom, time-honoured in its own right, touched affectionately by the spirit of renewal which runs throughout the production.

London Sinfonietta
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Ten years of outstanding service to contemporary music, 10 years during which they have performed more than a hundred living composers: that is the scale of the achievement we were celebrating at this London Sinfonietta anniversary concert. For my own part I owe the Sinfonietta a debt for much vividly remembered music, and I wish them, in gratitude and eager anticipation, many happy returns.

One measure of the Sinfonietta's quality is the number of distinguished composers who have chosen to conduct them. Last night alone there were three. Lutoslawski was there to direct his *Preludes and Fugue* for 13 strings, Berio to steer the players through two of his works and Birtwistle to introduce, as overture, a piece written for the occasion. As if that were not enough, the programme also included Tippett's *Songs for Dov*, sung by Gerald English and conducted by Simon Rattle.

The performance of Berio's *Differences* was a special pleasure, for not only was it finely executed, but it is the sort of piece, now almost 20 years old, that is too easily forgotten. Its gimmick, so skilfully used as to transcend the pejorative *implications* of that word, is the play of an instrumental quintet against recorded and increasingly distorted images of themselves.

Birtwistle's salute to the Sinfonietta is a no less intriguing piece. Its title *Carmen Arcadiae Mechanicae Perpetuum* is intended to relate it to the intricate ticking machines imagined by Paul Klee, but the music reminded me also of Birtwistle's earlier clockwork composition, his electronic *Chronometer*.

RPO/Kondrashin
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's concert was directed by Kiril Kondrashin who chose an overture and symphony from his native Russia to begin and end the programme.

The symhony was Tchaikovsky's fifth in E minor, as fate-ridden a work as its predecessor, even though in this case the composer did not supply a detailed synopsis. Mr Kondrashin made no attempt to stand back and ennoble Tchaikovsky's troubles. Nor did he try to integrate constant changes of tempo within each movement into a shapely whole. Least of all did he allow us to forget the accusation of the aging chairman of the Hamburg Philharmonic Society (the dedicatree) that Tchaikovsky's orchestration was noisy.

In its own way the reading was stirring. Certainly it won some cheers. But far too often strong and genuine feeling was made to sound hysterical. Reactions to changes of tempo were extreme enough sometimes even to disrupt the music's natural flow. In the first movement, for instance, the *Un pochettino più animato* just before the tranquil second subject melody was far too much of a sudden spurt for the two to connect.

Climaxes invariably sounded brash, with some particularly strident brass. At all times the orchestra followed Mr Kondrashin's beat to a man, but there was no great finesse from any department. The overture was Balakirev's Oriental Fantasy "Islamey", in Casella's orchestration, where Mr Kondrashin again had more emphasis on ferocity than charm.

The two Russian works were separated by Liszt's A major piano concerto, with the young Brazilian pianist, Cristina Ortiz, as soloist. This was the redeeming feature of the concert, with every member of the orchestra doing his or her best to match Miss Ortiz's own fluid charm, stylishness and sparkle in exposed exchanges. She had decided views about characterization in every section of this sectional work, and met its bravura demands as persuasively as its dreams. Only when launching the march towards the end did Mr Kondrashin allow the orchestra to drown her. For the rest he was as alert as his soloist, and helped her to reveal the work's underlying unity.

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SPORT

Tennis

Cox loses confidence against Nastase and slides to defeat

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Philadelphia, Jan 25

Mark Cox, from Surrey, was beaten 7—5 6—2 by Ilie Nastase last evening in the second round of the £100,000 United States indoor tennis championships at the Spectrum, a stadium that reposes on the landscape like a huge hat box. Cox was like a man hurrying boldly along one of the local sidewalks. He was going well. But he was aware that at any moment the packed ice beneath him might effect an abrupt shift from the vertical to the horizontal—which eventually it did. Once he became tentative, down he went.

Cox made a crisply uninhibited start. He was working hard, going for his shots and playing well. Nastase was always facile. But he was not attempting much, beyond moving the ball about and waiting for Cox to whack it into the net or out of court. For a time this seldom happened because the small margin for error in Cox's shots was proving adequate. Nastase's backhand was vulnerable to pressure. Cox broke to 2—1 and had two break points for 4—1.

In the first seven games Nastase provoked six diversions of one sort or another. Cox said later that he found it difficult to maintain his composure and sometimes wondered what was wrong with a system that permitted "all that stuff". If players were allowed to get away with it, he added, spectators would react in a similar way and tennis could acquire the flavour of boxing.

It was not until the first game of the second set that Nastase was warned by the umpire after another protest had disrupted the continuity of play. By that time Cox's confidence had drained out of him. The change was first evident when Cox was serving for a 5—3 lead in the first set. He survived two break points to win that game. In the next he was narrowly off target with a backhand volley that would have offered him two set points. Then he played another loose service game and Nastase broke back for 5—5.

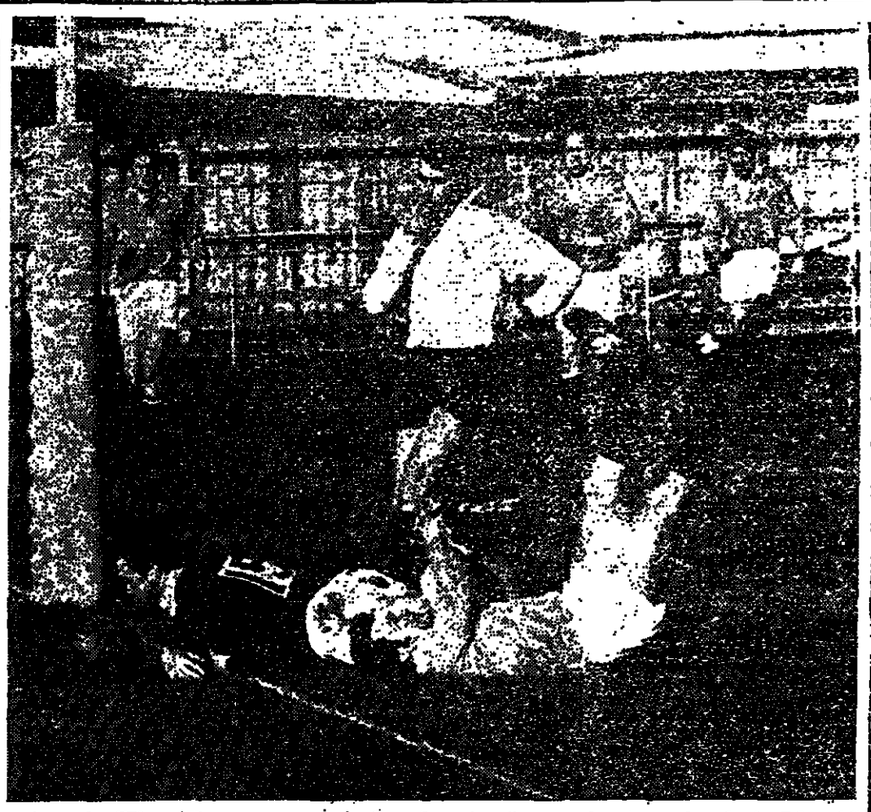
Cox lost four successive games ("I didn't really have the confidence to win the set") and from 2—2 in the second set he lost four more. After his admirable start, in which he played to the limit of his resources, his decline was disappointing. True, Nastase raised his game to a level that would have tested most players. But his task was eventually easier than it should have been.

This meant that Christopher Mottram, scheduled to play Jimmy Connors or Adriano Panatta, was Britain's only remaining challenger.

The first two days produced stirring tennis and a few notable wins—for example, by Tim Gullikson against Richard Stockton, Martin Riessen against John Alexander, and Alexander Mayer against Jan Kodes. There were some delightful doubles, too, and the second seeds, Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker, were beaten by the unexpected Wimbledon champions of 1975, Mayer and Vitas Gerulaitis.

But the matches on those first two days mostly bore the stamp of supporting acts. We were waiting for such stars as Connors, Bjorn Borg, Ken Rosewall (now 43) and the double act of Bob emerge from the wings and talk on stage. As Tuesday's programme merged into Wednesday's they began to do so—and we had more cause to forget the wintry whites and greys of this currently bleak city. Connors, Guillermo Vilas and Borg are listed in that order at the top of the latest world ranking list issued by the Association of Tennis Professionals. The most highly ranked British players are Mottram—17th Cox—28th, and John Lloyd—33rd.

FIRST ROUND: C. Mottram (GB) beat Tim Gullikson, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; E. Dibbs beat T. Moore, 7—6, 6—3; W. Fibak (Poland) beat V. Whalley, 6—4, 6—0; R. Moore (South Africa) beat J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—4; A. Mayer beat J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; J. Connors beat C. Drysdale (South Africa), 7—6, 6—0; I. Nastase (Romania) beat M. Cox (GB), 7—5, 6—3.



Alastair Hignell scores a try for Cambridge University in their 30—16 victory over the RAF at Grange Road yesterday.

Easy for Miss Navratilova

Los Angeles, Jan 25.—Martina Navratilova, the second seed, scored an easy victory over British Wightman Cup player, Michele Tyler, 6—0, 6—1, last night in the first round of a women's tournament here. Miss Navratilova took only 40 minutes to defeat the 19-year-old English girl to collect her eleventh consecutive victory.

Virginia Wade beat Anne Bruning, of United States, 6—3, 6—2, and Rosemary Casals defeated Pat Madrado, of Brazil, 6—1, 6—4.

In other first round matches last night, Yvonne Vermaak, of South Africa, won by default when her South African opponent, Brigette Cuypers, dropped out with influenza, Caroline Stoll, New Jersey, beat Valerie Ziegenfuss, 6—3, 6—1; Zenda Liess beat Sharon Walsh, 6—4, 6—0; Mariana Simionescu beat Lesley Hunt, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; Greer Stevens beat Virginia Ruzici, 6—4, 6—3; Betty Stove beat Lea Antonoplis by default when the American failed to arrive on the court on time.—Reuter.

Borg to end boycott

Stockholm, Jan 25.—Bjorn Borg, writing in the current issue of "The (Swedish) Tennis Magazine", said he will end his boycott and resume playing in and for his native Sweden in 1978.—UPI.

Two missing

Britain, winners of the women's BP tennis cup for the past four years, will go into next month's series of under-21 internationals without leading players, Michele Tyler and Linda Mottram. Both are playing in America.

Table tennis

N Koreans for Cardiff

Pak Yung Sun, the women's world table tennis champion, is in the North Korean team to compete in the Welsh open table tennis, sponsored by Stiga, HRDo3 nis, championships, sponsored by Stiga, at Cardiff from February 3 to 5.

Her opposition will include Chang Li, of China, who has lost to the North Korean in the last two world championship finals.

Army need new plan of attack

By Richard Streeton

Oxford Univ	14	Army	3

Oxford University won only spasmodic possession, but brief moments of cohesion and opportunism justified them beating the Army by a goal and two tries against a penalty goal at Iffley Road yesterday. On a sunny though cold day and in soft conditions, the Army dominated the lineouts and mauls. However, they badly lacked attacking ideas and thrust among their backs.

This was Oxford's first match this term and it showed in some scrappy and disjointed play. Before the interval, the university entered the Army's half on only three occasions, the third time bringing the best try of the match on the stroke of half-time. Otherwise, the Army's back row retained the initiative for their side and the diagonal kicking of their half-backs kept Oxford fenced in.

After the interval the pattern changed with Oxford working better together and pressing hard, without ever looking consistently dangerous. Overall, it was a match marked by numerous errors, lengthy and indeterminate rucks, and often lacked fluency or pace.

Watkinson and Clark were responsible for most of Oxford's attacks in midfield, and Quist-Arcton always looked a threat on the few occasions the ball reached him. Edwards, at full back, confirmed his ability and Budge, Finch and, towards the end, Moir were prominent in the pack.

Smith and Dawson, the Army locks, and Hoon, the No 8 and a Bristol player, controlled the back of the lineouts. The flankers, Williams, a Yorkshire player, and Baxter (Blackheath and Kent), often smothered Oxford's attempts to capitalize from breakdowns. The Army have previously lost to London Irish and Harlequins and beaten Lydney this year. They have a great deal of work to do in their next matches against Rosslyn Park, Cambridge University and Plymouth Albion before they start their Services tournament programme on February 18 against the Royal Air Force.

Oxford gave away numerous penalties through carelessness in the first half. But only one, in the 16th minute, proved costly, Lovegrove being the kicker. An Army heel against the head led to Oxford's best try near the interval. An Army movement broke down; Fisher and Watkinson sent Quist-Arcton away on a long run; near the line the winger returned the ball one-handed to Watkinson inside him and the Oxford captain touched down and kicked the conversion

Moir had been subdued earlier, but a kick-ahead by Clark and a forward drive led by Moir gave him Oxford's second try in the 56th minute. Oxford increasingly looked threatening. Watkinson only just failed with a long-range penalty attempt from the right-hand touchline before an Army player failed to gather another kick ahead by Clark in the closing stages and Dovenor scored Oxford's third try.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: R. Edwards (RGS High Wycombe and St Edmund Hall); P. Dovenor (Brasenose and Christ Church), A. Watkinson (Belmont Abbey and St Edmund Hall, captain), R. B. Clark (Brentwood and Christ Church), E. Quist-Arcton (Taunton and Keble); *J. Fisher (Rossall and University), S. Faktor (Liverpool Upper and University); R. Jones (Mill Hill and Wadham), J. Coleman (Sherborne and St John's), G. Candle (Henry Mellos and Lincoln), H. Parkins (Tonbridge and Mansfield), *K. Budge (Rossall and University), R. Wilson (St Edward's, Oxford, and St Edmund Hall), *M. Moir (Ampleforth and Lincoln), C. Finch (Marling and Queen's).

THE ARMY: L/Cpl B. Abbott (REME); Lt P. Wright (King's Own Border), Lt R. Withers (RRW), Sgt K. Rees (RRW), Cpl D. Reynolds (REME, captain); Cpl G. Lovegrove (QDG), Cpl G. Davies (QDG), Cpl N. Gray (RE), Cpl R. Matthews (RE), Cpl K. McLean (REME), Sgt P. Smith (RAOC), Capt J. Dawson (Queen's), Lt J. Baxter (RA), Capt A. Hoon (RE), Cpl G. O. W. Williams (DWR).

Referee: W. Rogan (Leicester)
*A Blue.

Northampton keep aging Lions in reserve

By a Staff Reporter

Malcolm Baker, who played in an England regional trial for South West, makes way in the Bristol team for Michael Rafter, an England flanker, for the John Player Cup first round tie against Falmouth, the Cornish champions, at home on Saturday. Peter Polledri, an under-23 international, fills the other berth at flank forward, and John Pullin, the 36-year-old former England hooker and captain, returns after a neck injury.

Bedford, who won the competition in 1975, prefer the youth of Whitehouse to the experience of Edwards on one flank for their visit to Waterloo, last year's runners-up. Christopher Davies has fought off the challenge of Gerry Denton at hooker. Bedford lost a fine match 25—27 to Waterloo in last season's quarter final round.

London Welsh are at full strength to face Saracens at Southgate, with the return of Rhodri Ellis-Jones, Alun Lewis and John Manfield from the Welsh trial. Keith Hughes is back at centre after getting married last Saturday. Richard Thomas, who was unavailable last week, is in the second row where Howard Thomas gains preference to Ted Lewis. Both the Welsh and Saracens reached the semi-final round last season.

Gosforth, the cup holders, are plagued by injuries and have named a party of 20 from whom they will select their side to play at Morley. Ken Britten, a member of last year's winning team, is out of contention because of a shoulder injury, along with Roger Uttley and Peter Dixon. David Johnson and Curley have already been ruled out and five more players will have fitness tests tonight.

David Forfar, Leicester's flanker, plays only his second game since breaking an ankle in September, when the Tigers take on Hartlepool Rovers at home. Forfar made his comeback against Bedford last Friday night and keeps his place.

Peter Wheeler is having treatment for a bruised hip after the international in Paris last weekend but expects to be fit. The England loose-head prop, Robin Cowling, who badly dislocated his shoulder against France, is likely to be out for the rest of the season.

The return of Redfern, Leicester's promising prop, will strengthen the front row. A leg injury has kept him out of all matches this year. Ray Needham will take Cowling's place and, in the second row, Newsome is not fit and his place goes to Hazlerigg.

Northampton will have two former British Lions on the replacements' bench for their tie at Walsall, Bob Taylor and David Powell, both 35

Police lose hooker

Dennis Young, the South Wales Police hooker, was ordered off in the thirtieth minute of the second half of the match against Cheltenham at the Athletic Ground last night. South Wales Police won the match 10—8.

Surbiton housewife who holds the reins in a male dominated sport

Final campaign of respected rebel

By Richard Streeton

Few rebels in sport have become respected administrators more successfully than Mrs Eileen Gray, a Surbiton housewife, who is the British Cycling Federation's (BCF) first woman president. She is certainly the only woman in the country to hold the senior executive position in a male-dominated major sport. And probably the only one to revel in a description of herself as "aggressively amiable" which was once applied by Denis Howell, Minister for Sport.

For years after the war Mrs Gray was a thorn in officialdom's flesh as she campaigned and eventually won women's rights in cycling. It was a slow process to gain national recognition. First, entry into the international events; establishing women's world records; and finally her greatest triumph in 1958, the inauguration of women's world championships.

"To beat them you have got to join them" has consistently been Mrs Gray's philosophy. She has always won her battles from the inside. She retired herself from competitive riding in 1947 after her marriage and the birth of her son, and since then has gradually worked her way up the administrative ladder.

"I never suspected I would ever be president though," she says. "Looking through the files I seem to have been fighting those in office all my life over various issues. I've never been made to feel awkward because I've been the only woman around. I get cross at male bias but I have found they usually come round."

It was 13 months ago that Mrs Gray, by then a chairman of proven merit of the BCF's important finance and management committee, beat three male rivals for the presidency. Now firmly ensconsed in office, Mrs Gray is at the helm of British cycling in its centenary year enters a crucial decade of renewed popularity, growing professionalism and sponsorship. Last summer in Venezuela she was elected to the international body's amateur committee and she hopes to remain in her various offices until at least 1982, the year when Britain have next applied to stage the world championships.

The BCF presidency is not a titular role but at times can mean involvement seven days a week at committees, functions, track and road races, as well as representative appearances for cycling on other bodies. Our interview was constantly interrupted by telephone calls on cycling matters during what Mrs Gray had hoped would be a free afternoon at home.



Eileen Gray: slow process to recognition.

She takes decisions quickly and can be blunt, almost brusque but has scored several successes in conciliation when internal splits have arisen on BCF committees. Her own metaphor for her brand of healing differences that arise is that she "bashes heads together". It was spoken with the voice of an experienced mother sorting out an unruly tea party. She has found that men talk far too much and far more than women on committees. It was the only generalization about her male colleagues that she let slip in our three-hour talk.

It is time to redress the balance if any suspicion is being aroused that Mrs Gray has only Amazon type qualities. She thoroughly enjoys cooking, makes her own bread and her own clothes and also looks after the garden, which among other things yields up to 70lb of fruit for her to bottle each year. She and her husband, Walter, who is in local government at Epsom, also make their own wine and beer.

Cycling in Britain has benefited from the recent trend for participation in sport with tourin, especially, returning to its popularity of post-war years. Membership of the BCF with its insurance and legal schemes is soaring. On the competitive side, Mrs Gray welcomes the new chances available for making their living from cycling. She regrets, however, the tendency for young men to turn professional too soon. Several probable medal winners at next August's Commonwealth Games have recently been lost before they had fulfilled their potential. The BCF are committed in principal to seeking only one category of cyclist in the sport but Mrs Gray, personally, would regret any abolition of the differences between amateurism and professionalism.

Mrs Gray welcomes the arrival in British cycling of promoters like Michael Barrett who have brought what she feels is a much needed professional approach to the organizational side of things. The long established reluctance of British authorities to close roads for stage racing will always hinder cycling's chances of providing events to match those in Europe. Mrs Gray, though, is among the many who believe that stage racing has a future in Britain.

Mrs Bray has relinquished some of her responsibilities in women's cycling because of her overall commitments but she is currently planning her final campaign for them. The Olympic Games cycling programme still does not have women's events and Mrs Gray sees this as the last bastion she must conquer. The BCF and the British Olympic authorities have pledged support and Lord Killanin has been sympathetic but he stressed that the remedy lay with cycling's international body. Mrs Gray will be visiting the IOC headquarters in Switzerland soon and anybody aware of her record over the years will have no doubt of the final outcome, however long it takes.

Football

Stapleton out of Cup tie with knee injury

By a Staff Reporter

Arsenal's striker Frank Stapleton is out of Saturday's FA Cup fourth round tie against Wolverhampton Wanderers at Highbury. Stapleton has a twisted knee and yesterday had his left leg encased in an immobilising plaster. Arsenal's manager Terry Neill said: "Frank injured the knee early in the League Cup tie with Manchester City and did well to finish the match. He has had a specialist's examination and the plaster will not come off until next Monday."

Stapleton, Arsenal's leading scorer with 13 goals in all competitions this season, will be replaced by the former Wolves player Alan Sunderland who was Cup-tied and missed the League Cup quarter-final round replay victory over Manchester City.

If experience is crucial in the emotional atmosphere of an FA Cup tie then Hartlepool, ninety-first in the League, will not be without hope at Ipswich on Saturday, and if the fourth division side can play on the nerve ends Ipswich Town have recently been exposing in their league form then the Portman Road crowd could be the reluctant witnesses of this season's greatest upset.

Hartlepool will field five players with well over 1,000 League appearances between them for 14 different clubs. They are Malone, a full back with Sunderland in the 1973 Cup final, McMordie, a former Northern Ireland international, Gibb, who played in Newcastle's Inter-Cities Fairs Cup winning side of 1969, Smith, who appeared in Birmingham City's losing semi-final team six years ago, and Downing, a veteran of 350 games for Middlesbrough, Orient and York.

"We must have one of most experienced sides in the League, but we have been hit by injuries this season", Billy Horner, the manager, said. "I've no problems this week, though, and for the first time I expect to name an unchanged side."

More than 4,000 supporters—about double the average home attendance—will make the trip to Ipswich and two special trains have been fully booked. Mr Horner said: "There's tremendous interest in the town. I just hope we can keep it going." He watched Ipswich lose 5—3 at Chelsea last Saturday and was impressed. "On their first half performance they should have won", he said. "They got some good players but we intend going out to enjoy ourselves."

History is against Hartlepool, who knocked out Crystal Palace in the previous round. They have never beaten a first division side in their 70 years.

Ipswich have left out 18-year-old Osman, who has played 25 first team matches this season. Osman has made a few mistakes in recent matches and the manager Bobby Robson feels his confidence has been affected and says now is the right time to give him a rest.

Wark will play in defence as long as Viljoen has recovered from a thigh strain which caused him to miss last Saturday's defeat at Chelsea. If Viljoen is not fit then Wark will stay in midfield with Roberts coming in for Osman. Woods and the goalkeeper, Cooper are expected to return to the team but there is still a doubt about Burley, who is having treatment for knee trouble.

Garner seems certain to miss Chelsea's Cup tie against Burnley and give Finneston his first full game since September.

Luton teamwork keeps young Italians at bay

Luton	1	Italy U-21	1

Ronald Greenwood, the England manager, was among the crowd of 3,500 who saw Luton hold an Italian side who hope to beat England in the quarter-final round of the European under-21 championship at Maine Road, Manchester, in March. While the Italians showed some clever individual skills they were held by Luton's better team work.

The second division side went ahead after 34 minutes when the Italian defence failed with two attempts to clear a high cross by Boersma and Futcher punished their slowness by scoring from close range.

Italy's equalizer in the forty-first minute came when Fanna, who cost Juventus £260,000 tried a 25-yard drive. The Luton goalkeeper, Knight, deputizing for the injured Aleksic, could not hold the shot and Bagni scored from the rebound.

Results yesterday

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Waterloo ville 1, Hillingdon 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Cup (first round): Carshalton Athletic 2, Chesham United 1.

TOUR MATCH: Luton Town 1, Italy (under 21) 1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Spain 2, Italy 1 (in Madrid).

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Brentwood 3, Cambridge University Falcons 6; Falmouth 6, Newquay 0; Oratory 2, Charterhouse 1; Plymer VI Form College 0, Harrow Weald 1.

Rugby Union

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: CambridgeUniversity 30, RAF 16; Oxford University 14, Army 3.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final round: Loughborough Colleges 12, Bristol 3; Bristol 31, Swansea 7.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Lawrence Sheriff 0, Dunmore 32; Nottingham HS 18, Denstone 3; Ryde 3, Bembridge 0; St George's, Hargeden 4, Chesham 20; Strodes College 14, Hershel 3; Sutton Manor HS 4, Farnham 4; Wallington HS 21, Brockley County 3.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge University 3, Spencer 4; Richmond 4, London University 0.

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL MATCH: South 1, North 0.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final round: Newcastle 1, Birmingham 0; Exeter 4, Loughborough 3 (after extra time); Durham 2, Bristol 1 (after extra time).

England are invited to tour China in May

An English representative football team has been invited to tour China from May 9 to 28. If the FA's International Relations Committee, expected to discuss the invitation next week, approve it will be the first time that a semi representative football side from England will have played in China.

The invitation stemmed from a visit to China by a group of English table tennis players last year when Jack Perry, chairman of the London Export Corporation organizers of the trip, discussed a future visit by football players. The Chinese authorities agreed in principle to a visit of 16 players and five officials, one of whom would be Jack Taylor, a former referee; a group of five senior football personalities and about 100 supporters.

The team would play five matches, one of them against the Chinese national side. The invitation was passed on to the FA who are to organize team election with a suggestion that Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the FA, should be in overall charge of the tour.

Mr Perry said: "Because of the dates the team would have to be selected from players not involved in the Home International Championships, but subject to that it is hoped that the team will be of international status at or level or another." A group of companies closely involved in trade with China has agreed to meet most of the cost of the tour, around £35,000.

Pleat to take over as Luton manager

The Luton Town chief coach David Pleat, aged 33, has become the manager of the club. He succeeds Harry Haslam, who has been appointed manager of Sheffield United. Mr Pleat rejected a chance to go to Sheffield with Mr Haslam, but the assistant coach Danny Bergara, will go to Sheffield.

Mr Pleat, who was once a player at Luton, said yesterday: "I am very happy to get this chance. I want to see Luton Town do well and I hope that the fuss and bother we have had in the last couple of days will soon be forgotten."

Sheffield United's youth team manager, John Short, and first team coach; David Turner, resigned yesterday.

John Hassell, United's chairman placed on record the club's appreciation of the services of the two men, when he announced their resignations. "I am not prepared to go into detail why they have decided to leave the club now, but obviously people will draw their own conclusions", he said.

Hockey

South's early goal the one bright spot

By Joyce Whitehead

South	1	North	0

A good goal by J. Powell in the first few minutes was the most exciting part of this women's territorial hockey match in which South beat North on the cricket ground at Guildford yesterday.

Almost before North had gathered their resources the strong-looking Miss Powell, the left inner, raced into the circle and shot the ball to the back of the goal from the right inner position. After that the glamour of the game disappeared.

In the first half North defence seemed to be intercepting well but perhaps South were playing into their hands with their hard, hopeful forward passes a number of which just went off the pitch. In contrast North passed squarely with the result that they seldom cancelled out a defender.

I was disappointed in the performance of North. They did not play their straightforward, purposeful hockey for which they are well known. Instead, they played a niggling game with little putte

South were full of promise but they had insufficient skill to take advantage of the constructive work of their half backs. This was the fifth match in the series of 10 and at the halfway stage South hold top place. They are the only territory to have won two matches. East play West today at Clarence Park, St Albans. (2.30).

SOUTH: P. Gibbon (Berkshire); S. Batten (Sussex), J. Pool (Hampshire), A. Baker (Sussex, captain), K. Dodd (Berkshire), C. Craggs (Surrey), H. Mank (Hampshire), B. Holden (Sussex), D. Grist (Hampshire), J. Powell (Sussex), S. Harding (Middlesex).

NORTH: J. Kenyon (Lancashire); S. Duckworth (Lancashire), A. Lunt (Lancashire), M. Edmundall (Lancashire), R. Grainge (Durham), L. Carr (Lancashire), M. Souyave (Lancashire), P. Hughes (Lancashire), V. Nolan (Lancashire, captain), L. Ashton (Cheshire), G. Leeson (Yorkshire).

Umpires: M. Holton and B. Bradford.

Training begins with eye on European event

By Sydney Friskin

Twenty-six members of the England under-21 hockey party have been called for training at the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot, on Saturday and Sunday. The side representing the Hockey Association for the annual match against Oxford University next Tuesday will probably be chosen from this party.

The more important objective is the junior European championship to be held in Ireland in the Autumn. England have to go to Switzerland for a play-off before July 21.

ENGLAND PARTY: N. M. Boddington (Chelmsford), C. M. Cambourn (Loughborough University), A. H. Connop (Bristol University), D. N. Darlaston (Aldridge), M. A. Dawson (Hellcats), A. N. Diamond (Old Khanstonians), R. D. A. Dodds (Surbiton), J. L. Duthie (Southgate), M. Gullimore (Cambridge University), D. R. Glover (Leicester University), D. J. Godwin (Reading), S. W. Graves (Reading), G. S. Hayward (Broxbourne), C. L. Kitchen (Trojans), J. S. Lee (Hampton), R. N. Lyn (Kidderminster), K. E. Parmenter (Slough), T. Priday (London University), S. G. Port (Bluecharts), A. P. Puddick (Bradford University), D. C. Seaton (Birmingham University), M. I. Robbins (Leeds University), D. R. A. Smith (Bromley), H. E. P. Szewinto (Teddington), D. G. Westcott (Oxford University), I. G. Wright (Olton and West Warwicks).

Spencer and Richmond kept in touch with the London League leaders in consequence of good victories yesterday. Spencer beat Cambridge University 4—3 after the score had stood at 3—3 by half time. Butt (2), Kullar and Herst scored for Spencer: Devon, Davey and Western for Cambridge. Richmond beat London University 4—0. Their scorers were Carr (2), Hutchings and Carrick.

Boxing

Low-blow rule should be used here, Lawless says

Terry Lawless, manager of the European light-middleweight champion, Maurice Hope, advocated yesterday that the American no-foul rule should be introduced into British boxing, after Hope's controversial knockout win over Vincenzo Ungaro, of Italy, at the Albert Hall, London on Tuesday night.

Ungaro was counted out as he rolled on the floor, protesting that the left hook to the body which put him down in the fifth round was a low punch. The referee had no hesitation in counting him out and afterwards the medical officer confirmed that the Italian showed no signs of damage or bruising in the relevant area. Nevertheless, it was a controversial situation as Hope had already been warned twice for low punches in the same round.

In the United States it is considered that, with the protective equipment that boxers wear, only a blatantly low punch can cause problems, and then only if the protective cup does not fit properly. The punishment there for a punch below the borderline is the loss of a round and Lawless believes that the same rule should apply here.

"If a referee does not see a punch clearly he can be influenced by the reaction of the man who has been hit and a wrong decision can be given. Obviously if low punching is persistent, blatant or intentional then disqualification should apply, but otherwise the American system should be universal.

The postponement of Billy Aird's European heavyweight title bout with Alfredo Evangelista, of Spain, until March 3, forced the British Boxing Board of control to put back the deadline for Aird's British championship contest.

Contracts for Aird's bout with John L. Gardner, for the vacant British crown, must now be signed by March 13 and the contest has to take place by May 31. A date was due to tackle Evangelista in Barcelona on February 3, but Spaniard aggravated a thigh injury during a charity football match.

Another world title match, arranged for the same bill, has been postponed indefinitely. Victor Galindez, the WBA light-heavyweight champion, who was due to meet Jesse Burnett, of Los Angeles, suffered knee injuries when he fell off a motor cycle last week and needs more time to recover.

Alan Minter, the British middleweight champion, will have to get into the ring at four o'clock in the afternoon in Las Vegas on February 15, in order to be seen in New York three hours later and midnight in London. Minter is part of the biggest television boxing operation ever staged as he will meet Sandy Torres, of Puerto Rico, in a supporting bout to the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks world heavyweight championship contest.

The Las Vegas promotion, which will be shown on closed circuit television in five London cinemas and one each in Birmingham and Manchester, opens with the Minter bout and includes another world title match, that between featherweight champion, Dave Lopes, and a former world champion, David Kotey.

Conteh is asking for too much, promoter says

Rome, Jan 25.—The world light-heavyweight (WBC) title match between the holder, Mate Parlov, of Yugoslavia, and John Conteh, of Britain, will not take place unless Conteh, the former champion, lowers his demands, Rodolfo Sabbatini, the promoter, said today. The bout is due to be held in Monte Carlo in May.

"If Conteh does not bring his demands into line with reality this fight will not be held", Sabbatini said.

Informed sources said Conteh is demanding a purse of $200,000, five times the amount the Yugoslav earned when he knocked out Argentina's Miguel Angel Cuello to win the title in Milan two weeks ago.—Reuter.

Athletics

Coghlan's unbroken run of success ends tamely

Dunedin, New Zealand, Jan 25.—Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland, lost his unbeaten record in Australia and New Zealand when he finished a tame fourth behind John Walker in an 800 metres race tonight. Walker, New Zealand's Olympic 1,500 metres champion and world mile record holder, won well in 1min 47.8sec, with Carlo Grippo, of Italy, second in 1min 48.4sec and Sammy Kipkurgat, of Kenya, third in 1min 49.2sec.

Coghlan has won five races in Australia and New Zealand, including a victory over Walker in a 1,500 metres event at Christchurch last Saturday. They will meet again in the final meeting of the current New Zealand International track and field series, in Auckland on Saturday.

Rod Dixon made it a double for New Zealand by beating Bronislaw Malinowski, a Polish steeplechaser, into second place over a mile in the slow time of 4min 0.8s. David Moorcroft, of Britain, squeezed out Detlef Uhlemann, West Germany, by less than a second to win the 3,000 metres in 8min 11.8sec, and Jos Hermens, of the Netherlands, won the 5,000 metres.

A strong wind down the home straight helped the sprinters to record some fast times. Pierre Quarrie won the men's 100 metres in 10.1sec, and Annegret Richter, of West Germany, beat Irena Szewinska, of Poland, into second place in the women's 100 metres. Mrs Szewinska won the 200 metres in 23.1 seconds, another world assisted time. Winners:

MEN: 100m: D. Quarrie (Jamaica) 10.1sec; 800 m: J. Walker, NZ 47.8sec; Mile: R. Dixon, NZ 3.59.0; 5,000m: D. Moorcroft (GB), 8.11.8; 5,000m: J. Hermens (Netherlands) 14.28.9; Shot: W. Komar (Poland) 63ft 4in; Pole vault: T. Slusarski (Poland), 17ft 6¾in.

WOMEN: 100m: A. Richter (W Germany), 11.1; 200m: I. Szewinska (Poland), 23.1; 800m: M. Doell (US), 2.04.5.—Reuter.

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هكذا من الاصل

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Racing

McCain says weight will merely cut Red Rum's winning margin

Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Tommy Stack, Red Rum's rider on that historic occasion last year when the horse won his third Grand National, unveiled the weights for this year's epic in London yesterday. Stack and Red Rum's trainer, Donald McCain, may have been a little disappointed to see their hero given as much as 11 st 13 lb but deep down they could not have been surprised. After all, Red Rum was carrying 11 st 8 lb when he won last year by 25 lengths. It is important to remember that Red Rum is a law until himself at Aintree and that he must be assessed as such.

McCain said yesterday that he did not feel remotely aggrieved. And he went on with that disarming twinkle in his eye: "I think you will see that the handicapper has been fair, just allowing him to win by five or six lengths this year!". Confirming that Red Rum would run at Haydock Park on February 8 in the Malcolm Fudge National Trial, regardless of the ground, McCain said that the only horse to have won the National three times was fit and well in himself, after schooling over hurdles at Haydock Park last Saturday, and that barring accidents, someone would have to shoot him to keep him out of the first six at Aintree on April 1.

When asked whether he thought he would be fit in time to ride Red Rum again, Stack was confident. He simply said: "I hope so." Stack has not ridden since that awful fall at Hexham on September 5, and when you realize how light he normally is when he is fit and well, it is tempting to think that he lost weight when he was in hospital under traction.

Stack told me yesterday that he was progressing slowly and that he hoped to have a ride for the first time since his accident this weekend, but only on a quiet horse. It is obvious that he is desperately keen to ride Red Rum again on the big day, but it is equally obvious that it will be a race against time and Stack is the first to say that it would not be fair to Red Rum if he was not race riding again by the middle of March. McCain already has Ron Barry standing by in case Stack does not make it.

Ladbrokes had laid Red Rum to lose £100,000 even before the weights were announced. After their publication they readjusted their ante-post book to read: 8-1 Red Rum, 12-1 Our Edition, 14-1 Fort Devon, Shifting Gold, 16-1 Andy Pandy, Churchtown Boy, 22-1 Royal Frolic, 25-1 Coolishall, Davy Lad, Eyecatcher, who has finished third in each of the last two Nationals, Master Upham, Rusty Tears, Sebastian V and Uncle Bing.

Even with 11st 13lb to carry, Red Rum still looks a good bet to finish in the first three at 8-1. Others have gone up in the weights, too, and when analysing his chance at this early stage, it is not only pertinent to take his amazing record into account—he has won the race three times and finished second in it twice—but also to contemplate the possibility that three of his most dangerous rivals—Fort Devon, Our Edition and Andy Pandy—might not even run.

It is common knowledge that the owners of Fort Devon want to win the Cheltenham Gold Cup more than any other race and that his his primary objective. Our Edition and Andy Pandy have both been under a cloud and neither have even run this season. Our Edition's trainer, Stan Mellor, was quick to agree that the handicapper could have treated his horse leniently and that he would be very keen to run him with only 10st 13lb on his back. But Mellor said that Our Edition jarred a joint in last year's Whitbread Gold Cup and that in the circumstances he could not be regarded as a certain runner at Liverpool.

Mellor added that he was hoping to run Our Edition for the first time this season at Wincanton next Thursday, and that he would obviously have to play everything by ear thereafter. Mellor has two other entries, Alpenstock and Cartwright. Alpenstock, he said, would go well at Liverpool if the ground were to be heavy. Cartwright is to be sold with his engagement.

Andy Pandy, who was in the lead and going well when he lost his balance and fell on landing over Becher's Brook on the second circuit last year, has been given 11lb more this time. A more important consideration though, is the fact that he only started cantering again on Tuesday having been plagued with leg trouble earlier in the season.

As the records show, his trainer, Fred Rimell, is well versed in the art of getting a horse ready for Liverpool and it is in Andy Pandy's favour that he needs relatively little work. But his background this season does not inspire confidence. Rimell has trained four horses to win the National already, and yesterday he said that he thought another of his entries, the 1976 Gold Cup winner, Royal Frolic, had been given the right weight.

Asked to comment on Shifting Gold's weight, his young trainer, Kim Bailey, said that he had been given a bit more than he expected, but that he hoped that his horse's ability to jump cleverly could compensate for the extra pounds, especially around Liverpool. Bailey added that Shifting Gold would also run at Haydock Park on February 8, if the ground was not too soft.

Explaining why Churchtown Boy, who won the Topham Trophy last year only two days before he finished second in the National, has run so badly in his last two races, his trainer, "Taffy" Salaman, said that he and his veterinary surgeon thought that Churchtown Boy must have strained his heart at Ascot in November. In spite of that Salaman added that he hoped Churchtown Boy would be right for Aintree. "And if he is, I think he will win it this year," he went on. Asked about one of the Irish entries, the nine-year-old called So, Salaman said that Eddie O'Grady had tried to sell him the horse two years ago for £5,000 and "O'Grady does not sell a Grand National winner for that" he remarked with a smile, which almost brought the house down.

Fred Winter, who won the National twice, both as a jockey and a trainer, was one of those who came out openly in favour of Red Rum. "I go along with the old horse: 11 st 13 lb is not going to stop him", he remarked. Now that Golden Wrapper has been sold, Winter only has Nereo engaged in this year's National. Nereo was still going well last year when Becher's Brook brought about his downfall on the second circuit.

Winter is of the opinion that he could go well again. But he said that he would not stop his stable jockey, John Francome, from taking a better ride if he were offered one, especially as he would have to put up about 6 lb overweight on Nereo; which would seem to clear the way for Francome to partner Uncle Bing if that horse were to run.

STATE OF GOING (official): Taunton: Good to soft. Huntingdon: Good. Tomorrow: Ayr: Good. Doncaster: Good.



Number Engaged takes the last fence ahead of Rough and Tumble to win the Hurst Green Steeplechase.

French Saint nips day's big gamble in the bud

David Morley, after a frustrating spell of inactivity, saw his five-horse raid at Folkestone yesterday yield a near 42-1 treble, a second and a third. Crowning Issue and French Saint provided his London patron, Lady Sarah Keswick, with her first double, and brought her season's score to six with four horses.

In between, the stable jockey, Bob Davies, had his hardest task when Tragus resisted Foolsome by a neck in the Robertsbridge Handicap Hurdle.

Murray Flash reopened the scoring at Wolverhampton eight days ago and the hot favourite, Crowning Issue, became number two when he came home three-quarters of a length ahead of a 14-1 chance, Tompion, in the first division of the Northiam Novices Hurdle. An obvious danger was removed when his closest market rival, Baroncroft, blundered at the second flight, giving Anson Gonsalves no chance of staying on. The winner went on three from home and Davies kept him going in his own powerful style.

Crowning Issue will not tackle fences until next season. Also built on the generous lines of a prospective steeplechaser Tragus was flat out to ward off the sustained challenge of Foolsome.

This is another Morley intends keeping to timber this season and it is worth remembering he rates the six-year-old better over three miles. A notable afternoon was completed by French Saint who foiled the day's big gamble when slamming Sir Bountiful by 10 lengths in the second division of the Northiam Novices Hurdle. The runner-up did not help his cause with a mistake three flights out and at the next, French Saint jumped ahead and never looked like being caught in the straight.

Following the well tried pattern,—gymkana, showring and a career as an amateur rider—Stuart Shilston hopes to turn professional next season and it seems an assured step after his victory on Number Engaged in the Hurst Green Handicap Steeplechase.

Number Engaged looked beaten when the other co-favourite, Rough and Tumble, headed him on the flat but the youngester from Exeter asked the Walwyn jumper for another effort and they regained the lead to win by three lengths. Stuart, who joined Walwyn three years ago, was notching up his sixth victory as part owner. Beige Prince must have overheard Lady Rootes threatening she would give him away as a hunter if he didn't show some improvement.

To make sure there will be no change of plans Beige Prince completed the double with a four length defeat of the Morley-trained Scort in the Brede Novices Steeplechase. Baroncroft's stable mate Peacock's Pal was supported to put matters right in the Battle Selling Hurdle but surprised those who joined in the plunge, finishing next to last behind the runaway victor, Extrovert.

Kent was as good as his word, for he took no part in the auction and Extrovert found a new owner in their bookmaker Jackie Cohen, at 500 guineas. It was Kent's twenty-second success of the season and his first since he returned last week after a profitable trip to Hongkong.

Grand National entries and weights

	yrs	st	lb		yrs	st	lb
Devon	12	12	0	Double Negative	8	9	11
rum	13	11	13	My Friendly Cousin	8	9	11
Frolic	9	11	12	Sebastian V	10	9	11
Bing	9	11	8	Drumroad	10	9	10
Lad	8	11	7	Never Rock	9	9	10
g Gold	9	11	6	Catch The Wind	7	9	9
Boy	10	11	5	Churchtown Boy	11	9	9
Pandy	9	11	4	Cornish Princess	10	9	8
Cottage	10	11	4	Eyecatcher	13	9	8
rade	12	11	3	Gylippus	9	9	8
H	9	11	2	Lean Forward	12	9	8
n	11	11	2	Lord Barwndodd	10	9	8
Edition	11	10	3	Nereo	12	9	8
Seventh	12	10	11	Orillo	9	9	5
Way	10	10	10	Alpenstock	11	9	4
	9	10	9	Harban	9	9	4
Bar	9	10	8	Henry Hall	9	9	4
Bonnet	10	10	8	Bar Rock	10	9	3
King	9	10	5	Burator	9	9	3
Tears	7	10	4	Double Bridal	7	9	2
	9	10	4	Golden Rapper	12	9	2
y Beatright	10	10	3	Teddy Bear II	11	9	3
arnet	9	10	2	Barouche	9	9	0
Whin	8	10	0	Top Three	12	9	0
Value	10	10	0	Exhibit B	9	8	13
Admiral	9	9	13	Romany Bay	8	8	13
ah	9	9	13	Silkstone	10	8	12
Upham	10	9	13	Cartwright	9	8	11
A Buck	11	9	13	The Songwriter	9	8	10
Prince	7	9	12	Foresail	11	8	7
Tony	10	9	12	Gleaming Rain	10	8	7
w View	11	9	12	Sadale VI	11	8	7
e's Battle	7	9	12	First acceptance—Feb 14.			

To be run at Liverpool over four and a half miles on Saturday, April 1.

Cricket

Australians to consider floodlit matches

Adelaide, Jan 25.—The Australian Cricket Board will look at the possible introduction of night cricket during a three day meeting which began here today. The board chairman, Bob Parish, was commenting on World Series cricket's most successful match under lights in Melbourne last night which attracted nearly 25,000 spectators.

"The board is fully appreciative of the importance of promotion of international cricket. It will give consideration to all aspects of the game in what we feel is our progressive administration. This will include consideration to the introduction of night cricket", Mr Parish said.

The board sent letters of sympathy to the MCC in London on the recent deaths of former England players Herbert Sutcliffe, Arthur Fagg and Paul Gibb. The board's cable referred to the indelible memory of Australians on the great contribution by Sutcliffe to cricket.

In Sydney the Australian captain, Simpson, said that the Kerry Packer "circus" has turned friends into enemies. "I find now with the controversy that seems to be raging that so many good friends over such a long period are no longer as close as I think they should be", Simpson said. "To me that is disturbing."

Simpson told the Sydney Journalists' Club the Packer affair had split cricket and created a division which had been felt all over the place. But he predicted that there would be "certain compromises" between the Packer group and official bodies.—Reuter and AP.

England sorely in need of match practice

Auckland, Jan 25.—England's cricket captain, Geoffrey Boycott, admitted today that the absence of Packer players such as Greig, Underwood and Knott would make it difficult for England to maintain their unbeaten Test record against New Zealand.

Speaking after the 16-man party had arrived here from Pakistan for their six-week tour, Boycott said: "Normally we would have the edge over New Zealand, but the Packer business has brought the two sides closer, and it should be a better contest. There were grave misgivings among Pakistan supporters about their chances against us without their Packer players, but the doubting Thomases received a sharp shock because the series was very close. I think the same thing will happen here."

Boycott said he hoped the New Zealand tour would bring on some of the younger members of the side, who had been thrown into international cricket earlier than expected because of Mr Packer's set-up.

The tour opens on Friday with a three-day match against Auckland, and England's manager, Ken Barrington, hopes to play all members of the party before the first of the three Tests starts in Wellington on February 10. Mr Barrington said during the Pakistan tour the England selectors had to concentrate on finding a Test line-up and give those plays as much match practice as possible.

"We have arrived here feeling that we have not had enough cricket", Mr Barrington said. "The players who got a run in Pakistan feel they haven't had enough, and the others are absolutely starved for cricket."

This is the first time England have visited New Zealand from Pakistan. In the past they have come at the end of an Australian tour. "I think it is a good change because after a gruelling series in Australia, England teams came here in no mood to play cricket", Boycott said.

The side had a dramatic welcome to New Zealand. They arrived at their hotel to learn that the building had been evacuated five hours earlier because of a fire which caused smoke damage to the third and fourth floors. The fire in the hotel's boiler room also disrupted electricity supplies, but the hotel management expects things to be back to normal tomorrow.

Boycott has arranged net practices for tomorrow to give his batsmen as much time as possible to get used to the quicker wickets in New Zealand. The three Tests in Pakistan were drawn. Boycott believes that the faster wickets will give the pace attack of Willis, Hendrick and Old a great chance in the series. "It's a strange situation because we don't know much about the New Zealand players and they don't know much about us. It should be an interesting series", Boycott added.

Asif and Imran shine

Melbourne, Jan 25.—A magnificent unbeaten stand of 158 between Asif Iqbal and Imran Khan swept Kerry Packer's World XI to a five-wicket victory over the West Indian XI in a World Series Floodlit cricket match here tonight. The two Pakistanis came together when the World team were a sorry 81 for five in reply to the West Indians' 238 for nine off 40 overs.

Asif cracked 113 and Imran 65—and the pair were still together when they passed the West Indian total with 21 deliveries left. West Indians' wicketkeeper Deryck Murray, who took two fine catches and scored an unbeaten 43, could have prevented all this had he taken a chance offered by Asif when he had scored only five. Asif edged a ball from Daniel in front of Lloyd at first slip—Murray dived for it and dropped the catch.

Murray's own innings was extraordinary. He faced only 50 balls, but his 43 did not include a boundary.

Once again, the novelty of floodlit cricket brought the crowds along to see Mr Packer's players. The official attendance was 17,923, even though no Australians were involved. Greig put the West Indians in and his decision seemed justified when his Sussex colleague Snow removed the opening batsmen Fredericks and Greenidge with only four runs on the board.

Richards, with an elegant 70, led a useful recovery, helped by Murray, Julien (41) and Lloyd (32). The World XI were in far deeper trouble with Majid, Mushtaq, Woolmer and Greig all going cheaply and Barlow being forced to retire hurt with a calf injury. When Imran joined Asif the position changed dramatically. Asif faced 141 balls while Imran's 65 took only 59 deliveries.

This win by the World team, which consisted solely of Englishmen, South Africans and Pakistanis, completes this series of three floodlit games which have had a total attendance of 52,831—a figure that is certain to encourage the Packer organization.

SCORES: West Indian XI, 238 for 9 (I. V. A. Richards 70); World XI, 239 for 5 (Asif 113 not out, Imran 65 not out; B. Julien 3 for 26).

Thomson named vice-captain in West Indies

Adelaide, Jan 25.—Jeff Thomson has been named as Australia's vice-captain for next month's tour of the West Indies by the Australian Cricket Board (ACB). This makes him the main candidate to lead Australia against England in Australia later this year if, as expected the present captain Bobby Simpson opts out of Test cricket after the Caribbean tour.

Simpson returned to captain the side after an absence of nine years after the loss of most of Australia's leading players to join Kerry Packer's breakaway series. His original plan was to be available only for the current series against India, but he later accepted the captaincy for the West Indies tour.

Thomson, who is neither captain nor vice-captain of his state side Queensland, gets the vote over Serjeant and Yallop. Serjeant was vice-captain for the first four Tests against India, but lost his place for the final Test because of poor form. Yallop, the Victorian captain, will be Simpson's vice-captain in the final Test against India.

At its meeting today the ACB appointed the captain, vice-captain and tour manager, Fred Bennett, as selectors in the West Indies. This is the first time in 28 years that an Australia tour manager has been named as a selector.—Reuter.

Indians at full strength

Adelaide, Jan 25.—India's captain, Bishen Bedi, was so pleased with the first of his side's three pre-test practices at the Adelaide Oval today that he called a halt to the workout an hour early.

The tourists, who arrived here yesterday for the fifth and deciding Test match against Australia starting on Saturday, were to have had a three-hour workout in the nets. After two hours of batting, bowling and close catching in a temperature of 25 centigrade Bedi said he had "no worries" for the final Test.

"We have a full complement from which to choose our final 12 now that Mohinder Amarnath and Bhagwat Chandrasekhar have recovered from their injuries", added Bedi. Amarnath and Chandrasekhar missed India's last match against a Geelong District side. Amarnath had a strained back and Chandrasekhar a bruised heel.

The Indians' trials will end on Friday with a practice on the square at the Oval's number two ground. "We will be able to stretch out for a full scale practice there, said Bedi. The Indian captain said that he was not worried that the Adelaide pitch could be quite green. "I can bowl seamers myself on such a pitch", he quipped.

Saturday sees the start of the first six-day Test of the series and Adelaide's first deciding Test since the first staged there between Australia and England in 1884.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG (Bangladesh): Bangladesh, 176; Sri Lanka, 298 for seven.

Lillee challenges ban

Melbourne, Jan 25.—Dennis Lillee took legal action today by challenging the West Australian Cricket Association's ban on players signed by Kerry Packer's World Series cricket organization. Lillee issued a writ in the West Australian Supreme Court.

Motor rallying

Domination by French is continued

Monte Carlo, Jan 25.—French domination of the forty-sixth Monte Carlo Rally remained unshaken tonight as the provisional overall leaders, Jean Pierre Nicolas and Vincent Laverne, in a Porsche Carrera led home 139 surviving crews from their marathon 1,700-kilometre (1,500 miles) second stage journey through the blizzard-swept French Alps.

Nicolas, who took the lead shortly after 176 cars left Monaco on Monday, returned with a provisional overall time of 4hr 33min 19sec after completing the final of the 11 special speed trials at the nearby Col St Roch. Despite some tyre problems in the early hours of this morning when one of his service vehicles failed to reach a checkpoint, Nicolas had appeared supremely confident throughout and his lead was never seriously challenged.

To add to the delight of the hundreds of French spectators lining the Monaco quayside to greet home surviving crews, Jean Ragnotti and Jean Marc Andrie, and Guy Frequelin and Vincent Laverne in the Renault 5 Alpines arrived holding second and third places.

After battling for 36 hours, the leading trio successfully fought off all attacks from the giant Italian contingents of works Fiats and Lancias. The Italian threat, which had been expected to be considerable, never materialized in the heavy snowfalls.

Earlier the deteriorating weather conditions forced organizers to cancel four of the scheduled speed trials on the stage, curtail another and reroute competitors.

Bernard Darniche and Alain Mahe weer still in fourth place in their Fiat 131 Abarth, but some spectacular and dramatic driving from the two Swedish Opel drivers—Anders Kullang and Lars Carlsson, completely changed the top 10 standings. Carlsson rocketed through the icy 25 kilometres time trial at the Roustange Pass in the scratch time of 19min 14sec. At the next 20 kilometres speed section it was Kullang's turn and the 6ft 6in Scandinavian clocked a breathtaking fastest time of 18min 1sec.

STANDINGS: 1, J-P. Nicolas and V. Laverne (France), Porsche, 4hr 33min 19sec; 2, J. Ragnotti and J-M. Andrie (France), Renault 5 Alpine, 4:34.43; 3, G. Frequelin and J. Laverne (France), Renault 5 Alpine, 4:36.27; 4, B. Darniche and A. Mahe (France), Fiat 131 Abarth, 4:38.01; 5, W. Rohrl and C. Geistdorfer (WG), Fiat 131 Abarth, 4:38.12; 6, A. Kullang and B. Berglund (Sweden), Opel GTE, 4:38.44; 7, F. Bacchelli and A. Bernacchini (Italy), Lancia Stratos, 4:39.55; 8, L. Carlsson (Sweden) and R. De Jongh (Netherlands), Opel GTE, 4:38.59; 9, J-C. Andruet and M. Auxier (France), Fiat 131 Abarth, 4:38.52; 10, M. Verini and F. Rossetti (Italy), Fiat 131 Abarth, 4:40.46.—Agence France-Presse.

Skiing

Lithe Miss Wenzel wins third race in four days

Berchtesgarden, West Germany, Jan 25.—Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein proved today that she will be the woman to beat in next week's world ski championship slalom by winning her third world cup race in four days.

Miss Wenzel, most successful member of the principality's top skiing family, outpaced the rest of the field of 80 entrants to triumph in her second cup women's slalom event in successive days on the same track here.

Many sports critics had written off the German-born Miss Wenzel at the start of this season. Before winning a giant slalom at Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, in December, she had not won a world cup race for two and a half years. But the lithe Liechtenstein, who captured another slalom event at Maribor, Yugoslavia, last Sunday, showed again today that she is in peak form for the world championships, which open this weekend in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, just a couple of mountain passes away from this Bavarian resort.

Miss Wenzel won the women's slalom title when these championships were last held in St Moritz, Switzerland, four years ago, and admitted after today's competition that she now ranked as a hot favourite to do so again. "It's obvious that after such a recent fine run of form, which has come as a surprise to me, most people will be expecting me to win at Garmisch, but that doesn't bother me at all", she commented.

Today's event, held under cloudy skies, was the last race on the cup circuit before the start of the world championships. Miss Wenzel's victory, by a mere nine-hundredths of a second over Fabienne Serrat of France, strengthened her chances of winning the World Cup—which is decided over the whole four-month season—for the first time.

She owed her latest success, however, to the carelessness of the French youngster Perrine Pelen, one of her toughest rivals. Miss Pelen, aged 17, from Grenoble, had the fastest time overall on the second run down the 667-metre course, beating the Liechtenstein girl's combined time, but was then disqualified for having missed one of the 37 gates.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1min 45.75sec; 2, F. Serrat (France), 1:45.78; 3, L.-M. Morerod (Switzerland), 1:46.81; 4, A. Fisher (US), 1:47.43; 5, L. Soelkner (Austria), 1:47.92; 6, L. Hess (Switzerland), 1:48.48.

WORLD CUP (to date): 1, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 149 pts; 2, L. Morerod (Switzerland), 138; 3, A. Moser (Austria), 109; 4, M. Epple (W Germany), 78; 5, M. Kaserer (Austria), 70; 6, F. Serrat (France), 73.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Davos	40	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on good base							
Flaine	90	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-10
Heavy snowfall, some lifts closed							
Kitzbühel	15	50	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	3
New snow on firm base							
Les Arcs	120	190	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-2
Avalanche danger, some runs closed							
Les Menuires	160	310	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-4
Few runs open, avalanche threaat							
Saas-Fee	130	210	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
New snow on good base							
St Moritz	75	85	Good	Fair	Good	Fine	-8
Good skiing everywhere							
Sauze d'Oulx	95	155	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	2
New snow on good base							
Val d'Isère	160	350	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-2
Few runs open, avalanche risk							
Verbier	60	180	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-2
Upper lifts closed							
Wengen	30	60	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-1
Good skiing conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpach	15	55	Good	—	-4
Axamer-Lizum	—	70	Good	—	-5
Badgastein	10	50	Good	—	-3
Berwang	55	85	Good	—	-6
Brand	20	100	Good	—	-1
Gargellen	70	120	Good	—	-1
Hochsölden	35	125	Good	—	-5
Ischgl	55	100	Good	—	-1
Lech	80	130	Good	—	-6
Lienz	40	80	Good	—	-2
Mayrhofen	0	65	Good	—	-3
Mittersill	60	160	Good	—	-2
Obergurgl	75	115	Good	—	-10
Saalbach	50	80	Good	—	-1
Schruns	10	60	Good	—	-2
Serfaus	30	65	Good	—	-5
Wildschonau	—	70	Good	—	-4
Zürs	105	150	Good	—	-6
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	150	350	Good	Cloud	-
Chamonix	60	130	Good	Sun	-
Courchevel	75	180	Good	Sun	-
La Clusaz	45	130	Good	Sun	-
Le Corbier	80	180	Good	Sun	-
L Deux Alpes	100	650	Good	Cloud	-
Les Gets	60	130	Good	Sun	-
Megève	85	140	Good	Sun	-
Morillon	90	100	Good	Sun	-
Morzine	50	160	Good	Sun	-
Pra-Loup	80	160	Good	Sun	-
St Gervais	90	130	Good	Sun	-
NORWAY					
Finse	135	160	Good	—	[illegible]
Geilo	50	60	Good	—	[illegible]
Gol	50	60	Good	—	[illegible]
Lillehammer	55	75	Good	—	[illegible]
Norefjell	130	155	Good	—	-7
Oslo	60	70	Good	—	-7
Rjukan	65	70	Good	—	-5
Voss	80	90	Good	—	-6

Taunton programme

1.30 WINTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £872: 2m 3f)

133212 Joint Venture, J. Old, 9-11-1 ... R. R. Evans
220-51 Lucky Victory (C), J. Baker, 9-10-13 ... S. May
22-p24 Calculator (C-D), R. Isgar, 8-10-4 ... Mr R. Isgar 7
3310-0 Flickity Prince (C-D), G. Bosley, 12-10-0 ... K. Bosley 5
p-p00 Proper Charlie, B. Lay, 13-10-0 ... P. O'Brien 5
404330 Sixer (C-D), G. Clay, 11-10-0 ... P. Warner
-04443 Croome, D. Bardell, 8-10-0 ... P. Leach
11000 Young Steve, H. Payne, 10-10-0 ... P. Hobbs
p0100 Le Jot (C-D), Miss S. Morris, 8-10-0 ... E. Wright
-30102 Pensive Prince, D. Barons, 10-10-0 ... G. Thorner
00040 April Star, R. Hawker, 7-10-0 ... Mr A. Walter 5
-00 Straight Thorn, R. Keenor, 10-10-0 ... G. McCourt

Lucky Victory, 11-4 Joint Venture, 5-1 Pensive Prince, 13-2 Croome, 8-1, 10-1 Calculator, 12-1 Young Steve, 14-1 Le Jot, 20-1 others.

2.0 JANUARY HURDLE (Handicap: £343: 2m)

0-002 Lacrimally (D), S. Matthews, 6-12-0 ... W. Smith
00-00 Ashdown Forest, M. Salaman, 5-11-9 ... R. Hyett
24-00 Sword Ruler, L. Cottrell, 6-11-3 ... Mrs J. Peck 7
00310 Aunt Thea (C-D), R. Kenner, 4-11-7 ... John Williams
1-340 Pava's Girl, J. Spearing, 6-11-4 ... G. McCourt
33-00 The Magi, H. Payne, 5-11-3 ... I. Flower 7
00004 Kiotan, F. Edwards, 6-10-10 ... Mr G. Edwards 7
0700- Look North, R. C. Price, 6-10-6 ... C. Price 7
00000 Cheering Rocket, J. Bradley, 4-10-9 ... M. Williams
-0003 First Express, E. Stevens, 6-10-6 ... M. Floyd
00n0 Ballo in Maschera, D. Jermy, 4-10-6 ... J. Suthern

Lacrimally, 11-4 Aunt Thea, 5-1 First Express, 13-2 Sword Ruler, 7-1 Ashdown Forest, 9-1 The Magi, 10-1 Kiotan, 16-1 others.

2.30 FRESH START HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £492: 2m)

0 Another Prospect, J. Edwards, 6-11-3 ... S. Morshead
00 Award of Courage, O. Carter, 6-11-3 ... —
0-44 Dancing-in-Irish, J. Old, 6-11-3 ... C. Candy
Dellation, K. Tucker, 5-11-3 ... Mr A. Harris 7
23- Extol, T. Nicholas, 6-11-3 ... A. Turnell
40 Harry Hedges, D. Jermy, 6-11-3 ... I. Garner 7
0-00 Irish Barger, W. Mueson, 6-11-3 ... W. Smith
-00p Lord Toby, Mrs A. Finch, 6-11-3 ... R. J. Owen 7
Owens Plantation, M. Oliver, 6-11-3 ... R. Crank
10-0 Silly One, B. Scrivon, 6-11-3 ... C. Gray 7
0230 Captain Flash, L. Kennard, 5-10-12 ... G. McCourt
Conta Rock, J. Bradley, 5-10-12 ... M. Williams
04 Mighty Runner, J. Edwards, 5-10-12 ... P. Blacker
0p Sheric Boy, J. Perrott, 5-10-12 ... L. Griffiths
4p Ski Shop, D. Barons, 5-10-12 ... P. Leach
pt Zorbas Dance, S. Kernick, 5-10-13 ... S. May
000 Colyton Lassie, R. Keenor, 4-10-0 ... John Williams
040 Sylvia's Dream, C. Hill, 4-10-0 ... G. Thorner

Dancing-in-Irish, 100-30 Captain Flash, 5-1 Mighty Runner, 13-2 Extol, 8-1 Sylvia's Dream, 10-1 Another Prospect, 12-1 Ski Shop, 16-1 others.

3.0 NEW YEAR STEEPLECHASE (Div I: Novices: £597: 3m 1f)

p02 Three Gems, M. Oliver, 7-11-12 ... R. Crank
130r Arctic Granada, J. Edwards, 7-11-3 ... P. Blacker
fp Castle Tavern, J. Taplin, 7-11-3 ... Mr G. Edwards 7
4p2 Cherry Drift, T. Grice, 6-11-3 ... S. May
n4u Clever One, D. Darmall, 9-11-3 ... —
fbu Courting Tree, W. Sleeman, 8-11-2 ... C. Williams
p00 Harry Hawke, B. Palling, 6-11-2 ... C. Candy
Nicholas Nickelby II, P. Taylor, 10-11-2 ... R. R. Evans
410 pf Pebbleridge II, D. Barons, 6-11-2 ... P. Leach
413- bp00-03 Rathowen, J. Spearing, 7-11-2 ... J. Suthern
415 p030p-3 Verdi, J. Cobden, 7-11-2 ... G. McCourt

7-4 Verdi, 3-1 Cherry Drift, 9-2 Three Gems, 6-1 Arctic Granada, 8-1 Clever One, 10-1 Courting Tree, 12-1 Rathowen, 16-1 others.

3.30 NEW YEAR STEEPLECHASE (Div II: Novices: £623: 3m 1f)

501 00pp31 Free Hold, J. Thorne, 7-11-12 ... P. Hobbs
502 pp-122p Ivors, D. Kent, 7-11-12 ... P. Haynes
506 -2 Celtic Venture, R. Hodges, 7-11-2 ... G. McCourt
507 020-020 Cherry Laurel, G. Harwood, 7-11-2 ... J. King
509 p0p-1C3 Don Lillian, T. Forster, 7-11-2 ... G. Thorner
510 pp030 Evening Frolic, R. C. Price, 10-11-2 ... P. Warner
511 p03100- Fire Tender, L. Kennard, 8-11-2 ... T. Jones
515 32 Little Gnat, J. Edwards, 7-11-2 ... S. Morshead
516 00020p Magic Streak, Mrs E. Kennard, 9-11-2 ... P. Richards
517 00-0010 Mrs Stephens, H. Payne, 8-11-2 ... R. Hyett
519 2000cb Sparkling Tarqua, W. James, 7-11-2 ... M. Barrett 7
520 C0p4 Uther Pendragon, L. Cottrell, 6-11-2 ... Mr M. Reeves
521 404142 Wild Rushes, M. Oliver, 8-11-2 ... R. Crank
522 00p-020 Young King, J. Cobden, 8-11-2 ... S. May

6-4 Celtic Venture, 100-30 Ivors, 6-1 Free Hold, 17-2 Don Lillian, 8-1 Little Gnat, 10-1 Wild Rushes, 12-1 Young King, 16-1 others.

4.0 FRESH START HURDLE (Div II: Part I: Novices: £421: 2m)

601 020013 Saucy Dove (D), G. Price, 6-11-13 ... C. Price 7
605 001 Tudor Waltz (D), C. Hill, 7-11-13 ... G. Thorner
6?? 00-0 Arkne, G. Ham, 7-11-3 ... Mr B. Venn 7
6?? n0 London Glory, M. Bolakooks, 7-11-3 ... J. Suthern
610 600- Pink May, F. Edwards, 6-11-3 ... Mr G. Edwards 7
613 C-0 Big Charles, N. Gaselee, 5-10-12 ... J. Smith 5
615 0p-0 Flandre's Story, W. Sleeman, 5-10-12 ... Mr G. Sleeman 7
617 0 Green Farze, M. Oliver, 5-10-12 ... R. Crank
619 0020 Portella, H. Payne, 5-10-12 ... I. Flower 7
6?? 204 Whee'-em-boy, Peter Taylor, 5-10-12 ... R. R. Evans
626 00 Glossed Over, J. S. Evans, 4-10-0 ... E. Knowles 7

13-8 Saucy Dove, 5-2 Tudor Waltz, 5-1 Wheel-em-boy, 13-2 Portella, 8-1 Green Farze, 12-1 London Glory, 14-1 Big Charles, 16-1 others.

4.30 FRESH START HURDLE (Div II: Part II: Novices: £421: 2m)

60? 0p-0321 Tudor Maestro (D), M. Low, 6-11-13 ... B. Jones
601 40222f Penhill Cottage, R. Keenor, 6-11-6 ... P. Steel
607 p0 Gay Sovereign II, A. Taylor, 11-11-3 ... M. L. Taylor 7
6?? 0-pno Lovely Boy, R. C. Price, 7-11-3 ... P. Warner
611 C0- Welsh Rambler, J. Thorne, 6-11-3 ... P. Hobbs
614 0040-0 Coral King, H. Webb, 5-10-12 ... T. F. Davies 7
615 000-042 Flying Gamble, L. Kennard, 5-10-12 ... G. McCourt
618 00p3 Highdown, C. Miller, 5-10-12 ... R. R. Evans
6?? 0-20003 Sadat, T. Nicholas, 5-10-12 ... Mr M. Reeves
624 p Arctic Gables, J. Bradley, 4-10-0 ... M. Williams

5-4 Flying Gamble, 100-30 Tudor Maestro, 5-1 Penhill Cottage, 13-2 Sadat, 8-1 Welsh Rambler, 10-1 Highdown, 14-1 Coral King, 20-1 others.

Taunton selections

1.30 Lucky Victory. 2.0, Lacrimally. 2.30 Captain Flash. 3.0 Verdi. 3.30 Ivors. 4.0 Tudor Waltz. 4.30 Flying Gamble.

Huntingdon programme

1.15 OFFORD HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £535: 2m 200yd)

14 Mr Playbirds, N. Callaghan, 4-12-6 ... D. McAllister 7
0 Charley's Bairn, J. Bloom, 5-11-10 ... D. Sunderland
0 Condorian, R. Armytage, 6-11-10 ... H. Evans
4 Dinnas, B. Collinson, 5-11-10 ... S. Jobar
0 Fearless Boy, A. Finch, 6-11-10 ... [illegible]
0 Granhite, A. Fisher, 6-11-10 ... K. McCauley
2 Helvan, D. Morley, 5-11-10 ... B. R. Davies
0 Indian Captive, A. Goodwin, 7-11-10 ... J. Pearce
0 Loong Kei, P. Arthur, 6-11-10 ... N. Walker
0 Master Charles, J. Clark, 5-11-10 ... K. Gray
0 Mont St Michel, A. Dalton, 7-11-10 ... J. Barlow
0 Turanno's Lass, R. Finch, 6-11-10 ... J. Scallan
0 All Divine, G. Vergette, 5-11-0 ... P. Kelly
0 Cheila, G. Blum, 4-11-0 ... I. Watkinson
0 David's Comet, D. Morley, 4-11-0 ... Mr Butchard 7
0 Doughty, T. M. Jones, 4-11-0 ... M. Stanley
0 Jackalla, P. Robinson, 4-11-0 ... M. Gibson
0 Larswallow, D. Weeden, 4-11-0 ... [illegible]
Moonstone Prince, G. Vergette, 4-11-0 ... S. Smith Eccles
3 Silent Tango, A. Blackmore, 4-11-0 ... K. Coogan 7
1 Tanaro, P. Kelleway, 4-11-0 ... [illegible]
3 Woody Woodpecker, I. Walker, 4-11-0 ... [illegible]

Playbirds, 7-2 Helvan, 9-2 Jackalla, 6-1 Woody Woodpecker, 8-1 ..., 12-1 Dienau, 20-1 others.

1.45 WYTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £730: 2m 100yd)

Come Spring, W. Guest, 9-11-13 ... Derek Guest 7
Jan Stewer, J. Gifford, 8-11-13 ... R. Champion
Lok Yee, Rex Carter, 8-11-13 ... R. Atkins
Prime Justice, J. Millington, 8-11-13 ... Mr P. Millington 7
Aloha Prince, H. Westbrook, 6-11-3 ... S. Smith Eccles
Cinchid, N. Callaghan, 7-11-3 ... —
Clifford Street, G. Bewicke, 7-11-3 ... J. [illegible]
Firstall, D. Gandolfo, 7-11-3 ... P. Barton
Ocean Voyage, A. Dickinson, 6-11-3 ... M. Dickinson
Quotecaser, H. Wharton, 8-11-3 ... D. Sunderland
Sarah Louise, J. Spearing, 7-11-3 ... Mr R. Woolley
[illegible]
Snow Mountain, R. Armytage, 6-11-3 ... S. Parkyn
Starveld, B. Armytage, 6-11-3 ... R. Evans
Take It Easy, J. Clark, 7-11-3 ... K. Gray
Tamique, F. Gilman, 8-11-3 ... Mr Saunders
Oakland Lass, M. Ryan, 5-10-7 ... R. Mann
Ravir, D. Morley, 5-10-7 ... B. R. Davies

Evens, 100-30 Lok Yee, 9-2 Prime Justice, 8-1 Come Spring, 8-1, 10-1 Ravir, 12-1 Aloha Prince, 20-1 others.

2.15 COUNTRY SELLING HURDLE (£427: 2m 200yd)

Ahrus, D. Gandolfo, 5-11-10 ... P. Barton
High Trail, W. Guest, 5-11-10 ... Joe Guest
Roaming Minstrel, R. Hollinshead, 5-11-10 ... C. Astbury
The Schemer, R. Haigh, 5-11-10 ... —
Telestar, J. Harris, 4-11-7 ... P. Tuck 7
Cairns, D. Dale, 4-11-0 ... —
Deenair, D. Weeden, 4-11-0 ... M. Stanley
Midolly, H. Manners, 4-11-0 ... F. Davies 7
O'Henry, G. Balding, 4-11-0 ... R. Reilly 7
Sweet and Ugly, W. Storey, 4-11-0 ... A. Dickman
14 000 Warrenwood Park, C. Tinkler, 4-11-0 ... N. Tinkler

13-8 Telestar, 3-1 O'Henry, 4-1 Cairns, 11-2 High Trail, 7-1 Deenair, 10-1 Roaming Minstrel, 16-1 others.

2.45 WYTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £993: 3m 100yd)

1 244-f30 Guiding Star, A. Dickinson, 9-12-? ... M. Dickinson
4 13232f Royal Exchange, J. Gifford, 10-11-? ... Mr H. Davies 7
7 11-r003 William Penn, D. Pearman, 7-10-11 ... D. Sunderland
9 3f3u20 Yellow Stone (C-D), G. Vergette, 8-10-9 ... P. Kelly
10 0004-p Nonsuch Hill, J. Bloom, 13-10-0 ... —
12 034-000 Closed Circuit, J. Clark, 8-10-0 ... K. Gray

13-8 Royal Exchange, 5-2 Guiding Star, 5-1 William Penn, 6-1 Yellow Stone, 12-1 Nonsuch Hill, 16-1 Closed Circuit.

3.15 ST NEOTS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £989: 2½m)

2 0110-30 Poor Boy, D. Morley, 8-11-0 ... B. R. Davies
3 01f11- Regal Choice (C), J. Haine, 8-10-13 ... R. Mangan
4 203040 Sige (C-D), G. Vergette, 9-10-12 ... P. Kelly
6 97-p0 Silver Delight (D), G. Balding, 9-10-9 ... J. Fox
7 403902 Miss Boon, R. Head, 8-10-7 ... J. Francome
8 f3131a The Clerk, D. Gandolfo, 13-10-1 ... P. Barton
12 4p-2340 Wily Talke, J. Blundell, 8-10-0 ... A. Brown 5

6-2 Miss Boon, 5-1 Sige, 4-1 The Clerk, 6-1 Regal Choice, 7-1 Poor Boy, 10-1 Silver Delight, 12-1 Wily Talke.

3.45 OFFORD HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £529: 2m 200yd)

0 Babbling Brook, D. Morley, 6-11-10 ... B. R. Davies
0-00 Cornard, R. Finch, 7-11-10 ... J. Scallan
0-04473 Crook of Devon, F. Gilman, 5-11-10 ... T. Casey
030 Gold Claim, G. Bewicke, 6-11-10 ... [illegible]
0-0 Mateuha, J. Harris, 5-11-10 ... P. Tuck 7
000-r00 Merry Lees, H. Hanmer, 6-11-10 ... Mr Hanmer 7
040 Monk's Flyer, J. Gifford, 5-11-10 ... R. Champion
p0033 No Loiterer, F. Hutchinson, 6-11-10 ... Mr Hutchinson 7
p03 Pine Cleaner, J. Blundell, 7-11-10 ... A. Brown 5
0202-21 The Corinthian, J. Poyner, 5-11-10 ... [illegible]
220 Touch of Spring, P. Kelleway, 5-11-10 ... J. Jenkins
f00 Twilight Gold, M. McCourt, 5-11-10 ... K. White 7
pf Amber River, N. Callaghan, 4-11-0 ... P. O'Brien 5
220 Bedford Lodge, N. Callaghan, 4-11-0 ... S. Smith Eccles
00 Casarri, W. Holden, 4-11-0 ... J. Barlow 5
000 Courteenhall, T. Chapman, 4-11-0 ... J. Kelly 7
His'n Hers, W. Storey, 4-11-0 ... A. Dickman
203 Kossyvin, R. Fium, 4-11-0 ... C. Tinkler
000 King Kappa, M. Pipe, 4-11-0 ... R. Mann

15-8 Bedford Lodge, 7-2 The Corinthian, 9-2 Kossyvin, 6-1 Gold Claim, 8-1 Touch of Spring, 10-1 Babbling Brook, 12-1 Monk's Flyer, 20-1 others.

Huntingdon selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Helvan. 1.45 Lok Yee. 2.15 O'Henry. 2.45 Royal Exchange. 3.15, Regal Choice. 3.45 The Corinthian

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Helvan. 1.45 Ravir. 2.15 Deenair. 3.15 Poor Boy. 3.45 The Corinthian.

Carlisle

1.0 (1.1): HAYTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £778: 3m)
Supreme Sail, b h, by Supreme Sovereign—Saresail (V. Thompson), 7-10-4 Mr J. Walton (3-1 it fav) 1
Fine Talk A. Harrison (2-1 it fav) 2
Charist ... R. Barry (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Certainly John (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; dual forecast: 29p. V. Thompson, Alnwick. 1½l, 25l.

1.30 (1.30): NAWORTH NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £418: 3m 330yd)
Katie Grey, gr m by Pongee—Spotless (J. Hurst), 5-11-0 P. A. Charlton (7-1) 1
Saucy Eater ... M. Barnes (25-1) 2
Durmarc ... R. Barry (11-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Allerdale (4th), 8-1 Progression, 10-1 Melanna, 16-1 Gamesmanship, 20-1 Fair Fool, Russian Society, 33-1 Scimone, 50-1 Grahsaure, Stanford Bridge (4th), Lirsol, Sturdy Lad, Miss Rarity, Never Flap. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 11p, 35p, 15p; dual forecast, £1.11. J. Hurst, Mawbray. 3l.

2.0 (2.1): CUMBERLAND GRAND NATIONAL TRIAL (Handicap Steeplechase: £1,209: 3m)
Braxidas, b g, by Spartan General—Stalonie (Lord Cadogan), 8-10-11 ... C. Hawkins (9-1) 1
Soutra ... J. J. O'Neill (9-4 fav) 2
Breystoke Rambler D. Goulding (11-4) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 Royalar, 9-2 Jenn Premier (4th), 20-1 Kerman. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 17p, 11p; dual forecast, 52p. N. Crump, Middleham. Head, 5l.

2.30 (2.31): WALTON NOVICES STEEPLECHASE (£720: 2m)
French Pin, b g, by Pinza—June French (Mrs J. Leburn), 7-11-0 D. Goulding (13-8 fav) 1
Guisborough Grey P. Mangan (9-2) 2
Bosphorus Queen Mr S. Kettlewell (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 16-1 Crichton Castle (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; dual forecast, 13p. G. Richards, Greystoke. 2½l, 8l.

3.0 (3.2): BRAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£603: 3m 100yd)
Waltz, b g, by Wrekin Rambler—Lady Arco (F. Tyldesley), 8-10-7 M. Dickinson (9-4) 1
Another Captain J. J. O'Neill (4-6 fav) 2
Orchard Hero ... A. Phillips (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Fatwell (4th), 12-1 Only Honey (4th), 14-1 The Tinkler, 20-1 Regal Bird. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 56p, 11p; dual forecast, 18p. A. R. Dickinson, Gisburn. 2½l. St. Roman Deco did not run.

3.30 (3.34): NAWORTH NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: £411: 3m 330yd)
Lord Melbourne, br c, by Meldrum—Aberdevine (Miss I. Bell), 4-10-0 ... P. Mangan (6-1) 1
Straight Phase Mr S. Kettlewell (10-1) 2
Beirib ... T. J. O'Neill (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Cool Lynne, 11-4 Salkeld (4th), 12-1 Rannerdale, 14-1 Table Water, 25-1 Lucky Venture. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 80p; places, 20p, 17p, 17p; dual forecast, £3.47. Miss J. Bell, Biggar. ½l, 6l. Jack's Bow did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Braxidas, Waltz £11.30. TREBLE: Katie Grey, French Pin, Lord Melbourne. £10.05.

Big race entries

WELSH GRAND NATIONAL (Entries) Handicap steeplechase: 3m 6f, Chepstow, February 18: Shifting Gold, Gay Spartan, Master H., Master Spy, Our Edition, Stubbck, Rag Trade, Nj, Gypsy, New Formula, Craigue House, Markley, Seabrigh, Drumroad, Rambling Jack, Golden Whin, Ballinore, Irish Tony, Coolishall, Master Upham, Collingwood, Cornish Princess, Double Sensation, Posh, Sarce, My Friendly Cousin, Never Rock, Precious Jem, Top Priority, Tregarron, High Ken, Moonstone Lad, Vulabago, Lord Drumroddd, Cantubel, Greystoke Rambler, Le Robstan, Black Tudor, Rerarmaster, Gylippus, Lucky Victory, Alpenstock, Curroo Street, Kick On, Stanley Boy, Mannybor, Capuchin, Sybil, Fetlaurs, Alemanig, Toy Flag, Nereo, King Con, Bold Charlie, Mr D, The Songwriter, Ebony Rock, Cardenaple, Royal Exchange, Hassello, Flummt Fred, Brian Boru, Bonvalie, Nasari, Everything, Camsin, Clover, Cottage Queen, Ivors, William Penn, Fortis Boy, Who What Gone Out, Baron Chief, Fighting Chance, Boom Docker, Kinvock Royal, Cartwright, Forsall, The Sea Lion, Lord of the Rings, Clever One, Agir.

Folkestone results

1.45 (1.46): NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I)
Crowning Issue, br g, by No Mercy—(Lady S. Keswick), ... R. Davies (11-8 fav) 1
Tompion ... N. Holman (14-1) 2
... G. Lawson (12-1) 3
4-1 Baroncroft (4th), 9-2 ..., 16-1 Crazy Harvest, 16-1 ..., 33-1 Living For ..., Bridal Rose (p), Friendly ..., Ring, 12 ran.
18p; places, 11p, 20p, ... dual forecast, 91p. D. Morley, at Newmarket. 3l, 4l. Simon

2.15: BATTLE HURDLE (£422:
Extrovert, b h, by Bon Mot III—Exhibition (P. Snarshall), 6-11-12 ... P. Haynes (2-1) 1
Four New Pence A. Anderson (7-1) 2
Dellwood Prince I. Watkinson (7-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Peacock's Pal, 7-1 St Severin, 14-1 Francin (4th), 33-1 Black Fleece. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 17p, 19p; dual forecast, 91p. D. Kent, at Chichester. 12l, 1½l. The winner was sold to Jackie Cohen for 500 guineas.

2.45 (2.46): HURST GREEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,542: 2m 5f)
Number Engaged, b g, by Quorum—Neapolitan Lou (Capt A. Pratt), 12-12-0 ... Mr S. Shilston (7-2 jt fav) 1
Rough and Tumble ... J. Francome (7-2 jt fav) 2
My Captain ... B. R. Davies (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Brandy Fare (4th), 12-1 Manksgrange, 33-1 Susarbush View. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 21p, 11p; dual forecast, 23p. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 3l, 2l.

3.15 (3.16): ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,013: 2m)
Tragus, b h, by Tanerko—Nectantra (Mrs S. Hicks), 6-11-11 ... B. R. Davies (5-1) 1
Foolsome ... N. Hickson (16-1) 2
Reale Whisper ... N. Gibson (50-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 17-2 fav Rambix, 4-1 Gunnvesc (4th), 10-1 Spanish Lantern, Master Butcher, 25-1 Miss Worden, 33-1 Legal Advice (p), Lowestre (p). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 15p, 35p, ... dual forecast, £5.08. D. Morley. Bury St Edmunds. Neck, 3l.

3.45 (3.16): BREDE NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£704: 3m)
Beige Prince, b g, by French Beige—Queen of the May (Lady Rootes), 8-11-9 ... R. Champion (4-9) 1
Scort ... B. R. Davies (5-1) 2
Miss Mollie ... G. McCourt (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Clunky Joe (4th), 14-1 Bold Saint (4th), 33-1 Officer Pimpe, Sparkling Image (p). 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, 50p; dual forecast, 43p. J. Gifford, Findon. 4l, 6l.

4.15 (3.30): NORTHIAM NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £362: 2m 200yd)
French Saint, b g, by Saintly Song—Montserrat (Lady S. Keswick), 4-11-3 ... B. R. Davies (7-2) 1
Sir Bountiful G. Lawson (4-4 fav) 2
Tudor Mystery R. Goldstein (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Charbonnier, 9-2 Sovereign's Escort (4th), 5-1 Celestial Gem, G. Enright, 14-1 Gaelic God, 33-1 Flying Straight, High Value, 50-1 Mr Hegarty, Ickworth Park, Bloomingdale (p), Americtic (p), Mill Miss (p).
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 21p, 11p, 45p; dual forecast, 60p. D. Morley, Bury St Edmunds. 10l, 2l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Number Engaged, Beige Prince, £3.30. TREBLE: Extrovert, Tragus, French Saint, £15.45. Jackpot: £606.20. Placepot: £11.80.



Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial & General—Tempting Times

Appointments Vacant also on page 4

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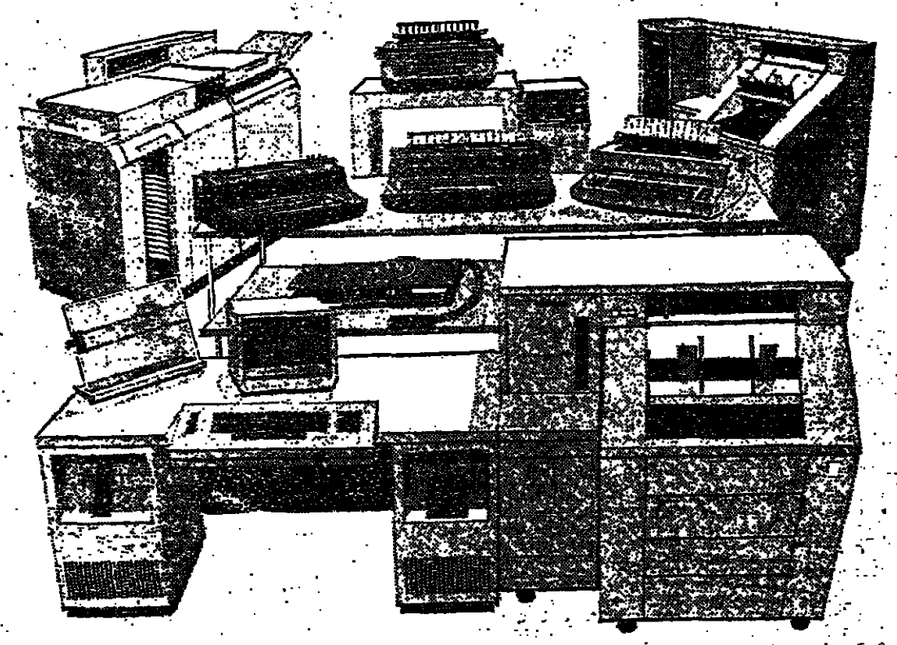
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BRITISH GAS

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS ALSO ON PAGE 25

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aw Report January 25 1978 Court of Appeal

Labour Party NEC is upheld in Newham North East dispute

ewis v Heffer
cCormick v Heffer and Others
ewis v Kitson and Others

efore Lord Denning, Master of e Rolls, Lord Justice Ormrod d Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane

The Labour Party's national ecutive committee, who have spended the general committee, e executive committee and the ficers of the Newham North-ast constituency party and ppointed a national party officer run the constituency pending organization, were held to have e powers so to act in order end the chaos and provide ability.

In the existing circumstances tural justice did not require NEC to hold an inquiry before spending the operative organs of constituency party.

The Court of Appeal dismissed peals by plaintiffs, Mr Julian wis, a member of the Newham rth-East constituency party, and Paul McCormick, of Nuffield llege, Oxford, a member of the ford Labour Party, against Mr stice Milmo's orders on Decem- 15 discharging injunctions anted ex parte on December 14 training the defendants, Mr Eric ffer, MP, and Mr Alex Kitson, behalf of the party's organiza- committee; Miss Joan Lester, and five other named NEC mbers, and Mr Ron Hayward three other named persons as presenting the party's paid ministrative servants. The dis- rged injunctions restrained the fendants from suspending or elling the plaintiffs from the bour Party or of depriving them any of the rights of ordinary rty members or of any party dition to which they had been pointed or elected, whether porarily or permanently.

Their Lordships also dismissed appeal by Mr Lewis, on behalf and representing all Newham th-East members, against Mr tice Michael Davies's dismissal his application for an injunc- restraining the defendants, Mr x Kitson and seven other NEC mbers and Mr Hayward from any way acting on or imple- nting the resolution to suspend local party's general commit- executive committee and cers, and to authorize the tional agent to conduct the day- day affairs of the constituency to take the necessary steps to vene the next general meeting ed by the NEC on October 26, 7.

r Gerald Godfrey, QC, and Mr art McKinnon for Mr Lewis in first appeal; Mr McCormick person in the second appeal; Lewis in person in the third eal, with Mr Gerald Godfrey, and Mr McKinnon on matters law; Mr Conrad Dehn, QC, Mr Christopher Carr for the endants.

he MASTER OF THE ROLLS d that there was a struggle for wer in the Newham North-East bour Party. Two factions were n striving for the mastery of general meeting of the local y which had the management party affairs. Whichever faction mastery selected the parlia- ntary candidate, and would ct a man of its way of think- Newham North-East was a e Labour seat, so the faction ch won would have a repre- ative in Parliament for the gation of its ideas, and if e were other MPs of like mind would be able to put their ctives into operation. As the thing might happen in other nstituencies, the outcome might ern the standing of the Labour y in Parliament and affect the ties of Parliament itself. Hence importance.

number of small Labour y branches sent delegates the general meeting; other nizations such as trade union ches also sent delegates. The prescribed the number of gates; usually between 150 to delegates were present, some aring one faction and others other. They were fairly evenly ed; and a switch-over of a delegates might alter the e pattern of voting. Each fac- tried hard to increase its own gates and reduce those of the faction. That had been done ome extent by infiltration and ringing in a newcomer to live e constituency and join the party. Such a newcomer t make all the difference to oting.

Newham North-East the gle became acute when one n sought to replace Mr ice, the sitting MP. It ured to have control and was to get its own way. other faction then resorted gal means to prevent it. The gle became so intense that Labour Party's NEC inter- suspending all the local rs and committees and taking control itself. One faction that the suspension was in- and beyond the NEC's . Was that correct or not? two factions called each pejorative names. One n called itself "the rates" and the other "the ringers". Those names were otious; his Lordship would iem by the names of the two men who were prominent m. They were Julian Lewis, ted at Swansea Grammar l and a philosophy gradu- of Oxford, and Andrew also educated at Swansea mar School and the Labour s national youth officer. went to live in Newham East a year or two ago; joined the local party. Paul mick, a fellow of Nuffield e and a member of Oxford r Party, acted as consti- al adviser for the Lewis .

faction poured obloquy e other. The Lewis faction ched the Bevan faction being extremist and said The constituency Labour had a strong contingent of ists who have moved into stituency over the last two ree years, infiltrated it, out its MP and driven out ld stalwarts from office, ng them with Marxists". evan faction reproached the faction with being dis- and said of them: "Lit- had been used to gain l control. The issue of was destroying the party. embers responsible for the uctions must be expelled." utes on similar lines had oing on elsewhere causing anxiety to the Labour Mr Underhill, the national said in an affidavit that e facts do mean that a ined group acting in con- n win control of branches of a constituency Labour Party. I and all the other Labour Party officials share Mr Lewis's anxiety about it. I and they have made literally thousands of speeches about it all over the country urging local party officials and members to increase recruitment and to maintain a high membership so that the risk of a "take-over" by an organized group is minimized. I am quite sure that it would be an instinctive and basic reaction of every NEC member and party official that such a takeover by any group—left or right—would be wholly undesirable. Such a thing has occurred from time to time, and when it has occurred the NEC have stopped the CLP functioning and have reorganized and reestablished the CLP."

His Lordship said that events in Newham North-East had to be described in terms of a war, for so it was. First there was battle over the local party's annual general meeting on February 23, 1977. It looked as if the Bevan faction would be in the majority, but on the day before the meeting the Lewis faction, claiming that it had not been properly convened, were granted an ex parte injunction by Mr Justice Stocker to stop the meeting. The injunction was upheld on April 6 by Mr Justice Kerr, who held that the annual meeting had not been properly convened. He also gave an interpretation of the rules about trade union delegates, which looked as though it might operate to the advantage of the Lewis faction in any future meeting.

It was then an open question whether there were any officers or committees in existence. The former ones had ceased and no new ones had been elected. To overcome the difficulty, the NEC on April 27 resolved to suspend the local committees and officers, if any, and authorized Mr Underhill to conduct party affairs and convene the annual meeting.

Although the Lewis faction regarded it as questionable whether the NEC had any right to do that, they cooperated with Mr Underhill in making arrangements for a new annual meeting, and eventually notices were sent out for it to be held on Wednesday, July 13.

The Lewis faction gathered their forces together for the meeting, taking full advantage of Mr Justice Kerr's ruling about trade union delegates. *The Observer* on July 10 suggested that they would probably win. But next day the national organization committee resolved that no useful purpose would be served by holding the meeting and that the national agent should announce the decision to the meeting, which would then be closed.

The Lewis faction, getting wind of the resolution, obtained an ex parte injunction compelling Mr Underhill to hold the meeting. At the outset Mr Bevan moved that it be adjourned. On a vote, the Lewis faction won 54 to 50. The officers and committee were elected, the Lewis faction winning all of them by a majority of about 10 votes.

But in August and September there was a split in the Lewis faction. Two important members ceased to support it. Mr Massey, the chairman, resigned, and Mr Hart, the secretary, refused to carry out instructions.

A change in control came about. The executive committee was still under the control of Mr Lewis, but the general committee was apparently open to question. That led to a serious dispute about a general meeting fixed for September 28. There were disturbances at the meeting and more writs.

On July 11 the organization committee recommended that the NEC should set up inquiries with a view to resolving the dispute. After taking legal advice the NEC proposed that the annual party conference should make amendments to the rules for constituency parties; and there should be an inquiry into the Newham dispute.

The conference, early in October, amended clause IX (2)(3) of the rules by prescribing the method of calculating the number of delegates. The new method would take away the advantage which the Lewis faction had enjoyed under the ruling of Mr Justice Kerr. The conference also amended clause XIV by enabling the NEC to dispense with the normal procedure of nominating parliamentary candidates in the constituencies so as to override the local selection committee. Another clause was amended by providing that in case of the local party being dissolved its assets should be transferred to the national party.

Later the NEC, disturbed by a situation which had developed, passed a resolution which suspended the Newham officers and committees and entrusted the conduct of the party's day-to-day affairs to Mr Underhill. Effectively they took control out of the hands of the Lewis faction and, together with the change of rules, paved the way for control being gained by the Bevan faction.

The inquiry was held on November 20 by three NEC members. Mr Bevan gave evidence for his faction and made suggestions, which the NEC accepted. Mr Lewis declined to attend on legal advice. The inquiry recommended that the local officers and committees should remain suspended but that suspension should be lifted for the present; that there should be a special meeting of the general committee in January, 1978, and the annual meeting in February, 1978; that that special meeting should adopt the amended rules as to selecting delegates from trade unions as approved by the annual conference (which was calculated to reduce the voting power of the Lewis faction); that the February meeting should include the election of officers and the executive committee in accordance with the amended rules; and that the NEC inquiry committee should inquire into the activities of Mr Lewis and Mr McCormick, and that pending the result both should be suspended.

On December 5 the organization committee recommended the acceptance of the report to the NEC, subject to any legal advice received before the next NEC meeting on December 15.

The Lewis faction, getting wind of the recommendations, saw that, if implemented, they would imperil their position in the local party.

The NEC suspended the local officers and committees on October 21. On November 22 Mr Lewis issued a writ claiming that the NEC had no power to make the suspension and had acted contrary to natural justice in doing so, and that the suspension was invalid. He applied for an injunction to restrain the NEC from acting on the report. Mr Justice Michael Davies dismissed the application and Mr Lewis appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The organization committee had also recommended the suspension of Mr Lewis and Mr McCormick. They applied at once for an injunction to restrain the NEC from suspending them. Mr Justice Jupp granted the injunction but Mr Justice Milmo discharged it.

At a meeting on January 16, which the Lewis faction claimed was invalid and boycotted, the Bevan faction put a resolution, which was passed nem con, that the general meeting be held in February to elect officers. If the rules had been validly amended and the general meeting was convened in accordance with the amended rules, the Lewis faction might not have the majority they hoped for.

The question was whether the suspension was valid or not and whether the meetings were to go forward or not.

What was the law? There was no doubt that the solution of the present case must depend on the rules of the party. That meant discovering what was the true relationship between the national party and the local constituency party and the court had to look at the rules.

Each of the parties—the national and the local constituency party—was in law an unincorporated association and each a separate entity as Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor, said in *John v Rees* ([1970] 1 Ch 345, 389); but they were inextricably tied together. The legal bonds between the two associations were as tight as rules could make them. When a person joined a local constituency party he became at the same time a member of the national party. In the eye of the law he entered into two contracts, one with other members of the local party, one with the other members of the national party. He was taken to agree to both and to be bound by the rules of both. So there were two sets of rules—the national rules (yellow book) and the local constituency rules (white book) and they must be read together.

It then became apparent that the local constituency party was in no sense an independent organization. It did not make its own rules or change them. Its rules were prescribed for it by the national party conference. They could not be changed except by the conference or by the NEC. If any question arose on them it could be referred to the NEC and their decision was final.

The NEC had direct power to discipline any member of a constituency party. They had also the duty and power to enforce party rules.

A constituency party could not be regarded as independent of the national party nor could its members. It was like a regiment. Each individual was a member of his unit but also a member of the whole. His unit was subject to the directions of the High Command; and so was he. And that High Command in the NEC was subject of course to the party conference.

That view of the relationship was upheld by the way the constitution had been worked in the past. The NEC had exercised disciplinary powers over the local parties or their members; when there had been dissensions within a local party the NEC had repeatedly held inquiries and reorganized them. They had expelled members and suspended them.

On the construction of the rules, the NEC could suspend the officers and committees of a local party and appoint the national agent to act in their stead.

The point had been raised about natural justice and the NEC's duty to observe its rules. In *John v Recs* the Vice-Chancellor held that they were. His words applied no doubt to suspensions which were effected by way of punishment as when a member of the Bar was suspended from practice. But they did not necessarily apply to suspensions made as a holding operation pending an inquiry.

Often irregularities were discovered in a government department and a man would be suspended on full pay pending inquiries. No one had ever questioned such a suspension on the ground that it could not be done unless the man was given notice of the charge and an opportunity to defend himself and so forth. The suspension in such a case was merely good administration.

On the evidence there was room for saying that a state of chaos reigned within the constituency party and even within the Lewis faction itself. Mr Lewis said that the majority of the NEC when they suspended the officers were not acting with the idea of bringing chaos to an end but that the majority were supporters of left wingers like Andy Bevan; and the intervention by the NEC was for that purpose—to promote the objectives of the "left wing". If the NEC did have a purpose of that kind that might be said to be an ulterior purpose; but on the evidence no one could say that that was established. The NEC's purpose, on the evidence, was to produce order out of chaos.

What was the balance of convenience? His Lordship thought that if an injunction were granted it would not go any way towards removing the chaos. On balance of convenience, for the mere restoration of order the right thing would be to refuse an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, concurring, said that the most important question in the case was the extent of the NEC's powers. Mr Lewis said that there was no provision in the party constitution or in the rules for constituency parties which expressly entitled the NEC to suspend the committees or officers of the constituency parties.

His Lordship concluded that the NEC had the necessary powers to suspend the general committee, the executive committee and the officers and to appoint someone to run the constituency party pending reorganization.

LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LANE, also agreeing, said that he had been driven to the conclusion that the rules in the *American Cyanamid* case ([1975] AC 396) were practically impossible to apply to the present circumstances. They were designed to cover a commercial and not a political situation. In the *Cyanamid* type of situation it was possible to freeze the situation that existed before the dispute between the parties arose, to preserve the status quo. That would be impracticable in the present case where the situation was in a state of flux of a kind which would have delighted Heraclitus himself.

All that the court could do was to provide some stability as an interim measure. If the court succeeded to some extent in stemming the flow of writs, their efforts would not be in vain.

The courts existed as a last resort for members of a party or organization who felt that the only way that they could assert their rights inter se was to ask the court to define what those rights were. They did not exist simply to give the kiss of life to a faction which was otherwise not viable. It would be better if the affairs of the constituency party continued for the time being to be run by Mr Underhill.

Solicitors: Trower, Still & Keeling; Milners, Curry & Gaskell.

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Fashion

Prudence Glynn in Rome

Via col vento?



Above: A pale pink gingham check dress with two tier skirt, deep, pleated cummerbund and the omnipresent hat. By Valentino. Shoes by Marlerba.

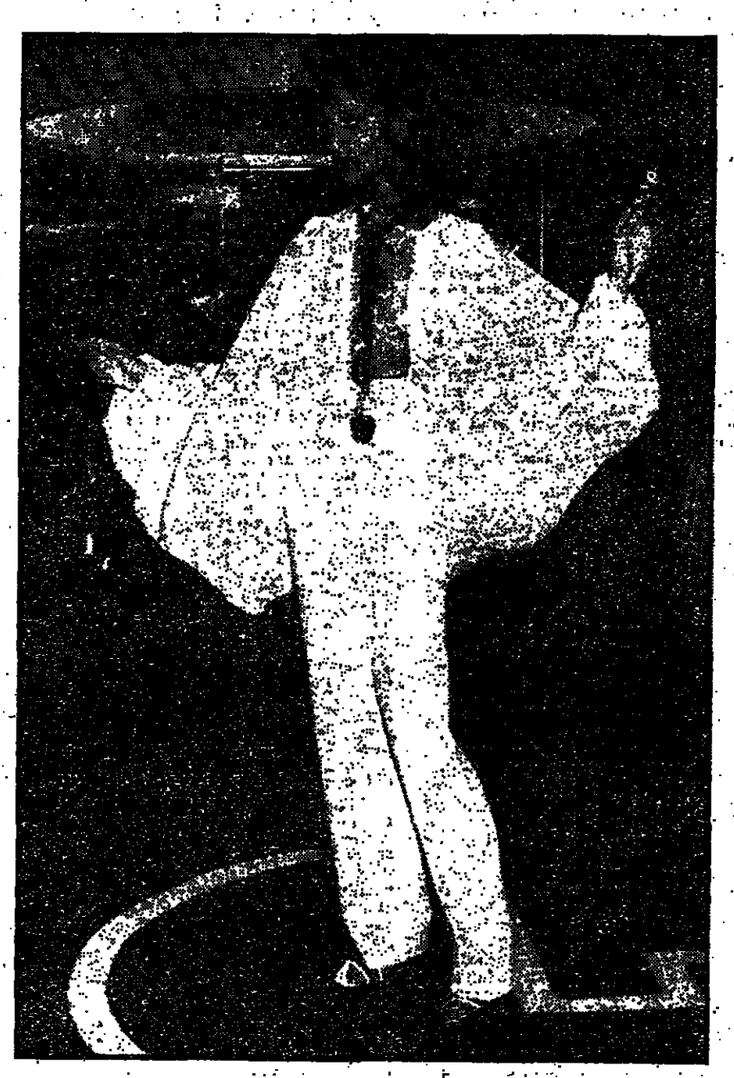
Right: Galitzine's classic palazzo pyjamas. Deep sleeved top in pale flower printed lace, narrow pants.

Below: Irene Galitzine in a new washable suede alternative, Delpage. Wrap skirt and blouson top smocked on the shoulders. Coolee hat.

Photographs by Harry Kerr









Above left: Valentino for evening. A long-bodiced dress, with pleats released from the hip. Made in a fine voile printed with tiny flowers which blossom out on the border.

Above: An example of Andre Laug's superb tailoring. Fine wool skirt, silk shirt and linen bolero. Jewels by Heliatta Caracciolo. Shoes by Dal Co.

Below: Andre Laug's important new look for evening. A long sheer white tunic with slit sides worn over a multicoloured striped pleated skirt.



The brawny, moustachioed man bends over the woman in a perfect compromise of conqueror and suppliant. The woman, chic in the extreme, swoons in his arms. The setting for this encounter is at once violent and lavish.

No, not an encounter in a fashionable Roman nightspot, be in Palazzi, she in Valentino, with piles of rubbish and rotting history outside, but the film poster which first catches the eye in the Eternal City. *Gone with the Wind* is playing once again to full houses.

Perhaps it provides a much needed feeling of safety to have such a comparatively innocent record-breaker at hand. Certainly, the couturiers are playing for safety out here, to the extent that one could almost wish that *Jaws*, or better still *Star Wars*, had been the thing to see. Judging by the subdued atmosphere, the cautious clothes and the occasionally incredulous reception—"We *are* honoured to see you again, or have you come to find out how bad we are now?"—a certain way of life in the Deep South is not the only thing to have felt the draught round here.

There is, of course, a valid argument for playing safe in couture. Customers who have paid hundreds of pounds for an outfit will not, unless they are one of that diminishing band of clothes-aholics thank you for dating their purchases by too swift a change; to say nothing of those many who view high-priced fashion caperings with distaste, if not as immoral, and are always on the look-out for ammunition. It depends on whether you see couture as providing a service for the over-privileged few, or as the spearhead of an industry at which a nation is particularly adept and of which one sector—in the case of Italy, fabrics—is crucial to the economy. The truth as always lies somewhere between two poles; but to a far greater extent than in France, Italy's couture has been less a parade of new ideas to stimulate the mass market and sell models than a celebration of materials and their working. When nothing much is happening to the silhouette, what clothes are made in becomes all important.

Nevertheless, there used to be an exuberance and a highly recognizable Italian style which seems to have gone with the wind. Some of the collections were just dull. *Nouveau pauvre* may be all the rage as an attitude, but does it sell clothes, or fabrics? Why not just send for the swatch-book?

Irene Galitzine started most promisingly with a group of young shapes—smock shouldered tunics, neatly belted two pieces with a soft bloused top, some with chenille sleeves, made in a Japanese (!) mock suede washable called Delpage. She then moved into traditional Galitzine gear, floating romantic dresses, infinitely wearable, dateless, delicious, and she even showed her classic pyjama suits, in case you should still have one nestling in your cupboard. The fabrics were simply lovely, tiny flower prints like stars on a plain ground, border prints, and a ravishing satin striped voile (come on, Tootal) overprinted with flowers and diamanté by Ratti D'Este of Commo. Day lengths, a demure three below.

Among the demure pastels, dowager pink and powder (what powder? Dracula?) blue, Kermit green is the new spike.

Mila Schon, after two seasons of being "very severe" had a shot at the mini, with variable results. Sometimes it worked, sometimes the models looked more like St Trinians. Andre Laug, famous for his tailoring, gave us little of this and lots of little frocks, some of which were not for little (agewise) ladies. He showed some superb mid-calf, narrow double-face fine wool skirts with pockets on the hip, masterpieces of his craft. They were worn with prim blouses with a jabot or a catty bow and topped with a bull fighter's bolero, minus the spangles, in that incomparable Italian linen which never seems to crease. Why is it that they never crush, while the rest of the world goes around looking like a commercial traveller in Panama or wherever or has given in to the deliberately crushed look or Indian cheesecloth? The dresses are either shirtwaist or tent shaped—some pleated, with detail, as they say in France, at the neck. But then Laug is French. Best for evening were his long white tunics, slit to all levels at the sides, worn over multicoloured pleated skirts. He alone is showing a peep of petticoat, England's current passion.

It was, as usual, left to Valentino to wave the flag with the most panache. His shapes were careful, too, neat little suits with the waist of the skirt built up to tightly cinched, neat short jackets. He puts them over tee-shirts, which look much younger than a blouse. He does the loose smock top with a pleated skirt, all is ease and comfort. Important are the two-tier skirts of gingham check dresses—less exotic than a petticoat showing, but on the right track. Lilac and beige are radiant combinations in his colour theme, table lace an interesting texture. And you must buy a wide brimmed hat, at once. If the fabric counts so much in a *sole* silhouette, then so do accessories, and Valentino's most important accessory in a famously well-styled show are his hats. Wide brimmed, straw, deep crowned to hide all the hair, and loaded with flowers on the front. Fenwicks of Bond Street. I charge you to charge out there and get one at once.

Backstage, Valentino tells me that there will always be a place for couture because women will always want something beautiful and special. It seems like home-from-home, with the entire collection beautifully sketched and coloured in by an ex-Kingston student, Richard Bruce, but Richard is going to Esterel in Paris, and the usual rumour that Valentino will shut down his couture operation is whispered in my ear.

Spotted in Rome

Every other Italian male of whatever age, wears a green loden cloth coat. Impossible to recall them so obvious before. Are they trying to avoid street violence by looking like visitors from neutral Switzerland or friendly Denmark? Magnificent furs, favourites the immense, pale grey fox jackets and elaborately worked mink ditto. All very new looking and very much status symbols, since it is either pouring with rain (Fendi makes a couture tarpaulin for his furs) or warm enough to stroll in a shawl. The only passé furs were the few spotted cats. Readers must decide whether discretion or a dawning conservation consciousness is responsible for this.

No punk—not at the shows or in the streets or restaurants, unless you count the lady dressed and made up to look like the cabaret MC in *Goodbye to Berlin*. Not a safety pin in sight. Drainpipe denims in the audiences and in the streets (it seems an age since one first saw them at the end-of-year art college shows), not a peasant shawl or petti in sight. Shoe styles are dull, safety-first court pumps with moderate heel and discreet vamp, or that strappy high-heeled sandal. No temptation to stray from British Home Stores, especially as prices, despite a better exchange rate, still give the impression of having added in Michaelangelo's date of birth.

The most interesting jewelry is the taur necklaces by Heliatta Caracciolo made from twisted strands of multi-coloured silk. The short necklace is important; Bulgari does it (in real, naturally) with a gold curbchain back and three cabuchon gems surrounded with diamonds which sit on the pulse of the throat.

Buyers in Rome included Helt Kefrew, of Canada, and New York's Bergdorf Goodman.

Tomorrow: the French collections

Melvyn Westlake examines the Meade committee proposals for an expenditure tax

After 20 years, an attempt at tax reform that could sort out the muddle

Some tax systems are clearly better than others; and the increasing discontentment provoked by the British system certainly does not suggest that we have got the best possible.

Grumbling is no longer restricted to the gentlemen's clubs. It is now just as prevalent in the public bar, a development that has not escaped the notice of Mr Denis Healey. Indeed, the Chancellor has now committed the Government to both a programme of income tax cuts and the restoration of a better balance in the tax system as a whole.

It is not, in fact, the nation's total tax burden that is at the heart of the problem. Contrary to popular myth, the tax burden in Britain is not greatly different to that of other developed industrial nations.

It is the insidious influence of inflation together with the piecemeal development of the tax system that has created the anomalies, inconsistencies and contradictions which have now become so glaring.

For the capital and labour markets, the combined effect of income tax, capital gains tax and corporation tax on the one hand, and the interaction of income tax and social security benefits on the other, have created severe and very marked distortions.

The demonstration of the first kind of distortion is that the return on savings to the basic-rate taxpayer can vary from two-fifths of the real yield on the underlying investment to no less than four times that yield. If the saver can invest through a pension fund which is exempt from tax the return can be as much as six times the yield on the underlying real investment.

It all depends on the channel through which the savings are lent; whether the company is liable to corporation tax, whether the funds are provided in the form of fixed interest debt or equity participation, whether the profits are ploughed back into the business, and what is the tax regime for the treatment of depreciation of the real assets in which the funds are invested.

But the tax system is not only arbitrary in its treatment of the saver. For the low income household, there is the "poverty trap". Thus, a man with two children earning as little as £30 a week in July, 1976, would have lost 90 per cent of every extra pound that he earned as a result of the increases in his tax and reductions in his entitlement to means-tested benefits.

If he also had to forgo free school meals and rent rebate his implied marginal rate of tax would be more than 100 per cent. At the very top end of the income scale, marginal tax rates reach 83 per cent on earned income and 98 per cent on unearned income.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the two-year investigation into the structure of British taxation, undertaken by the 11-man committee chaired by Professor James Meade, has concluded that the existing system needs to be totally recast.

The committee's far-reaching report, carried out at the request of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, is published this morning.*

It is the first investigation into British taxation for 20 years and, in the nature of such exercises, will most likely serve for the next 20 years. The last study was carried out by the Royal Commission on Taxation of Income and Profits (the Radcliffe commission) whose final report appeared in 1955.

Taxation policy, together with public expenditure policies, is, as the Meade committee recognized, at the heart of contemporary politics in Britain. Part of the reason that the country's tax system is in such a muddle is that it contains a basic conflict of principles. A conflict between the desire for income redistribution, and the need of economic efficiency, reflecting the broader philosophical divisions within society.

Within a modern society, this conflict is unavoidable. Higher productivity and desirable increases in economic welfare demand a more efficient use of capital and labour. Yet a civilized people must, equally, be concerned to prevent poverty and remove unacceptable inequalities of opportunity, wealth and privilege.

Thus, to win acceptance, both from those groups who strive for a more equal society and those who believe in incentives for all forms of enterprise, any reforms of taxation must be designed to minimize this clash and promote redistribution with a greater degree of efficiency than exists now.

The Meade committee believes that the reconciliation of the opposing philosophies can be achieved through a three-tiered set of reforms combining what the report describes as a "New Beveridge" plan, with a shift from income to expenditure as the base for personal direct taxation, and a system of progressive taxation on wealth, discriminating particularly against inherited wealth.

Of these three reforms, by far the most radical and conceptually difficult to grasp is the expenditure tax, especially for Anglo-Saxons who, unlike the peoples of Continental Europe, have always thought of income as providing a better base than expenditure for fair taxation.

To understand the proposed expenditure tax, it is probably better initially to ignore conventional indirect expenditure taxes like Value Added Tax.

The Meade committee was essentially concerned with the structure and operation of the main direct taxes, such as income tax, capital gains tax, corporation tax, capital transfer tax, and the proposed wealth tax, as well as social security contributions and benefits, which for many purposes were regarded as negative direct taxes.

The case for using expenditure as a base for personal direct taxation is that it levies a tax on the claims which a taxpayer makes on the community's resources.

If he saves his income instead of consuming it, he is putting resources back into the productive pool; if he spends more than his income he is taking resources out of the pool in addition to his other income. Unlike VAT the expenditure tax suggested by the Meade committee could be made progressive and would not be levied at a single fixed rate. If it were progressive it would fall more heavily than progressive income tax on the wealthy who are financing high levels of consumption out of capital resources. But at the same time it gives much greater opportunity than does a progressive income tax for the finance of the development and growth of private enterprises out of private savings.

It shifts the tax burden from those who earn and save to those who spend lavishly out of capital gains (at present taxed at a rate not exceeding 30 per cent) or by living on capital funds (which at present escape tax).

Since all funds devoted to savings and investment are free of tax, a tax on consumption favours economic expansion of all forms of enterprise, especially small and growing private businesses where the main source of funds for capital development may have to be the personal savings of the owners.

Moreover, an expenditure tax would, in the view of the Meade committee, free the capital markets to operate effectively in the allocation of capital funds. At the same time, it would be operated more fairly and efficiently in inflationary times than the present system of taxation.

It would no longer be necessary for tax purposes to distinguish between real and money capital gains, nor devise a system of depreciation allowances which cover the real depreciation of fixed assets, nor to distinguish between changes in the money value and the real value of business stocks.

It would work by assessing each individual taxpayer's total expenditure on consumption in the course of a year by the indirect means of adding to his income—that is wages, dividends, rent, royalties—any sales of securities, inheritances or gifts.

From this would be deducted acquisitions of securities, loans and suchlike. The resulting balance would be deemed to represent money spent on consumption, and would then be subject to a progressive tax schedule.

The committee also considered an alternative version of the expenditure tax which would be applicable only to taxpayers subject to deductions above the standard rate. For the large body of standard-rate taxpayers, this alternative version would operate more like the conventional VAT with tax payments at a single fixed rate.

The other alternative, which all but one member of the committee were against, was a return to a comprehensive income tax. Part of the cause of the present tax muddle, the committee members believe, is that we have already moved away from income to expenditure as a base for taxation by such devices as a remission of tax on savings through approved pension schemes and the remission of tax on the investment of savings in those forms of capital development which enjoy 100 per cent first year capital allowances.

But the difficulties of returning to a comprehensive income tax are regarded as too difficult. The situation is the same for business corporations, where we have already partially moved away from a true tax on profits to a tax on a flow-of-funds. That is, a tax on the excess of revenues over expenditures regardless of whether the underlying transactions are on current or capital account.

Under the Meade proposals, corporations would ultimately be treated in an analogous way to individuals under an expenditure tax regime.

To eliminate the poverty trap, the committee recommends raising tax thresholds so that a minimum acceptable standard of living is achieved before tax begins to bite. In addition, the achievement of the "New Beveridge" plan would entail an increase in unemployment and sickness benefits, as well as pensions, in line with minimum needs; and the replacement of child allowances with cash payments of child benefits (as is already being done) so that those with inadequate earnings to qualify for the allowance may enjoy the same advantages as higher income earners.

Finally, the committee suggests two alternative ways of taxing accumulations of wealth: a progressive tax on accessions of wealth; and a non-progressive accessions tax, with a progressive wealth tax.

There is, of course, a contradiction in having an expenditure tax which encourages savings and a tax that penalizes capital holdings. But this is inescapable given the political imperatives. It may be also, as the committee recognizes, that the country has seen more than enough tax changes in recent years. Certainly overnight changes are not expected, but rather step-by-step moves towards a visionary goal.

*"The Structure and Reform of Direct Taxation"—Report of a committee chaired by Professor J. E. Meade. Published by George Allen and Unwin, £19.50.

Trade union recognition: why is Mr Mikardo taking this line?



Ian Mikardo: "oddly incon tent".

Mr Mikardo's Private Members' Bill, which comes up for Second Reading on Friday, is partly devoted to the subject of the unfair dismissal of strikers—this arises from the events of the Grunwick dispute and an attempt to improve the law on this issue is welcome—and partly devoted to restricting the right of unions to pursue recognition claims through Acas. It is this part of the Bill which has much wider implications.

Mr Mikardo's purpose is to ensure that no TUC affiliated union can use section 11 of the Act, if another TUC affiliated union objects, unless with the permission of the TUC. (This effect will result from the combination of Mr Mikardo's amendment and the TUC's Bridlington procedures. Section 11 enables independent unions to refer recognition claims for investigation).

Recognition of a trade union by an employer is today a very significant act. This results from the present Government's extensive legislation in this area. Rights to consultation, to the provision of information for collective bargaining purposes, and in defence of trade union membership and activity now derive, legally, from the act of recognition.

It is because recognition is now so important that Parliament laid down the procedures and principles which Acas has to observe in determining any recognition issue referred to it.

On the other hand, important as they are, the Bridlington procedures were not designed to determine recognition issues. They were designed to deal with inter-union poaching and to try to define under what circumstances unions could commence organizing activities where other unions already had membership.

Under the Bridlington principles, therefore, in comparison with the procedures laid on Acas, the TUC neither has to take into account the opinions of the workers involved, nor has any means of ascertaining them; nor is it required to make inquiries of interested parties. Most importantly, TUC Disputes Committee awards have no weight, compared with Acas awards with employers.

The EMA is particularly interested in this whole subject. Created last year by the Electrical Power Engineers' Association as a non-political but TUC affiliated trade union to represent professional scientific and managerial staffs in industry at large (the great majority of whom are quite unrepresented at present) we have run into a number of institutional difficulties over recognition issues—not, incidentally, because we have not had the necessary membership, but because we have.

An example which is relevant to Mr Mikardo's Bill is that we have found it is perfectly possible for one union to block another's recruitment by the simple expedient of making a Bridlington complaint (no grounds have to be given for a complaint to be lodged) and then failing to use the procedure which will enable it to be heard.

AUEW(Tass) has used this approach on the EMA in several cases. We have countered it, when we found the TUC unwilling to act, by lodging recognition claims with Acas. In one case, so far, this did eventually bring Tass to state their complaint to a Disputes Committee—13 months after they had lodged it. (The explanation is that in an agreed bargaining unit of 46 engineers Tass only had one member while 43 had joined the EMA.)

We have also discovered from the one Disputes Committee award to which we have yet been subject, that a Disputes Committee can, literally, make any award it likes. There is nothing anyone can do about it once it is made. I refer here to the now famous case concerning the 300 professional engineers employed at G Reactor Equipment Ltd, Wi stone, where EMA lost award which was manife contrary to the principles wh should have governed it. when we asked the gene council to consider our cr cisms (undertaking to acc their verdict as final), we w simply told that no appeal possible. Here too we have the need to turn to Acas.

In shipbuilding, where E accepted, fully in line with T policy, a transfer of engi ments from the 1,600-str Shipbuilding and Allied Ind tries Management Associat which represents 70 per cen the professional and manage staff of the industry in agreed bargaining unit, learnt one day that the gen council had decided that would not approve of any u not affiliated to the Confed tion of Shipbuilding and E neering Unions being re nized for this membership. this case the general cou chose not to apply the B lington procedures, but to a ruling without even invit the EMA to state the case the majority of the staff volved.

Whether this influenced Board of British Shipbuild which last summer decla their intention to recog SAIMA, but have not so done so, is a matter of con ture. The outcome of their de nevertheless is that manag in shipbuilding are banning overtime from February 1 pursuance of their fight for cognition for the union wi they chose to represent the

In all of these instances E has a substantial majority the members, while no ot union has a recognition ag ment for the employees cerned. Whether we have suffered from a series of or even unlucky decisions, can sometimes happen with best of organizations, whether there is some other planation, is not yet clear. whatever the explanation union which had had our periences would look to Par ment not to hand over th present statutory rights to other body.

I am not arguing against Bridlington principles. Th serve a valuable purpose, undoubtedly have a de fa bearing on recognition dispu in some cases. That is accept as are the principles as a wh voluntarily by all affilia unions. What is objectiona is the proposal—and in a l vate Member's Bill at tha that legally these should be in the place of the procedu available in the Employm Protection Act.

Arising out of the Grunw dispute the EMA supports strengthening of Acas's pow in the recognition field, as believe does most of the tra union movement, and probal a majority of MPs in all parti Mr Mikardo's desire to weak them is oddly inconsistent.

John Lyo

The author is General Secreta of the Engineers' and Manage Association.

Ronald Butt

The bad language of Mr Merlyn Rees

It is hard to find words strong enough, and also within the bounds of reasonable good manners, with which to condemn the Home Secretary's unscrupulous charge that "above all, 'bash the immigrants'" will be the Tories' next election theme.

Mr Merlyn Rees has obtained a reputation in his party as a man of moderation if not one of strength. It cannot be said that, on his past record, he has shown himself free of gullibility, weakness and bowing to the winds of fashion. Nevertheless, he is counted as a moderate and responsible Labour politician.

For such a politician to try to establish his opponents as a "bash-the-immigrants" party because they make serious attempts to take heat out of a dangerous situation at home by exploring the possibility of reducing the rate of immigration into Britain is neither politically clever nor honest.

It is not clever because the obvious political effect of these remarks is that the Tories will win the votes of those who construe Mr Rees's intervention as establishing that the Tories are the only party willing to do anything. It is not honest because it misrepresents the reason for the Tory policy and pretends that nothing can be done when plainly something can be done.

Over and over again the Conservatives have stated what every reasonably dispassionate person knows, namely that good race relations for everyone living here now depends on a drastic reduction of the rate of immigration.

The number of immigrants has risen by something like 20,000 a year to 50,000 a year plus since Labour came in, largely as a result of administrative changes, the permission granted by Mr Roy Jenkins for male fiancés to enter Britain, and the settlement of immigrants who came in legally, but who do not have a legal right of settlement.

It is plainly nonsense and defeatist to say that what has thus been done can to no extent be undone.

Yet Mr Rees is actually so irresponsible as to suggest that the Conservative policy is designed to encourage people to say "Good, the Tories are strongly against immigrants who are here" as well as supposing that they will stop any more coming.

To attempt to identify immigration control with being "strong against" those already here seems to me to be almost wicked. To pretend that nothing can be done is plainly silly.

Since the reports of the Conservatives' work in this matter appeared in some newspapers, the outposts of the race relations lobbies have, as usual, been putting it about that nothing effective can be done and that the Tories are engaged in nothing more than winning votes by unfulfillable promises.

The argument that "nothing can be done" has been the one put forward by the race relations fanatics whenever a question affecting immigration has arisen ever since they opposed the Butler Act by equating immigration control with racialism.

"Nothing can be done", they say complacently, as they watch the fuel of despair pile up, and the risk of conflagration grow. Yet the nation does not share the view that, whether the government is Tory or Labour, things can only be the same.

It is therefore simply absurd for Labour to pretend that it is immoral for the Tory Party to seek acceptable ways of reversing at least what has happened in the past four years. In fact, more may be needed in practice than simply undoing some of the things that Labour Home Secretaries have done.

It would be foolish to ignore the possibility that it may not be possible to stand fully on every letter of every commitment to which we have been manoeuvred by the follies of past governments. That was implicitly recognized by that liberal Conservative Lord Carr, and again in 1976 by Mr Whitelaw, when they said that Britain could not again accept a burden of the kind arising from the expulsion of Uganda Asians in 1972.

At least one thing is clear. The Tories are not to be condemned, as Mr Rees has condemned them, for looking for solutions in the interests of good race relations. They could only be condemned (and the nation might suffer horribly in consequence) if they gained office on propositions that they did not eventually fulfil. What the Tories say in Opposition in this matter, they must be sure they can and will do in office.

They will, of course, be harassed in the name of good race relations. They may find instructive the critical letters which have been published since my article on this subject last week. What the letters did not say is more illuminating than what they did say.

No one, for instance, has attempted to answer the question, "what is racism?" with which the white, and specifically white Christian, community, is charged. Is it racism for a people to wish to preserve its own language, culture and the broad existing notional composition by means of immigration control? By implication, Mrs Ann Dummett, formerly of the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice, seems to think that it is.

Thus she quotes from the encyclicals of Popes John XXIII and Paul VI on "the right of the individual to migrate" as though this right were unqualified. But how could it be? How many "individuals" have the unqualified "right" to migrate to one place in numbers which constitute a mass, without the consent of the existing inhabitants?

Most "individual" migrations, even when the "individuals" are in fairly large numbers, do not cause resentment. It is when it begins to look like a mass movement that trouble starts, and in this situation it is not subtle statistics but what people feel about what they see that matters.

And when such trouble arises, it is not a matter of clear-cut "human rights" for one lot or the other, but of finding some way of reconciling the conflicting human rights of both lots.

In fact, there is no way in which it is possible to apply unqualified the platonic conception of human rights for some people without regard for the human rights of others. That is why it is better to talk about duties and moral obligations.

The Popes (who, as Italians, have naturally been concerned with the rights of an emigrating people, particularly with regard to the United States) have always understood this very well. Thus, writing to the American bishops, Pius XII made it clear that, though the Catholic Church stresses the freedom to migrate, in practice this has to be limited by the welfare of the receiving population.

The migrants should have access to land, provided this did not "hinder the public welfare as measured in honest-weight scales"—a phrase for our time if ever there was one.

Such qualifications do not trouble Mrs Dummett. To my use of the term "race relations missionaries" to indicate a certain sort of fanaticism, she replies by citing St Paul as a missionary (as, indeed, in a different sense he was) on the grounds of his statement: "In Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek." But in these words he was asserting the essential equality of men and rejecting the false equation between a race and a religion.

It is surely outside the spirit of these words to cite them as sanctioning the mass movement of populations whatever the "host" population feels about it, and the use of coercive laws to enforce "good" race relations.

Some other correspondents say that I "alleged" that Cardinal Hume is influenced by left-wing propaganda. As my article made clear, and as the letters from Mr St. John Stevas and Mr Biggs-Davison have confirmed, it is not I but certain MPs who made this allegation.

I specifically said that I could not make a judgment on it but thought it right that these fears should be known.

But in any case, what do we mean by the "left" in this context? We are not talking about the extent to which a religious leader rightly listens to people of all political parties in so far as what they say may have religious significance. We are talking about giving precedence to an essentially political concept (in this case, demanding sanctions against a judge in indefensible terms) over the deeper religious concept of charity.

In such matters, charity means having some regard to the anxieties of disoriented white communities in rapidly altered inner cities and the welfare of immigrants already here, as well as the welfare of would-be immigrants. It is significant that nobody has sought to defend the language of the statement made by the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice.

Language is at the heart of this matter. Preaching community harmony is preferable to an angry crusade against "racism". That is a point Mr Merlyn Rees might also bear in mind.

Nuclear Safety: who should decide?

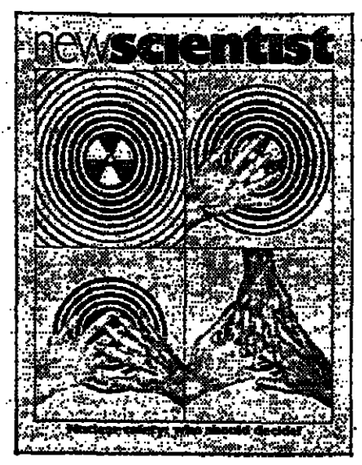
Although everyone agrees that the Windscale Inquiry was conducted fairly, there are signs that the Government may decide the issue before Mr Justice Parker's report is published.

In New Scientist, out today, Dr Brian Wynne of Lancaster University analyses the vicious circle of public mistrust and scientific élitism which, he says, has unbalanced the nuclear debate.

Radiobiological protection standards, he argues, cannot be arrived at solely by scientific considerations. They involve value judgments of social acceptability, to which the public's contribution could be invaluable.

Coming soon: New Scientist's special publication on the Windscale Inquiry written around, and including, Ian Breach's weekly reports.

newscientist
OUT TODAY 35p



THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

Outside the Savoy, stardust and true grit

The PHS consumer guide to show business, compiled on an ad hoc basis beside the revolving doors at the Embankment entrance to the Savoy Hotel yesterday, has provided some unexpected results.

I melted into the lunchtime crowds—casual gawkers, office girls, amateur photographers, Shaftesbury Avenue buffs—gathered to watch the guests arrive for the *Evening Standard* drama awards luncheon.

Lacking any mechanical means of measuring cheers, whistles and gasps, I had to rely on assessing the varying degrees of visual agitation.

Without surprise, I report that Susan Hampshire, Mr and Mrs Bruce Forsyth, Cleo Laine, Eric Morecambe and Hayley Mills caused much fluttering among the masses, and that Donald Sinden, Alan Bates and John Hurt, briefly bathed in adulation.

But it was with some astonishment that I witnessed the breaking of the ranks and the onset of near-hysteria that greeted the arrival of Lord and Lady Grade, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, and the playwright Tom Stoppard. Glittering more brightly than stardust, I murmured to myself, is the true grit of reality.

If I must single out any one person as the undoubted daring of the pavement arbiters, it would have to be an impish 92-year-old called Ben Travers.



The non-fruits of victory

At last, out of the confusion of the French elections, comes some illuminating Communist-inspired arithmetic which reduces the campaign to comprehensible terms. According to these sums, all that the Government is offering the people of France for the next few years is a pot of daily yoghurt.

The Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* has disclosed that, if the 22,000 million francs on offer as the Government's programme is divided by the 53 million inhabitants up to the time of the next elections, there will be just enough to provide one helping each day—as long as neither the price, nor the population, increases.

Provided, too, the population is content to eat plain yoghurt; it costs more with added raspberries.

The Communists were smart enough to put the much higher figure of 400,000 million francs into their own common programme earlier in the year. That should be enough to buy every man, woman and child a bottle of wine a day until the next election—if they win.

It could all depend on whether people like sour milk or sour grapes.

No starring role

Patrick Moore, the rotund host of BBC's *The Sky at Night*, is taking a suitably aerial part in the village pantomime at Selsey, Sussex. He will be playing the Spirit of the Storm in *The Teddybears Picnic* which runs for four days next month at the local school hall.

He told me: "I merely appear as an evil spirit who goes around cursing people. It's great fun, but I'm certainly not one of the stars of the show."

Small wonder

The cashmere waistcoat measures eight inches from nape of neck to waist. In one pocket is a postage stamp-size visiting card. Printed on it is the name of the garment's owner: "Gen Tom Thumb".

At Phillips, on March 2, the waistcoat goes under the hammer and is expected to fetch £60.

"Tom Thumb"—real name Charles Sherwood Stratton—lived from 1832-1883; he was an American, and a show business sensation. He was just 31 inches tall.

Ending Oakie's slender means

So Jack Oakie is dead, less th a month after the death Chaplin, to whose mock Hit he played mock Mussolini *The Great Dictator*.

Many are the stories, mos apocryphal, surrounding t making of that film in 19 The one I like the best w once told by Charles Chap Junior, and as it has be confirmed by an independe source, I am encouraged retell it.

One reason why Chaplin cho Oakie to play Napaloni was l rotundity. But, before filmi began, Oakie went on a str diet and shed weight. "What Chaplin asked himself, "w be funny about a slend Mussolini?"

Chaplin cast friendship to t winds. He remorselessly pli Oakie with the most fatteni foods, both at the studio a in his own private dressi room.

Chaplin Jnr recalls: "D would put a forkful of the fo in his own mouth and samp it with an expression ecstatic pleasure," and Ja would stare at him with longi eyes."

Eventually, Oakie's resistan crumbled and he fell to go mandizing. Not only did retain weight; he put it o The rest is part of film histor

Once

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CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

A Special Report on a science-based sector and its professional outlook

The regeneration game

by Peter Hill

In the next few weeks it may become a little easier to chart the course of Britain's chemicals industry in the years of North Sea oil success.

The Government, now basking in the light of steadily falling levels of inflation and an improving balance of payments enhanced by the rising levels of North Sea oil production), still faces the major problems of high levels of unemployment and sluggish industrial investment.

Great emphasis has been placed on the importance of developing the industrial strategy to bring about the much vaunted and long overdue regeneration of Britain's manufacturing industry base. Central to the strategy is the chemicals industry, extending from the oil and gas which provide the basic feedstocks—ethylene—to the thermoplastic materials, synthetic fibres, paints, dyes, and speciality chemicals and end products.

The Government sees the petrochemical industry providing a major impetus to the development of the industrial base of Britain. It is a young industry putting down firm roots at the end of the Second World War and traditionally growing at twice the rate of the manufacturing industry output.

Behind the Government's strategy is the twofold aim of "adding value" to the oil and gas reserves in the North Sea and thereby boosting the balance of payments surplus by upwards of £320m a year between now and 1990. Equally continuing high levels of investment by chemical companies can help to alleviate the problems of unemployment.

While the industry itself is highly capital intensive the hardware involved in a major plant construction will provide employment for skilled workers over a considerable period, and will ultimately assist in establishing a wealthier, stronger and vigorous British economy.

Both Government and industry share a common objective but there are fundamental differences on the rate at which the industry can make its contribution and also the route to that objective.

Within the framework of the industrial strategy and the tripartite sector working parties which it has spawned, there are two important studies and a third on which the other two depend, which will provide the basis for decisions and determination of the course along which the chemical industry will develop over the next two decades.

At the "upstream" feedstock end of the industry Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is now considering a report on the construction of a multi-million pound gas gathering pipeline complex. Preliminary indications suggest that billions of cubic feet of ethane and other associated heavy gases could be pumped ashore daily and provide an alternative premium feedstock for production of ethylene, the chemical's basic building block. Traditionally the bulk of the United Kingdom's ethylene has been derived from the cracking of naphtha, itself produced in the refinery from crude oil.

When the strategy was launched Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, was talking enthusiastically of the ethane providing the impetus for the construction of four to five "crackers". That over-enthusiasm was cooled as market conditions deteriorated and the European chemical industry subsequently decreased its projections for ethylene demand from a 1974-75 projection of 28 million tonnes in 1985 to 22 million—23 million tonnes in its following year's forecast.

But existing plants and those under construction account for about 17 million tonnes against an expected demand this year of 12 million tonnes. Against this background the oil companies (which are moving increasingly to expand their chemical operations) and the multi-national chemical companies question the wisdom of hasty decisions.

Closely related to the gas study, National Economic Development Office and Whitehall officials are studying a detailed report (still confidential) produced by McKinsey and Co, on prospects for Britain's plastics materials industry. It is there that the petrochemicals working party has pinpointed the main potential for maximum revenue for exports. This strategy is geared to promoting the exports of United Kingdom plastics to the EEC market in particular.

Allied to these fundamental macro-economic studies the recently published reports on the potential for plastics processors (an estimated 3,000 small and medium companies in Britain) and speciality organic chemicals have given a much-needed sense of direction to strategy work. Sales of speciality organic chemicals—primarily used as intermediates in agrochemicals, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals with a value of more than £1,000 a ton—are running at £400m a year, but an annual deficit of about £40m needs to be plugged.

The chemical industry represents an important main engine of growth for Britain. That much it has already proved. As its own vocal trade organization CIA is fond of pointing out, between 1970 and 1976 the United Kingdom index of chemicals poduction rose by 28 per cent in sharp contrast to the meagre 3 per cent recorded by the manufacturing industry generally.

With sales last year of £13,000m the chemical industry employs 433,000 people and about 5 per cent of all industry employees. Although there are some 3,000 companies in the industry, 50 per cent of sales are accounted for by 10 large groups, including ICI and oil industry affiliates, including Shell Chemicals and Esso Chemicals.

The industry's rapid growth has stemmed from the innovative performance of the companies developing new products for new markets and also from the substitution of traditional markets of natural raw materials by chemical products.

But the oil embargoes and the surge of crude oil prices which followed in 1974 have knocked the industry off course and with a recession, and slow growth throughout the world, the industry has had to grapple with falling prices and mounting overcapacity. Mr Martin Trowbridge, director general of the CIA, says: "Not enough time has gone by to enable the industry to decide whether 1973-74 was merely a hiccup or whether it represents a true discontinuity. However, I think there is now a general feeling that growth rates in the next 10 years will be lower than in the 10 years to 1973-74".

Structural growth in Western European economies is likely to be smaller for a variety of reasons and the trend within the petrochemical industry is likely to be towards quality of growth rather than volume, particularly since the scope for substitution will be less than in the past.

Latest official figures show that in the first nine months of last year the chemical industry output recovered from the low levels of the previous year—up by 5 per cent on the corresponding period of 1976 with a rise of 5.25 per cent expected for this year. Pressure on prices has eased considerably in the past few months.

The industry's contribution to the balance of payments continues to be substantial. Total exports last year rose to an estimated £3,850m but the recent hardening of sterling against the dollar will affect the industry's performance in export markets making Britain less competitive. ICI has already underlined this development.

In investments the industry's performance has run contrary to that of industry generally. Spending in the first nine months of last year was about 11 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Last March the CIA announced the industry's biggest spending programme, amounting to £5,100m spread over 1977-79 made up of £3,300m in capital expenditure with a further £1,800m accounted for by additional working capital.

Latest forecasts made by the CIA indicate that real investment last year will amount to about £830m which is rather below the forecast level for the year. This is largely attributable to slippage in contracts under construction—a source of some concern to the promoting of the industrial strategy. Britain's record in the construction of important capital plants compares unfavourably with performances elsewhere in Europe.

This issue is central to the ability of Britain successfully to attract new investment, particularly from European and American chemical multi-nations like Hoechst, Bayer, BASF and Dow. Attraction of foreign investment and investment by British companies (a cause espoused particularly by trade unions) is made difficult by Britain's poor record of chemical plant construction. Big difficulties have been identified, including frequent design changes, poor site management, low production, the present system of collective bargaining and a fluctuating construction programme.

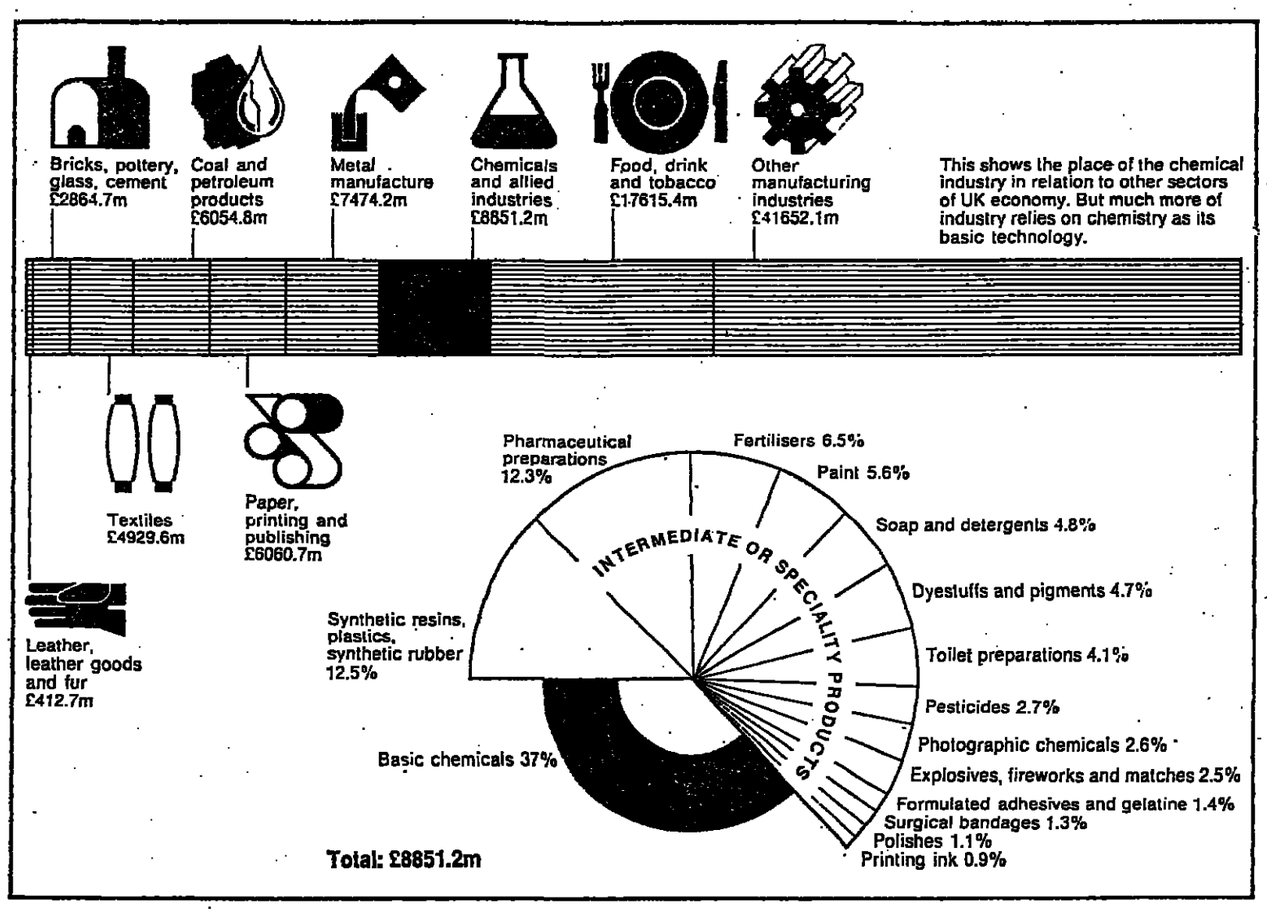
The McKinsey report noted: "Delays in construction increase total plant cost and more important have severe repercussion on the marketing effort". Companies which have to take decisions years ahead of eventual plant completion therefore tend to locate plants in those areas where the risks are more easily quantifiable.

Britain has other factors in its favour. Potentially it is a premier location for European petrochemicals and downstream investment in the 1980s with a suitable physical environment for removing the effluent of chemical production, large supplies of land and labour, and security of feedstock supply. Expansion in Europe is constrained by the lack of land and other factors.

But if Britain is to attract the foreign investment it is clear that existing development agencies need to be coordinated to a greater degree, that planning procedures have to be improved, skills have to be channelled into a practical investment in Whitehall and vital strategy decisions have to be taken for longer-term growth.

However, overshadowing the potential for the further development of the industry is the increasing concern for environmental and safety controls which is being reflected in a spate of regulations and legislation in Britain, Europe and the United States. This will have an impact on the rate of growth, innovative activity and general health of the industry in the next decade or so. The petrochemical ambitions of the Middle East members of Opec is a further factor in the industry's development planning.

The author is Industrial Correspondent, The Times.



Concerned about being too clean

by Pearce Wright

"When you are compelled to discharge water from a plant in a cleaner state than it was extracted from a river, isn't there a reason to ask if something is wrong?" The question came from Dr Heinri Schramek, member of the executive committee of Ciba-Geigy, explaining his anxieties about the way regulations covering environmental protection were being taken to extremes.

He recognized the need for much of the legislation of the past few years introduced in various countries to improve water and gaseous effluent discharges, and which would cost his company about £25m annually to operate throughout the world. Indeed, Dr Schramek was prepared to take a virtue from these recent constraints on industry's behaviour. He pointed to modifications in the chemical sector of production methods which had reduced the harmful waste products in effluents and had increased the yields from manufacturing processes from, for example, less than 70 per cent to more than 95 per cent.

He firmly rejected arguments that unfair economic penalties were imposed selectively on the products of some firms by requests for cleaner discharges. The trouble was that important developments could come to a standstill generally because of impending extreme legislation.

That opinion is to be found in most boardrooms of the European and United States chemical industry. One of the most sensitive personal expressions of this fear is contained in a recent article in *Chemistry and Industry* by Mr F. P. Wilson, former chairman of the Union Carbide Corporation. He said his generation had seen social, political and economic changes over the past 40 years that were unparalleled in history. The chemical industry was often in the forefront of those changes, creating newer and more efficient materials to raise the standard of living. Those materials were found by the research laboratory and manufacrured in unprecedented quantities throughout the world by leading companies.

"We had capped technology like a genie in a bottle and the future was bright with promise. Then came a decade of the 1960s and the emergence of the environmental ethic. Clean air, clean water, toxic substances, occupational safety and health became focal points for a family of legislation that redirected virtually every industrial activity of the nation.



"Monster soup commonly called Thames water". Detail from a nineteenth-century cartoon depicting polluted water from the river. Today more than 50 species of fish are found in the Thames after the recent cleaning-up process.

"Those of us who viewed instinctively the smoke curling from a factory's stack as a sign of healthy economic activity were now warned that it was possible carcinogenic. It was quite a transition to make."

Mr Wilson believes that today no reasonable person in or out of business disputes the desirability of a safe and healthy environment. Most people accept it is an appropriate national goal, so ingrained in thinking that environmental considerations are routine aspects of decision-making, whether in industry or in government. Yet he argues that there is a delicate balance between environmental policy and economic progress.

In an ideal society, no one would cause pollution. But controlling the emission of toxic substances to the environment can be difficult. The debate on toxic substances has lost sight of the fact that in recent years the technology to identify and test substances for toxicity has outrun the technology to control them. The imbalance between the technologies to monitor a given substance and those to control them efficiently is central to many of the environmental questions.

These views based on experience with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Food and Drug Administration have a direct bearing on European companies trying to operate in America, which means most of the big companies.

On a more parochial level the same wave of panic is permeating British firms about having to fall in line with EEC regulations. An example is contained in the evidence presented to a select committee of the House of Lords on the European Communities and now published in a report entitled *Dangerous Substances*. The subject under examination was a new directive from the EEC about the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

An existing directive from the EEC covers 800 substances with possible ill-effects. The revised one includes three amendments of importance to the industry. It would introduce some changes in detail to the provisions on classification, packaging and labelling. It would extend the directive to include substances that are harmful to the environment, as well as being potentially toxic to man. The third and most radical proposal would be a notification to be made of new substances, with the provision for control over the conditions of their use.

This part of the new directive reflects the change in public attitude toward the responsibilities expected of the chemical industry in converting its laboratory discoveries into commercial pesticides, domestic products and the like. In the past the safety of various substances has been judged by the possible direct effect on medicines and foods, and occupational hazards.

Under the new proposals the manufacturer has to provide a much wider range of information about the possible consequences for the customer of products. Clearly the products from one industry can influence the health and safety of workers in another. Trade unions resolve this type of hazard quickly nowadays by establishing compensation levels with employers for certain hazardous jobs.

The consumer has no such protection. Public safety depends on the effective monitoring by a network of committees on the safety of materials such as food additives, pesticides, colouring agents in fabrics. Manufacturers are being asked under the revised EEC directive and other proposed legislation to answer such questions.

In evidence from the Health and Safety Executive to the Lords select committee, Miss L. A. Pittom, an under-secretary, suggested some of the difficulties of following the EEC scheme which became apparent on straightforward cost benefit studies. If the testing requirements were too onerous, innovation could be stifled on useful substances.

Miss Pittom said there was a shortage of specialized knowledge and the right technical skills to deal with such matters as toxicology and testing in Britain. She also supported industry's reluctance to disclose information about toxicology, required by the revised directives, on the ground that it could put a firm at a commercial disadvantage.

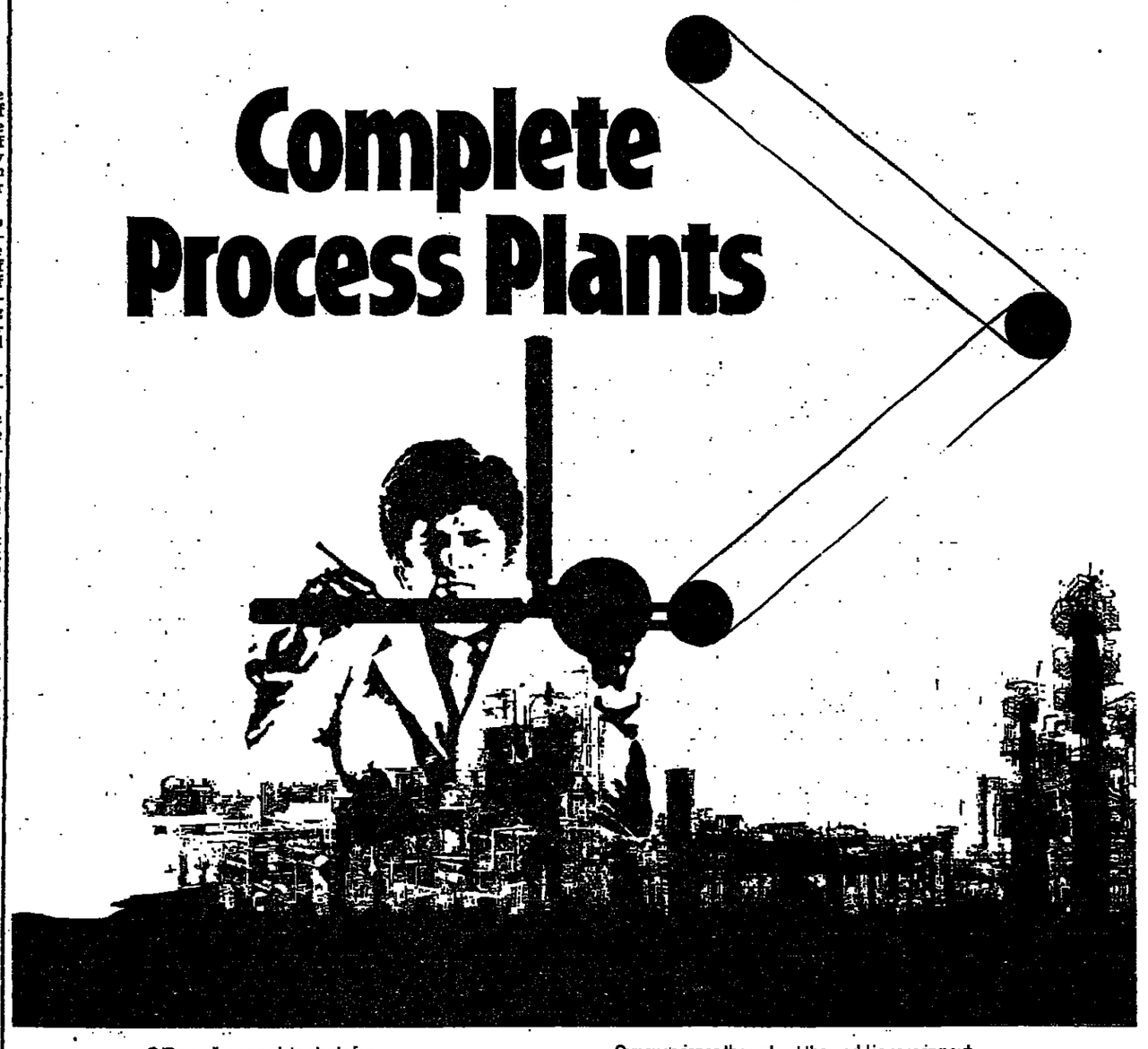
Disclosure of information by the manufacturer is thought necessary so that the best advice can be passed to the user of whatever agent is in question. Submissions from ICI argue against the required provision of information because the manufacturer's discretion on safety tests should be adequate. Its case rests on the premise that the manufacturer has a powerful interest in seeing that his products are safe.

Perhaps more relevant to this argument, Mr V. M. Robson said between 30 to 50 new substances would have to be notified each year. The average cost would be £15,000 each a year to establish toxicological and other information and a further £5,000 for environmental details.

A large proportion would occur in one particular area, namely the manufacture of dyestuffs. Since many of them are likely to be sold in quantities of about 50 tons a year with net sales incomes of £180,000 to £200,000 a product, the cost of testing would be too stringent.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

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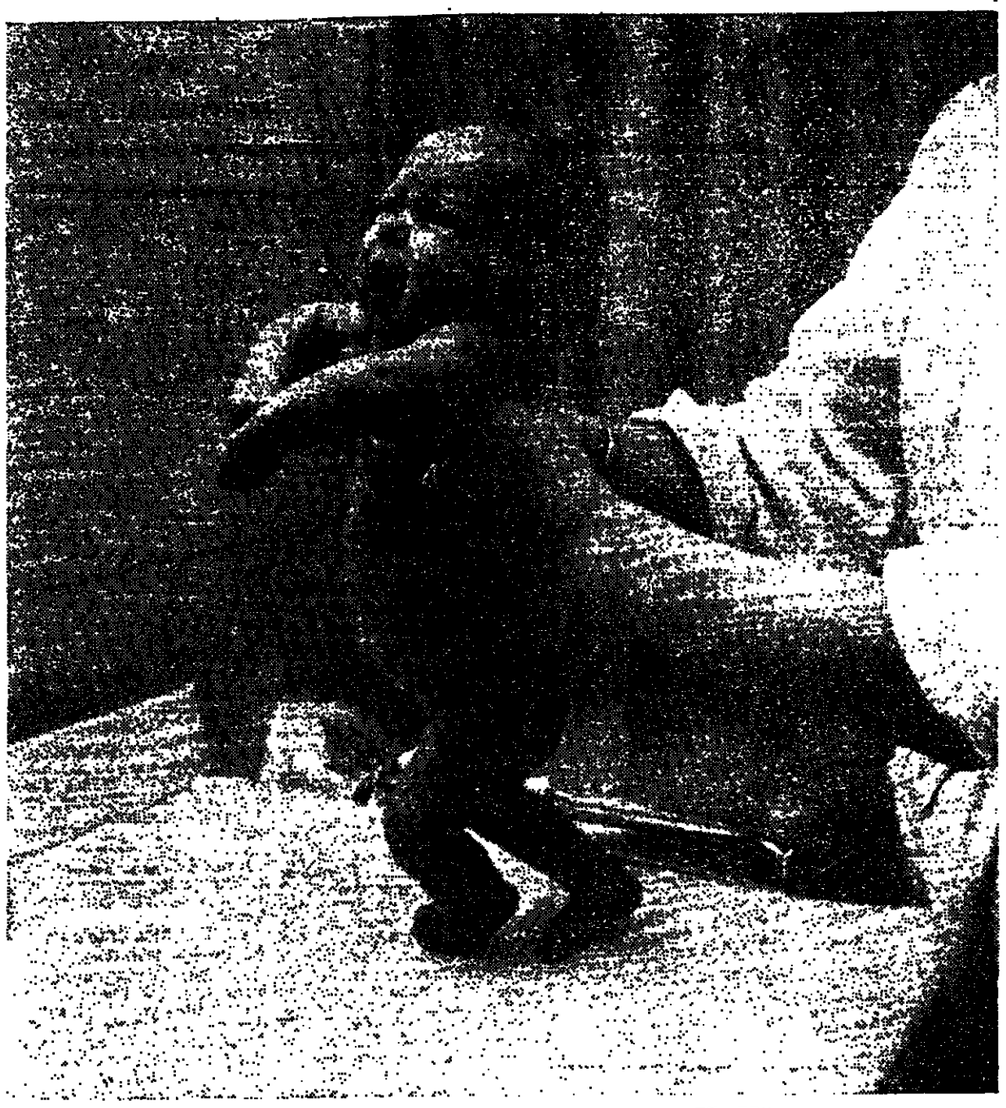
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CIBA–GEIGY
Adding quality to life

To be handled with care

by Pearce Wright

Are chemical plants good neighbours? This is one way of framing the question being examined by a joint government and industry committee considering the siting of chemical plants convened by the Health and Safety Executive.

The study may seem a bit belated since the greatest era of expansion of the chemical industry in Europe is over and the plans for the extra capacity to be built over the next decade have been prepared. The inquiry sits in the long shadows cast by the disasters at Flixborough and Seveso, which presented different technical lessons to be learnt about safety.

The risk of explosion is not unique to the chemical industry and is a hazard to be guarded against in operations from steelmaking to glassmaking. There are obvious characteristics which make the chemical sector a rather special case because of the nature of the materials sometimes handled.

Over the years codes of safe practice have evolved for the plainly dangerous materials in consultations mainly between the British Chemical Industry Safety Council and the former Factory Inspectorate. These are essentially occupational schemes devised to protect workers.

They give detailed instructions for the handling of major substances like chlorine and anhydrous hydrogen chloride, ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, acrylonitrile, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen fluoride. These and other agents have been under review since the Flixborough accident and new methods of handling suggested where appropriate.

In the most flourishing period for the industry of the 1960s, chemical plants of increasing size were built and grouped together on enormous sites in order to reap many economic benefits of working on such a large scale. During this period many of the big companies in Europe recognized, through several minor incidents, some of difficulties inherent in design in working on such a huge scale.

New techniques were explored for assessing the hazards of certain types of operations, and they were intended especially to incorporate in a safety analysis at the planning stage an assessment of the possible damage from various choices of designs. No universal answer has been discovered for such a practice, although the particular systems adopted by individual companies have many features in common.

Hazards analysis work was in a sense overtaken in the United Kingdom by the Flixborough explosion in 1974. Work is still in progress to perfect safety reviews at the design stage, but the issue now comes under the new Health and Safety at Work Act.

This is a much wider perspective of what constitutes risk. For it places the burden of proof on managers to show that they have taken all practicable steps to ensure safety of their workers, customers and neighbours.

Even before this legislation the big manufacturers were well aware that safety made good business sense, but the scope of responsibilities for the industrialist covered by the Health and Safety at Work Act has stimulated greater attention to care needed in hazard analysis.

The Institution of Chemical Engineers, for example, has run a series of meetings with international contributors on the subject, it has produced a guide called *Flowsheeting for Safety*, and issues a *Loss Prevention Bulletin* which is a channel for an exchange of information on the safety of plant design and operation.

Under the new legislation a manufacturer would be expected to demonstrate in a court of law that all measures had been taken to reduce the risk "as far as is practicable" of an accident. The ramifications of this duty are immense because it may embrace responsibility for the quality of material from an outside supplier, for the customers who refine or blend the materials they have bought, and for the protection of communities living near the plant.

Thus hazard analysis transcends the factory fence in many ways. Although planning authorities have a long list of requests about the purpose of a process plant and about the type and quantity of materials to be stored on a site, the ultimate responsibility for identifying the risks which might be associated with any of these rests with the industrial designer.

The hazard-causing properties of an installation naturally vary. Blast and fire produced devastation at Flixborough. The tragedy at Seveso was the vastly more complicated one of the unexpected effects on the surrounding population from a highly poisonous impurity spread by an explosion. There is another risk from the occurrence of unexpected impurities in a process vessel. These can provoke an explosive reaction. Incidents of this sort are among the information identified in the *Loss Prevention Bulletin*.

The incident at Seveso also raised the question of the responsibility that a large company should take for the actions of a subsidiary or affiliate firm making a product belonging to the parent. The adoption of an analytical technique such as *Flowsheeting for Safety* should be mandatory.

A system of this kind was devised by the Ciba-Geigy company in which the process of risk analysis is divided into four sections which applies to all company works and to pilot plants, auxiliary plants, and to laboratories handing over processes to plant operations. As well as the defining of the type of chemical process and materials involved at all stages of work, the procedure incorporates a system of auditing so that a review is made of the safety study before any change in design, materials or operating conditions is sanctioned.

A safety audit is also conducted at short intervals after a plant is brought into operation.

Another hazard prevention scheme that must be becoming more generally known is the identification system on vehicles carrying potentially corrosive agents. The practice applies equally to the transport by rail, pipeline and sea. The scheme is based on the large signs on the rear of road-tankers and other bulk carriers which have a code printed boldly on an orange background, with an appropriate hazard symbol alongside.

The purpose is to provide an immediate guide to emergency services about the chemical and biological properties of a compound leaking from a vehicle. Additional emergency information can be obtained from computer data banks being compiled from the coded descriptions. Only a few of the most hazardous substances are listed of the 20,000 or more chemicals in everyday use.

Drug safety first

by Nick Timmins

The past year has been a good one for Britain's pharmaceutical industry. Exports of pharmaceuticals cleared £500m for the first time during the first 11 months of 1977, while imports rose to only a little over £160m.

But the problem that is likely to dominate much of the industry's thinking in the coming year is not a financial one but one summed up in the ugly, but increasingly important phrase, "post-marketing surveillance".

The problem, in essence, is how to detect serious side-effects from new drugs more quickly. Since Thalidomide, enormous efforts have been made to try to detect side-effects before new drugs are marketed.

Testing has increased to the extent where even members of the Government's own Committee on Safety of Medicines have questioned whether all the tests are relevant or necessary.

All along, pharmacologists have given warning that the public must learn to accept that no effective drug will ever be completely safe, and, if anyone doubted that, the recent case of the ICI heart drug Eraldin, withdrawn from general use in 1975, came to prove the point.

Eraldin was literally a life-saving drug. But unfortunately it was found to cause serious eye damage, skin disease, and occasionally a gut condition that in some patients proved fatal, leaving ICI with a compensation bill expected to exceed £1m.

The problem was that animal testing did not, and still could not, pick up the side-effects Eraldin caused. The Eraldin experience also vividly pointed out the inadequacies of detecting adverse reactions to drugs once they are used in man.

At present, the Committee on Safety of Medicines relies chiefly on the so-called yellow cards—cards a doctor fills in when he suspects an adverse reaction. The system has had its successes.

Adverse reactions usually imitate ordinary disease, and it takes an unusually alert doctor, treating perhaps a dozen patients with a new drug, to link new symptoms with the treatment he has started, particularly as severe reactions are fortunately rare, occurring perhaps once in 10,000 or 20,000 patients.

In the case of Eraldin, more than 200 earlier occurrences of dry-eye were reported once the first case was publicized—but by then well over 100,000 patients had taken the drug. More than 900 cases of adverse reaction suspected of being linked with Eraldin have been put to ICI.

The records of the Committee on Safety of Medicines contain other such cases. When the link between the pill and thrombosis was made in a mortality study, 53 women were found to have died from thrombosis—but only two family doctors made the link with the pill and sent in a yellow card.

The most optimistic estimates are that at most 10 per cent of serious drug side-effects are actually reported by doctors. The pessimists say perhaps 1 per cent.

The answer is simple—to take away from the doctor the dubious responsibility of having to recognize adverse reactions. It is the schemes to perform this which make up "post-marketing surveillance".

The key to the proposal is that instead of doctors sending in cards when they suspect an adverse reaction, the first patients on a new drug should have all new medical events that happen to them recorded, whether the doctor suspects they are linked to the drug or not.

The yellow card system would remain for cases where doctors suspected a drug was producing an unwanted side-effect. Thus anything from an attack of gout to a broken leg would be recorded, the idea being that anything which turned up more often than expected in the treated group would be suspected as an adverse reaction and investigated.

Recording such events centrally in large numbers would make detecting any unusual occurrences much easier. The central record would contain the first thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of patients treated.

If, for example, the drug produced blackouts leading to falls and broken bones in one patient in 500, these would be noticed in a group consisting of thousands of patients, whereas one broken bone in the couple of dozen patients treated by one family doctor might well be put down to chance by the GP.

Once an adverse reaction was detected, the decision on whether to withdraw the drug would depend on the seriousness of the adverse reaction and the importance of the drug. But while the idea is simple, the method of putting it into effect is not, and it is round this that the debate will revolve. The question is how many drugs should be followed in how many patients and by what method.

About 20 genuinely new drugs a year reach the market, but perhaps only half a dozen of these would be sufficiently widely used by family doctors to justify detailed surveillance, according to Dr William Inman, principal medical officer to the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

The number of patients that would need to be followed to pick up rare but serious side effects would be huge. Some rare side-effects such as the bone marrow disease caused by one drug are known to occur in about one in 30,000 patients.

Dr Inman believes that a minimum of 10,000 patients would need to be followed for each new chemical substance. In certain situations, if monitoring the first 10,000 suggested a serious hazard, or if the drug was used in only trivial conditions, larger numbers might be necessary.

Four different schemes for actually doing the monitoring have been canvassed in the past year. These essentially boil down to three different approaches.

Doctors could use a special prescription pad for the new drugs being monitored, one copy going to the central computer for later follow-up. Alternatively, chemists could tag the prescriptions when the drugs were dispensed, so that the Prescription Pricing Authority, which receives all 300 million prescriptions dispensed annually, could extract a file of patients prescribed the drug for study.

The third approach would be simply for the PPA to draw out the relevant prescriptions during normal sorting, the patient and doctors being identified for follow-up from the prescription form. A quite separate proposal being considered within the Department of Health to computerize the PPA, if it goes ahead, could greatly simplify this last approach.

Using the PPA would cut down on some of the extra work for doctors and pharmacists, and would meet the pharmaceutical industry's objections to special prescriptions which they believe might discourage doctors from prescribing new drugs.

But family doctors would still have to fill in many thousands of forms a year to provide patients' medical histories on the new drug, whichever system is chosen.

If only six drugs were studied in 10,000 patients that would be 60,000 forms a year. If 20 were studied in 100,000 it would be two million. There is the question of how effectively GPs would cooperate—and there is the question of cost.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, which is committed to the idea of post-marketing surveillance to the extent of having put forward its own scheme, puts the cost of some of the more elaborate approaches suggested in the region of £60m or more.

The Department of Health puts the cost at nearer £10m, the chief differences between the two figures lying in the number of drugs monitored and the thorny question of whether family doctors will be paid for the form-filling.

The department clearly hopes that payment will not be necessary, and many doctors involved in drug safety hope the profession will see monitoring adverse reactions as a part of their job that should not become a matter for bargaining.

Whatever scheme or schemes are finally chosen, pilot studies are likely to be run, possibly nationwide. A formal consultation document from the Committee on Safety of Medicines is expected in the near future, and informal consultations between the industry, the department and the professions have started.

Some form of improved post-marketing surveillance is on the way. Clearly it will closely involve the industry which has already produced its almost ritual warning when presented with any new proposal, that if post-marketing surveillance is too restrictive it will have a disastrous effect on the development of new drugs.

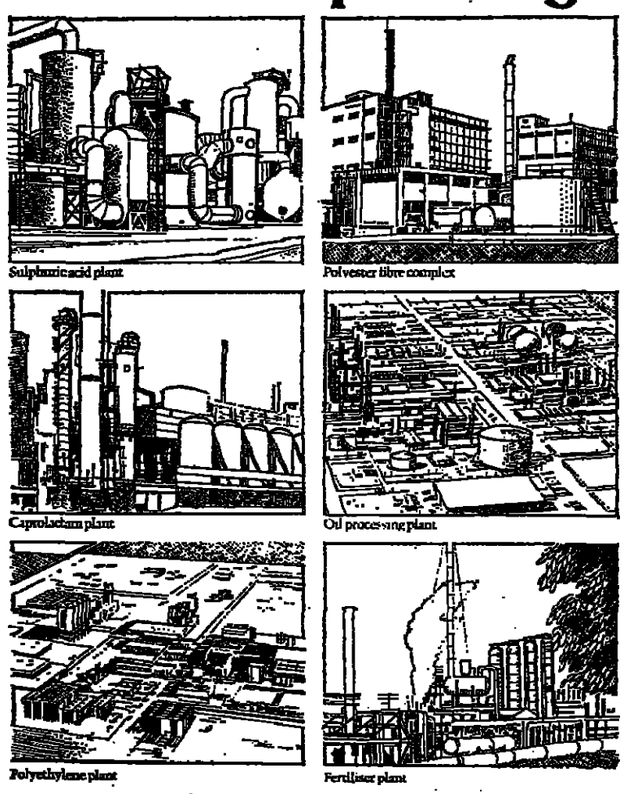
But it is on the commitment of doctors, particularly family doctors, that proper surveillance will finally depend. As Dr Inman put it last month at a conference on post-marketing surveillance organized by the industry: "I firmly believe that a considerable degree of commitment to monitoring on the part of the doctor is the least his patients could expect when a new drug is prescribed.

"The writing of the first prescription should imply a contract with the monitoring centre that an adequate follow-up will be provided in the interest not only of the patient being treated, but of all other patients.

"I believe that a doctor who is not prepared to take this minimal trouble is not a suitable person to prescribe a new agent before its potential for doing harm has been properly assessed."

The author is science correspondent of the Press Association.

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What is involved in being 'an ornament'

"I hold everyman a debtor to his profession, from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends be a help and ornament thereunto." — Francis Bacon.

That quotation is on the flyleaf of a pamphlet, *Professional Conduct, Guidance for Chemists*, prepared by the Royal Institute of Chemistry. In some way this small booklet marks the beginning of the third period of modern chemistry as we know it and is part of the second revolution for the chemical industry.

Milestones like the discovery of oxygen by Scheele and Priestley, and the explanation by Lavoisier of combustion as a complex chemical reaction laid the foundations of the science, followed shortly by the first significant commercial applications of chemistry to produce soap and bleach for textiles. But it was the next generation of chemists who found the first dyestuff from coal tar and how to synthesize organic compounds.

Thus the chemical industry was established, and has developed continuously over the last century, particularly over the past 30 years. As the chemical industry and many others grew quickly from infancy, a number of important reforms such as the Public Health Act of 1875 were introduced to cope with the accompanying social changes.

The need for professional bodies to complement many of the industrial activities formed part of the mood of the day. But this was felt strongest among certain chemists because of the necessity for providing qualified analysts for a wide range of commercial companies and public services.

Hence the Institute of Chemistry was born (the royal charter came in 1885) as the first professional body in the world to hold examinations under well-defined standards for chemists. The scope of the Institute and the grades of its membership altered over the years to meet the changes in industry and the community.

With the increasing complexity of chemical science, coupled with the growth of technology and the hazards to public health and safety, the duties of the qualified chemist have become increasingly complicated in the judgment of the authors of the pamphlet on professional conduct. Conflicts of interest, though still unusual, arise rather more frequently, especially for the salaried chemist whose advice on a matter involving public interest is constantly ignored by an employer or whose instructions appear to be ill-judged.

The provision of guidance for such situations from the institute is a far cry from its original basic purpose of preventing malpractice by people clearly inadequately trained to practise or supervise chemical work in factories or public service laboratories.

possible conflict that some EEC countries insist on one person being formally nominated as legally responsible to the Government, for ensuring the proper conduct of procedures and compliance with regulations for the manufacture and quality control of medicines.

In Britain the final responsibility for approval or rejection of all materials rests with the person designated quality controller, under terms issued by the Department of Health. His responsibilities cover appraisal of the results of all chemical physical and biological testing of samples in the laboratory; approval of the complete sequence of documents and control procedures to ensure satisfactory manufacture and shelf-life of a product.

These duties not only demand the most expertly trained individual but one who "should be independent of other divisions of the firm and should not be in a position to be over-ruled by them".

Technical differences of degree rather than kind exist between pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Continuous daily use on the skin and near the eyes of the cosmetic products raise important questions of microbiological quality, long-term toxicity and possible allergic reactions. Chemists in the cosmetics industry have more scope for setting their own standards "but have just as much responsibility to see these standards are high and are achieved".

At the other end of the spectrum of the chemists' professional interest lies the difficult task of keeping abreast of a science which is now divided into seemingly limitless specialities. The formation of the Institute of Chemistry came after a split from the learned body on this subject, the Chemical Society. Six years ago a process of reunion started between the two in an amalgamation embracing the Faraday Society and the Society for Analytical Chemistry.

Thus between them they should maintain the standard of excellence among chemical practitioners in the private and public sectors, and foster understanding of the advances in chemical science for the next century.

P.W.

Some employment seen as high risk areas

There are types of employment in which the posts of some chemists carry unusually heavy responsibilities. Some of them are listed in the guide on professional conduct. Others can be regarded as "high-risk areas" for all chemists employed, including parts of the nuclear energy industry, explosives, oil and petrochemicals, where even a momentary lapse by one individual can have devastating consequences. Such industries are subject to legislative controls that help to reduce, or at least simplify the ethical problems.

Several examples of the difficulties which can confront the chemist are drawn from the pharmaceutical, agrochemical, food and cosmetic industries and from the National Health Service. For instance, before the Medicines Act 1968, the standards and procedures throughout the pharmaceutical industry varied with some companies falling short of what is regarded today as good manufacturing practice. It is over the question of improvement that the professional chemist could find himself at odds with an employer.

It is on account of this

Harmony on the shopfloor is the proud boast

by Paul Routledge

If lack of publicity is any measure of successful labour relations, then the chemical industry must rank fairly high in the British league. Shopfloor troubles in the various sectors of chemical manufacture rarely make headlines, and Department of Employment statistics rate the industry as relatively strike-free.

It is the industry's proud boast that only one day a man was lost annually through strikes during the six years 1971-76, by comparison with the national average for all industries and services of a little over three days, and more than 12 days in motor manufacturing.

How does that come about? The employers say that the chemical industry in Britain is relatively young, dating in its modern form only from the First World War. And, according to the Chemical Industries Association, "from its early days, leaders of the industry have shown strong concern for the people working in it.

"This was partly a reflection of their personal convictions and partly a sensible realization that industrial relations must be a prime consideration in a heavily capitalized industry, where most plants need to be operated 24 hours per day, seven days per week."

The CIA points to the "constructive relationship" it has had for many years with the unions. It has been a leader in joint consultation, with the earliest schemes dating back before the 1920s and developing since then in an "evolutionary manner".

"Relationships have also been greatly assisted by the emphasis placed on team leadership at junior management level. The industry employs a high proportion of technically-trained people, and with the expansion of Britain's educational system they have been drawn from the full spectrum of the community", the association adds.

"All these factors have helped to avoid 'them' and 'us' attitudes in the industry, and have encouraged internal relationships based not on confrontation but co-operation. This working style has been both the cause and the result of a concern for people, a belief in their right to satisfaction and self-respect in their jobs, and this has been the way of life in the industry for many years."

The employers also argue that job satisfaction in the industry is probably higher than average. The two main types of work in chemical manufacture are plant operation, usually centred in a highly-instrumented control room, and plant maintenance, which requires a high degree of craft skill and teamwork. The work is largely unrepetitive, with responsible decisions having to be made at all levels.

Collective bargaining in the chemicals industry is complex, because it is a collection of interrelated industries extending from large-scale production of synthetic resins and plastics to small-scale output of pesticides and disinfectants. It is the third largest manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom, and employed at the last count 433,000 people who produce an annual output worth £8,500 each—not far short of twice the national average.

Although there are many small companies, the industry is dominated by big firms, among them huge multinationals. ICI, one of the five largest chemical companies in the world, alone accounts for about a fifth of all British chemicals sales, and the leading two dozen firms share over half the market.

There are a number of collective bargaining bodies dealing with the different companies and different groups of products. The largest is between the Chemical Industries Association, which negotiates an agreement covering about 65,000 workers employed in chemicals, plastics and fertilizer plants. The ICI signatory unions agreement is a national company-wide agreement for both craft and general workers. Other agreements cover drugs and fine chemicals; British Oxygen; paint-varnish and lacquer; glue and gelatine; soap, candle and animal fats.

Two unions dominate the manual side of the industry, the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union, though craft unions catering for electricians, building workers, sheet metal workers and other trades have membership and are recognized. In recent years, employers have come under increasing pressure to concede union organization of white-collar staff and supervisors.

Mr David Warburton, the GMWU national officer responsible for chemicals, agrees that industrial relations in his industry are generally good by comparison with other sectors of the economy. But he has led criticism of the way companies invest, and the obstacles some employers place in the way of local productivity bargaining.

"It is all right people screaming for more investment, but in an industry such as ours, which is not labour intensive, it presents us with a completely different type of problem. The industry generally is fairly advanced in its technology, and when we talk about increased investment, the employers automatically look for fewer jobs. That has been their assumption, and that is why the question of working hours is going to become increasingly important. Sixty per cent of my members are shift workers, the majority of whom work on a contractual 42-hour shift system."

A shorter working week will almost certainly be one of the long-term aspirations presented to the different employers when bargaining begins in earnest in May. But of more immediate importance is the issue of productivity bargaining. The unions insist, against the views of some companies, that incentive schemes are the proper province of shopfloor bargaining. "They want to lay down conditions at national level, and we are not prepared to have that, because it destroys the whole purpose of having a productivity agreement."

One group of workers, the paint manufacturing sector, has already settled for new national minimum rates within the Government's guidelines, but the productivity issue will be a test of the industry's envied industrial relations skills.

The author is Labour Editor, The Times.

Drive to conserve sources by greater efficiency

In spite of the general recession and the energy crisis conspiring to interrupt 25 years of unparalleled expansion by the chemical industry, many companies in this sector of the economy have been increasing the amount of income spent on research and development. The nature of these research programmes reflects changing conditions within the industry.

With raw materials becoming more expensive and scarcer—even taking North Sea oil into account for companies operating in Britain—a drive to conserve resources by greater efficiency has been given priority. This applies both to the bulk chemicals part of the business and the speciality end which turns those products into drugs, pesticides, dyestuffs, photographic chemicals and the like. Better production methods cut waste of raw materials and the amount of fuel needed to generate process heat.

A second influence on the pattern of research comes with the increased costs of discovering new products and of carrying out safety tests on these substances. The cost of innovation has risen simply because the industry has grown to maturity. The creation of a commercially suitable new agricultural chemical, plastic or drug requires more effort.

Organic chemistry covers a vast area and though thousands of substances have been produced they represent only a tiny fraction of possible compounds.

The success lies in transforming some of these agents into potentially useful industrial or pharmaceutical chemicals. The challenge to the research worker in a university or an industrial laboratory in this subject comes in exploiting a range of advanced techniques to perfect the synthesis of a useful material. Over the past few years the opportunities for new discoveries have widened with the development of topics like organometallic chemistry, photochemistry, polymer science and enzyme chemistry, requiring collaboration from various disciplines.

More rigorous safety tests demanded by government agencies in most of the industrialized countries have imposed a large share of the extra cost of innovation. A formidable list of controls is being reviewed by the Health and Safety Executive in Britain, by the EEC, and by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration in the United States. Most attention in the past has focused on the occupational health hazards for chemicals and the safety standards for bringing a pharmaceutical on to the market.

Long-term toxicity tests of drugs and food additives are usually carried out before they can be introduced by a manufacturer. But there are differences of opinion about the exact way in which these studies should be done before a substance can be considered safe for giving to people. Animal tests are the first step, but the relevance of the findings to human beings can be uncertain.

The obvious differences of size, shape, skin and diet between mice and men are the manifestations of enormous chemical differences which can affect the action of a drug or other agent on the organism. Whereas penicillin is normally the least dangerous of substances for a human (though acute allergic reactions can be fatal to a handful of sensitive people) it is lethal to the guinea pig in tiny doses. Common forms of heart trouble in man do not occur in a comparable way in other animals which, in turn, do not respond in the same way as people to specific drugs.

This loophole in the armoury of the drug testers has been made worse with the demand for similar long-term toxicity tests for other agents, such as agricultural chemicals, that may be dispersed in the environment. More than one type of animal is usually chosen to assess the safety of a compound. Testing for some of the subtle damage which can occur in the function of an organ can take seven or eight years.

One important type of investigation to become essential over the past few years is the test for possible congenital damage, in accordance with rigorous procedures that followed the thalidomide tragedy. Much of the other work on drugs, additives and environmental chemicals centres on screening for carcinogenic agents.

The present methods for estimating the risk of cancer from long-term exposure to small doses of a particular material are surrounded with difficulties. A typical procedure is to take information from animal experiments conducted with doses high enough to produce tumours in an appreciable number, then interpret this as an estimate of the cancer risk to individuals above the accepted natural risk from exposure to some level over a long period. The problem is formidable, demanding a combined expert knowledge in chemistry, pharmacology, physiology and statistics to name but a few of the skills. Consequently any extensive work is expensive.

What United Kingdom and other European manufacturers are hoping to avoid is the adoption of the system of mandatory controls exercised by the US Food

continued on next page

How does the individual flourish in a company the size of ICI?

Ideas, initiative and a sense of adventure. These are the seeds of ICI's success. But how can they flourish in a company of such size and complexity? Over the past 18 months, Robert Heller, editor of 'Management Today' and one of Britain's shrewdest industrial commentators, has talked to a wide cross-section of people within the company. What is ICI really like on the inside?



Max White – *Personnel Officer, Mond Division, Cheshire.*

"When I first arrived at ICI, I was given the go ahead to introduce a psychological testing scheme of mine, in certain areas. ICI's willingness to consider new ideas is very heartening."



Peter King – *Research Director, Agricultural Division, Billingham, Teesside. The top man behind a major new investment to make protein from natural gas.*

"We searched throughout the world for a micro-organism that would live on natural gas. We ended up with a product containing nearly 80% crude protein. The new plant being built will cost £40 million but it's still only a small beginning. At ICI, if people truly believe in what they're doing and they've got some sort of track record, then they tend to be given the green light."



Ralph Hodge – *Now Deputy Chairman of ICI Mond Division, responsible last year for the introduction of a new chlorine plant costing £16 million.*

"With our new chlorine plant, we decided to take a bold and experimental step in a new direction. We wanted to seek complete involvement of everyone who would plan, build and work in the plant – managers, shop stewards, engineers. The core of these people – we actually call them the Core Group – worked out between them what they wanted. Here we are breaking exciting new ground to go down a path together."



Judith Mills – *Marketing Representative, Mond Division, Cheshire.*

"You're thrown in at the deep end, which is much better than sitting and looking over somebody's shoulder. After two years I'm responsible for handling sales worth £12 million to our customers in the Manchester area."



Geoffrey Richards – *Manager of ICI's Grangemouth works, who has set about involving all 2,000 employees on his site in the decisions he makes.*

"One thing I've learned is that you often get better results by discussing problems and jointly evolving ways of doing things with the people concerned. Because then people have ownership of the system, which is terribly important. They want to make it work."

For Robert Heller, what he heard and saw at ICI led to this conclusion: "The people to whom I spoke shared the common idea that in some sense they were doing their own thing. The federal structure of ICI has been a clear factor in encouraging individual expression."

Ideas in action ICI

Drive to conserve resources by greater efficiency

continued from previous page

and Drug Administration and Environmental Protection Agency, as opposed to advisory and voluntary codes of good practice more usual hitherto under the British system. Certainly the chemical industry can point to some decisions in America, one of the latest being the proposed ban on saccharin, from unsatisfactory interpretation of experimental evidence.

A list of 15 chemicals under review for carcinogenicity by the EPA includes acrylonitrile, arsenic, asbestos, benzene, benzidine, cadmium, hexachlorobenzene, lead, mercury, phosphates, polybrominated biphenyls, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, trichloroethylene, TRIS flame retardant dressing, and vanilidine chloride. Banning of any of these in the United States has automatic repercussions for other countries in this international industry.

The fear of cancer producing agents is greater in America than elsewhere and there are differing opinions in the United States about the way to control developments. But it is by no means an American dilemma. Contradictory advice often comes from different scientific bodies within each country in Europe; thus making national regulations a difficult task before even considering suitable EEC measures.

Yet another growing topic of research and development in the chemical industry is for producing substitute proteins for animal feedstuffs. A senior scientist from one of the major firms forecasts that his company would be providing in 30 years' time about one fifth of the world's food supply, through a combination of protein made by organic synthesis and by supplying a range of other agrochemical products and high yielding seeds. To meet these changes a flood of ideas and papers has emerged on how to provide substitute raw materials to conserve resources, design better manufacturing processes and juggle with the pricing policies of the industry to achieve higher efficiencies.

An idea of the way these issues are being resolved was presented at a recent John D. Rose symposium of the Society of Chemical Industry to which experienced industrial economists and scientists offered perspective views of fundamental changes facing the organic chemical industry. Mr Nigel Champion, finance and planning director, BP Chemicals, outlined those factors which favoured growth for the industry in the 1950s and 1960s and in the 1970s began to decline in their influence.

In the favourable period the basic raw material, petroleum, and particularly the fraction of it used mainly in the United Kingdom for manufacturing bulk chemicals, naphtha, went through a steady fall in price. On the manufacturing side there were discoveries in how to make use of advantages of scale dramatically to increase the capacity of new plant. When coupled with technical advances in process chemistry and engineering, this produced immense expansion into new products and markets.

The change came when raw material costs stopped going down and started to move up instead; the limit was reached in the scale at which plants could be built to yield economic benefits; and the return on investment on research in process chemistry and engineering began to diminish.

This reversal in the trend began before the energy crisis of 1973 which quadrupled the price of feedstocks almost overnight. Turning to specific commodities, Mr Champion considered the available feedstock for making an essential basic chemical like ethylene on plants which in Europe coproduce propylene. In principle ethylene can be obtained from almost any hydrocarbon feedstock from ethane gas to heavy gas oil. Naphtha was used mainly in Western Europe.

It was a readily available by-product from refineries, offered a range of additional products to ethylene and matched the needs of the expanding petrochemical industry. In the United States the emphasis is on ethane and propane gas as a feedstock to meet a different oil and gas supply pattern. Mr Champion believed there would be little opportunity to switch from oil to some other source as a feedstock up to the turn of the century, arguing that the chemical industry will need an increasing share of the diminishing oil barrel.

With chemicals providing an essential component in the standard of living in the West, there is no economic alternative feedstock in the medium term. The immediate job was to make best use of the range of hydrocarbons from today's oil barrel. While a considerable amount of promising research is being conducted with chemicals from coal by way of hydrocarbon distillates, synthesis gas or methanol, they have a long way to go before being a commercial possibility.

He described chemicals as a "noble" outlet for oil, representing a socially more acceptable way of using non-replaceable resources such as crude oil.

Describing the progress in developing processes for converting coal into gas or liquids, Mr Leslie Grainger, chairman of NCB (Coal Products) and the board's member for science, said significant improvements were being made. But as long as gas and oil are available at less than 2.5 to three times the cost a therm of coal, conversion processes would not seem economically acceptable. However, he suggested the time for substitution may come earlier than straightforward economic assessments on present values indicated.

P.W.

Sugar and spice et cetera make all things nice

by Hugh Clayton

G. K. Chesterton wrote in his *Song Against Grocers*:

He sells us sands of Araby
As sugar for cash down;
He sweeps his shop and sells the dust:
The purest salt in town.
He crams with cans of poisoned meat
The subjects of the King,
And when they die by thousands
Why, he laughs like anything.

In wealthy countries like Britain the food swindles which taxed nineteenth-century legislators have been stamped out. We no longer expect to find chalk in our flour, except as far as the law allows the bakers of our bread to put it there, or chopped nettles in our tea.

The blatant fraud of long-dead merchants and speculators has been replaced by the more subtle and quite legal arts of the marketing and advertising departments of large companies.

Although the modern trader has no hope of selling chalk as cheese, he may get away with describing it as "original recipe traditional teatime cheese-style savoury snack: contains permitted emulsifier and stabilizers".

The entire food industry from farm to factory complains often about misunderstandings of its use of chemicals. It is itself the main culprit, aided and abetted by sometimes wilful refusal by some of its most vocal customers to recognize the relationship between price and quality.

Nostalgic longing for a simple life is growing. It finds expression in countless ways from the growth in home baking to the presence in best-seller lists of books about wild flowers. It is a feeling that rejects many of the features of modern life including the use of chemicals in farming and food-processing.

It is fostered by farmers who plunge more deeply into technology but claim that they somehow live at one healthy remove from urban society. It is fostered further by food companies which advertise groceries produced in factories amid carefully constructed scenes representing some cheerful and trouble-free Arcadia fixed between fifty and a hundred years ago. The companies then complain that the consumer lobby makes unrealistic appeals for a return to outdated conditions.

There is no hope of escape from the extensive use of added chemical substances at every stage of food production in a modern industrialized society. There are two main reasons for that. Only a small minority of the population makes any direct contribution to the production of food and much of it has lost all sense of the seasonal nature of food production.

The array of food on display in greengrocers' shops changed steadily through the year. More families, however, are buying from freezer centres and the freezer sections of large supermarkets.

If we cannot wait until summer for strawberries we can buy them in a specially sweetened, squidgy form in a tin. Similarly we do not have to wait for mushrooms to appear in the fields in the autumn. The captive variety is with us at all times of the year.

Food companies do not explain why their products contain chemical additives. They prefer to talk about the freshness and excellence of their prime ingredients. Their only reference to additives comes in a mumble of terms which are often generalized and almost never comprehensible at the ends of ingredient lists on grocery labels.

There are, of course, precise and detailed rules about the use of chemical additives in food and of chemical aids on farms. But there is no reason why explanations of why the substances are used should not also be given.

The gap in public knowledge is wide and dangerous because the use of chemicals in the food chain is increasing as governments strive to achieve the highest possible yields from diminishing farmland areas while families raise their intake of processed against fresh foods.

Plant and animal breeding and improvements in machinery and husbandry have all helped to ensure that a large selection of foods from many countries presented in many ways is available in Britain throughout the year. Chemicals are also essential. They help to raise crop yields and reduce waste through disease and pest attacks on the farm and they enable perishable foods and blends of foods to be used long after they are processed and packed.

They also help to give food the appearance that companies think shoppers expect the food to have. Thus tinned peas are turned bright green after their original colour has been lost in drying or cooking, and strawberry jam is turned bright red after the colour of the living fruit has been lost in processing.

There is evidence of great suspicion from the consumer about the use of chemicals in food. Scare stories about contamination of wild blackberries by insect-killers strike a chord. Shoppers are often eager to believe that what food technologists call "improvement" or "fortification" is adulteration.

Fertilizer use in the Soviet Union is expected to be 10 times as great in 1980 as it was in 1960. In Britain, a much smaller producer of food with a more technological and intensive agriculture, the campaign to wean farmers away from dependence on chemical fertilizers to organic farming has made little headway, not of it among amateurs.

Farmers complain that they are at the mercy of companies which supply chemical inputs, but they go on buying. The country could not afford in terms of cash or of national food security to abandon the sprays which are used on almost all farms against waste through weed and insect infestation or fungus disease.

They remain a mystery to the eating public, however. The extent of food technology is illustrated in the list of ingredients shown here. It comes from the United States, where the law is more demanding than in Britain, but many of our grocery labels are just as baffling.

"Sugar, water, corn syrup, a blend of vegetable and animal shortening (may contain soy oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil, beef fat and/or lard, which may be partially hydrogenated), enriched bleached flour (flour, niacin, ferrous sulfate, thiamine mononitrate, riboflavin), cocoa, whey, cornstarch, baking soda, salt, egg whites, mono and diglycerides, dextrose, calcium carbonate, sodium alginate, artificial and natural flavors, calcium sulfate, arbic acid (a preservative), sodium acid pyrophosphate, sium aluminium phosphate, sodium caseinate, cellulose gum, calcium phosphate, polysorbate GO, sorbitan monostearate, calcium oxide, non-fat milk, lecithin, propylene glycol."

Professor Basil Weedon, chairman of the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee, which advises ministers about food safety, once joked at a public meeting: Who would not rather eat a biscuit made with a shortening fat containing small amount of butylated hydroxyanisole, or some other well-tested antioxidant, than to have to put up with a rancid flavour?" It is not a question that many shoppers could answer with authority.

The author is Agriculture Correspondent, The Times.

Euphoria and caution over North Sea gas

by Peter Hill

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, is studying a detailed report on the possibilities of constructing a massive underwater pipeline network on the bed of the North Sea. This would bring ashore large volumes of gas over the next few years to be used both for heating and for the petrochemical industry.

It is a huge undertaking and the chemical industry is carefully watching and waiting for an announcement. A decision to go ahead with the venture would have big implications for chemical industry investment.

There has been considerable excitement in government and ministerial circles over the prospects for the petrochemical industry in the light of the vast quantities of gas—particularly natural gas liquids—methane-butane and propane, which are found in Britain's North Sea oil province. In Britain and in Western Europe, ethylene and propylene traditionally have been derived from oil through the "cracking" of naphtha. Ethylene and propylene are the basic building blocks of the petrochemical industry from which a host of downstream products are produced.

In the United States, however, the bulk of ethylene for the chemical industry has been derived from the "cracking" of ethane, and because of the supplies available from under the North Sea there has been a view within Whitehall that the United Kingdom could establish itself as the provider of ethylene derived from "gas cracking" which could be piped into the markets of Western Europe.

But the chemical industry has taken a more cautious view. Against the background of the poor market conditions the concept of four new crackers being built in the United Kingdom between now and 1985—outlined in a National Economic Development Office report some years ago—has been questioned.

In a recent paper, Mr Nigel Champion, finance and planning director of BP Chemicals, noted that in 1960 European ethylene production was about one million tonnes a year but production was rising by about 30 per cent annually. Ten years later the chemical companies were producing about six million tonnes a year. In 1976 the industry was producing at about 10 million tonnes a year and this year, as the industry begins to recover from the recession, production of this basic raw material may amount to about 12 million tonnes.

According to Mr Champion, the underlying growth beyond this year in European ethylene production will be between 6 and 7 per cent a year—equivalent to between 700,000 and 800,000 tonnes, which represents about one and a half new crackers of 500,000 tonnes. This is now the most favoured and economic size for these production facilities.

But there is substantial overcapacity in Europe for the production of ethylene. Existing facilities or those in course of construction amount to a capacity of some 17 million tonnes against a demand for about 11 million to 12 million tonnes a year and the industry reckons that it will be 1982-83 before the supply demand equation is back in balance.

As Mr Champion noted in his paper, North Sea oil is high in naphthenes and aromatics which provide lower yields of olefins particularly from the present range of "crackers" which were built to refine crude oil from the Middle East. In his view it would be more desirable and economic to swop North Sea oil to obtain a more suitable cracking feedstock.

It is the issue of whether the natural gas liquids which are found in the North Sea can be effectively used which is at the heart of the paper now being studied in Whitehall by the Energy department based on work done by consultants William Mertz and subsequently refined by Gas Gathering Pipelines (North Sea), a company which includes British Gas, British National Oil Corporation, BP, RTZ, ICI and a French group composed of Total and Elf.

Most of the ethane and propane from the Ekofisk field is being piped to Norway for petrochemical development there, while the gas liquids from the huge Forties Field are not considered to be sufficient to support a large-scale petrochemical development in the United Kingdom. The Brent field, however, is expected to produce between 650,000 and 800,000 tonnes of ethane and substantial quantities of butane and propane. It is the gas liquids available from Brent on which Esso has based its plans for the construction of a large cracking plant at Mossmorran, in Fife.

The Esso cracker, costing £230m was the subject of a planning inquiry last year and a decision on whether the company is able to go ahead with the project—the plant will have an annual capacity of 400,000-600,000 tonnes—is imminent. If the company's application is approved the plant could be brought on stream in 1982, assuming that the project is not subject to delays in the construction period.

Shell Chemicals, which at the end of last year announced that it was deferring plans for a 350,000 tonnes a year ethylene plant at Stanlow, Cheshire (undoubtedly much to the chagrin of Whitehall) has an agreement with Esso which will give the company access to 40 per cent of the Mossmorran plant's output, assuming that it is given the go-ahead.

However, the view within the petrochemical industry is that further developments in the ethane cracking field will be determined by the decision stemming from the GGPL study of the availability of other natural gas liquids in the North Sea and of the pipeline network which could cost more than £5,000m.

But in the North Sea the gas liquids are produced as associated gas found with oil. Therefore the rate of extraction and depletion will be determined by the oil companies which have a vested interest in bringing the oil ashore to recover their investment.

Certainly there are encouraging prospects for Britain to add substantially to its balance of payments surplus through exploiting the God-given natural resources which lie under the North Sea—in the petrochemical industry and particularly in downstream processing areas like the plastics industry where the capacity to "add value" is greatest.

But a number of obstacles have to be overcome not least ensuring that plants are built on time, North Sea oil will place Britain at a considerable advantage but in the end it is the marketplace; the level of world trade and the pace of economic development which will determine the scale of Britain's ability to capitalize on the North Sea.

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JOINT ANNUAL CHEMICAL CONGRESS Liverpool University 4-6 April, 1978

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THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A TALENT TO APPEASE

It is now perfectly clear from the statements made yesterday by Dr Owen and by Mr Price, the Premier of Belize, that the British Government has actively been exploring the cession of a chunk of Belize territory in return for a renunciation, in some appropriate form, of Guatemala's claim for the whole territory. Dr Owen emphasized to the House of Commons that the negotiations which Mr Rowlands has been pursuing have been purely exploratory, and wholly subject to reference to the people of Belize for approval, but Mr Price's statement suggests that exploratory is rather a mild word for what has been going on.

It appears that not only did the British Government concede to the Guatemalans that a deal over territory would meet with British approval, but in going to and from Belize with various ideas and redrawn frontiers, an impression of positive bargaining was given. The object was to find out just how much Mr Price's government were ready to give up and to recommend to their electorate, and then to get the Guatemalans to accept that amount. What the exact areas were is a detail. What has emerged is a very active piece of brokerage by Mr Rowlands. To the extent Mr Price's party has decided that they will give up no land at all; they stand on the territorial integrity of the country. They will go into the next election saying so. And that is exactly what one would have expected. No deal is possible.

But that is by no means the end of the matter. These transactions are not about the possible purchase of a slice of a private person's back garden. The Guatemalans have been given to understand that Britain is very ready to make, as the sovereign power, a territorial deal over a colony. They will not revert merely to the status quo ante. They are much more likely to buttress their original claim with the admission by the British Government that it is in some sense justified. They will see weakness, and this will probably make them more, not less, belligerent. They will see that Washington has had a hand, and will deduce that the Americans put pressure on Britain, to which in some degree the British Government gave way. They will see that more than ever it is only a small government and people which resists them, not a matter of principle vital to great powers. They will note that Dr Owen said that Britain will continue its search for a negotiated settlement.

It would therefore be surprising if they now, faced with Mr Price's rejection of the whole proposed deal in principle, emulate Mexico and withdraw their claim. They will feel the less inclined to heed the solid backing that Belize has for its territorial integrity in the United Nations and in Latin America. How Dr Owen or Mr Rowlands can think they have improved a difficult situation, it would be interesting to hear them explain.

The Government has again shown how flutteringly eager it is to withdraw from Britain's residual colonial obligations. But because they are small, it does not mean that basic principles are not at stake—such as not buying off aggression. The episode will hardly encourage the people of the Falkland Islands, and it may well lead the Argentinian Government to step up its claim—for the Falklanders have no such friends as have the people of Belize, except, and this may be important, in Britain itself.

Mr Price made it clear yesterday that he knew the only answer to Guatemala's military dictatorship, which is to defend Belize from bullying; and his suggestions for a Commonwealth force suggests that he thinks he needs a better deterrent than Britain, after this episode, will offer. It may well be that his stand will produce benefits in another deserving quarter—among the people of Guatemala who want to assert their human rights against an oppressive regime which would only be strengthened by foreign appeasement in whatever limited a degree.

CHOICE OF REACTOR

The decision by the Government allow the Central Electricity enerating Board and the South otland Electricity Board ich to build a new nuclear wer station of the Advanced as-cooled Reactor type comes on than five years after the ute has opened about the most itable choice of reactor to n a third nuclear power proamme for Britain. In the antime the nuclear construcn industry has been comteting Advanced Gas-cooled actors of the second nuclear wer programme and is now idly running out of work. is an order for two new lear stations provides them sorely needed contracts. it is not the end of the mat-

The purpose of a review of mal reactor policy was to le on the choice of a nuclear ctor which could form a lear energy programme for ther longer period than that ered by the two stations horized yesterday. Four s ago the Government were eved to have settled the ment by choosing a system, Steam Generating Heavy r Reactor, that existed only small experimental power on. That type has been forly abandoned after research and development costs of £145 million, plus cancellation charges yet to be assessed.

An alternative to the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor is the Pressurized Water Reactor of which there are more than 200 in operation throughout the world. Adoption of this variety of reactor would not have provided work quickly enough for a hungry industry. Hence proposals had been made to the Government to place an order for both types, so as to meet the forecast energy supply expected from atomic power while establishing experience in the building of Pressurized Water Reactors. This notion only made sense if the intention was to plan for a series of Pressurized Water Reactors to provide the bulk of nuclear power over the next thirty years. In a statement to the Commons yesterday, Mr Wedgwood Benn argued that the United Kingdom's thermal reactor programme should not at this stage be dependent upon an exclusive commitment to any one reactor. Hence the Government is prepared to support a design study to see if a Pressurized Water Reactor system would be a valid option when, in 1982, the next round of nuclear stations would probably be ordered. All that can be said, therefore, is that the issue of reactor choice for Britain has really been deferred another four years.

In fact the question has yet to be settled about the particular version of Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor to be built for the two generating boards. For there are no two identical reactors of this type that have been in operation for any length of time. With technical difficulties and delays in construction of three to four years, only stations at Hinkley Point, Somerset, and Hunterston, have been finished. And they are not operating at maximum power. Yet there have been strong arguments in the nuclear industry for "replication", or the adoption of a reactor design that would yield great economic benefits in building through repeated use of a proven design and construction method; the reason being that capital costs of a nuclear plant are between £475 and £500 a kilowatt compared with half that price for fossil fuel stations, which of course have doubled the operating costs. Unhappily the target of "replication" still seems a long way off for the British nuclear power programme.

STRONG CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Victoria and Albert Museum ounded on the profits of the Exhibition in 1851 to ote good design in manure and to show off the best ritish applied art to the l. With this dual function, s natural and right that the um should be put under the ol of the Department of ical Art in the Board of

lay it is less easy to find reasons why the Victoria lbert should remain under ontrol of the Government. Department of Education, took over responsibility e museum from the Board ade, hardly showed good dship in demanding, in utumn of 1976, a reduction ff from an agreed ceiling to 626 by March 31 this

insisting on a cut in staff, than imposing a general tion in budget and leaving useum itself to implement detail, the Department d an almost unbelievable itivity to the needs of the ia and Albert. It is a intensive museum which es a considerable number rders to patrol its numerut stations and guard its valuable objets d'art. In this, it differs from the Science Museum, the other main metropolitan museum under the direct control of the Department of Education, which has so far managed to maintain its services despite a reduction in staff.

As a result of the Government's edict, the Victoria and Albert Museum has already disbanded its 130 year old Department of Regional Services and closed its doors to the public once a week. It may soon have to close up to one third of its galleries on the days when it is open. All this at a time when it is attracting more visitors, and particularly overseas visitors, than ever before. Estimated attendance last year was more than a half higher than in 1976.

Even if the Department of Education had not forfeited its right to administer the Victoria and Albert by its insensitive insistence on staff reduction, it is difficult to put forward a strong case for its continued custodianship of the museum. The Science Museum has a clear educational function and is visited primarily by school parties. The Victoria and Albert, at least historically, has a very different function. It is visited primarily by working artists and designers, for whom it is an important tool of their trade, as well as by the general public who simply come to see superb examples of craftsmanship from every age. The present director wants to make the museum once again a centre of contemporary British creativity in design, serving manufacturing industry and promoting exports.

The question remains as to who should manage the Victoria and Albert, if it is not to be the Government. At first sight, the simplest answer would seem to be an independent Board of Trustees similar to those which administer the British Museum and the National Gallery. It may be, however, as Mr Hugh Jenkins suggested in a letter to *The Times* yesterday, that a more radical approach is needed to the organization and managements of museums in Britain as a whole. There is certainly a case for his suggestion that there should be a Museums Council performing a similar role to the Arts Council.

Whatever administrative arrangements are finally worked out, it is essential that urgent action be taken now to stop the Victoria and Albert Museum from bleeding to death. Otherwise the debate as to who should control it will be merely academic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The executions in Saudi Arabia

From Mr Anthony Edie

Sir, On Monday *The Times* (January 23) reported the judicial executions of a 25-year-old Saudi princess and her husband for marrying contrary to a royal decree and attempting to elope together. You report that: "The executions last November, took place in the market place in Jiddah. The princess was shot in front of her husband who was then beheaded. Other Saudi princesses were taken to the market place to watch the executions."

If this barberity had occurred in Russia, South Africa or Uganda the revulsion of civilized society would have been recorded by a huge and immediate outcry. We pour millions of pounds into the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia, every year and so we must take responsibility for the kind of regimes we are supporting and encouraging. If as in this case human rights are being outraged is it not our duty to bring such pressure as we can to bear to encourage respect for those rights.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EDIE,
Lamb Building,
Temple, EC4.
January 24.

From Mrs E. A. Rhodes

Sir, In the Isle of Man a youth is birched for assault and the British Government has to account to an international court.

In Saudi Arabia a man and a woman are executed publicly for eloping and no one appears to be concerned.

Is oil clogging the international machinery on human rights?

Yours truly,
E. A. RHODES,
Quintins,
Watersfield,
Sussex.
January 23.

From Mr R. M. S. Lincoln

Sir, I read with disgust in your columns of the public executions of the Saudi Arabian Princess and her husband. Can we expect an outcry from the human rights organizations, or do we need the money?

Yours faithfully,
R. S. LINCOLN,
49 Brightside,
Billericay,
Essex.
January 23.

Fighting in the Ogaden

From Mr Richard Pankhurst

Sir, Though agreeing with my friend Basil Davidson (January 24) that the people of the Horn of Africa should not be regarded as pawns in Great Power rivalry, and that reconciliation is needed, I would dissent from his thesis that the West should give "unconditional aid" to the Somali Government in its armed intervention in the Ogaden.

Davidson's parallel between Garibaldi's unification of 19th century Italy and the Somali Government's present military action in the Horn ignores important differences.

Garibaldi's call was for the unification only of Italians. The claims of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, however, include not only regions inhabited by Somali speaking people, but also areas with a largely Oromo (or Galla) population, and the city of Harar which has its own distinctive history and culture and its own Semitic language.

The provision of arms for President Siyad Barre is moreover a much more complex matter than sympathy for Garibaldi in that the Somali Government's territorial claims, as embodied in the Somali flag with its five-pointed star, are not restricted to the Ogaden, but apply no less strongly to a large stretch of north eastern Kenya and to much of the Republic of Jibuti. There is no reason to suppose that a victorious Somalia would not soon be seeking military solutions in these territories too.

Memories of Britain's sympathy for the cause of Italian unification should not obscure the fact that today the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and the Organisation of African Unity all have machinery, imperfect as it may be, for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

If the peoples of the Horn are not to be regarded as mere pawns it must be noted that the switch of Soviet military support from Somalia to Ethiopia does not alter the fact that the fighting is taking place within Ethiopian boundaries recognised by international law.

The redrawing of frontiers in Africa by military action can, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the OAU, only open up a Pandora's box of ethnic strife, and thereby hamper economic and social progress in the least developed of the world's continents.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD PANKHURST,
22 Lawn Road, NW3.
January 24.

Muslim girls' school

From Professor J. Wiseman

Sir, I read with interest that the Union of Muslim Organisations plan to finance a girls' secondary school in London, Birmingham or Bradford; and that they "do not expect the government to do it all for us".

But surely the government should do some of it? I have long advocated an experiment with the education voucher in Bradford, but was not given the opportunity to speak to the matter during the Minister's recent whistle-stop tour.

Could there be more convincing evidence than this Muslim initiative of the need for politicians to take the education voucher seriously? Compulsory desegregation is as unsatisfactory in principle as compulsory segregation; the education voucher would allow parents to follow their own inclinations without penalty.

Yours sincerely,
JACK WISEMAN, Director,
Institute of Social and
Economic Research,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
January 19.

Guillotine on European elections Bill

From Mr Richard Body, MP for Holland with Boston (Conservative)

Sir, Before any Conservative MP or any member of the minority parties votes with the Government in support of its guillotine of the Direct Elections Bill, I hope he will consider some of the far-reaching proposals in the Bill which will have scant, if any, attention if the Committee Stage is restricted to a mere three days.

Election law has always been a matter for Parliament and it has never been the subject of delegated legislation; and for obvious reasons. Schedule I of the Bill in its present form creates a precedent to the contrary. It hands over to the Home Secretary the power to make the election law governing the Euro-General Election in this country.

No doubt the present Home Secretary when he comes to draft the regulations will act honourably and resist the temptation to tilt the balance in favour of the Labour Party. No doubt he will brush aside the blandishments of his own colleagues, of Transport House and of the National Executive.

Nonetheless election law must be seen to be fair and accepted as such by all his political opponents who will include not only the Conservative, Liberal and Nationalist parties but also those not represented in the House, such as the National Front and any ad hoc group that may be formed for the purpose of fighting the direct elections. Lord George-Brown may not be alone in standing as an Independent. The regulations must have regard for them all and none must be put—or feel they are put—in an unfair position by some slip or omission.

Those are matters for Parliament as a whole, both Commons and Lords, to examine and to ascertain that this new branch of law is manifestly fair.

If the Government wins its vote for a guillotine on Thursday, it is an obvious and total impossibility to discuss all the remaining clauses and schedules and still find time to consider the new clauses necessary in this uncharted field of election law. About ten days are needed. There is plenty of time in this session for that work to be done properly and in accordance with long established precedent.

Will the European Parliament get off to a good start if unsuccessful candidates have cause to cry "foul" and are unable to seek redress?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BODY,
House of Commons.
January 24.

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Like Geoffrey Rippon (January 24) I am in no doubt that Conservatives should support the guillotine motion on the European Assembly Elections Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday. With few exceptions the party is undivided in its allegiance to the Community.

I was lucky enough to be one of the late Sir Peter Kirk's two deputy leaders of the first British delegation to Strasbourg, when the Labour Party was seriously split on Europe, as it still is, and by its own choice was not represented. We knew that we had our party's backing at Westminster. As well as criticizing many of the European Parliament's proceedures and proposing changes, some of which have been adopted, we expressed strong views about direct elections. When we spoke out in favour of them we were in no doubt that we had our party behind us.

Most voters, I am sure, simply do not believe that "the duty of an Opposition is to oppose everything", but are fed up with seeing only too often the national interest relegated to second place behind short term party advantage. It makes complete sense for there to be a guillotine on the European Assembly Elections Bill, if only to show that having dragged our feet and delayed things for a year, Britain now means business. What is now at stake, as Geoffrey Rippon says, is the good faith of our future governments as well as of the present one.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.

The role of judges

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, The confusion that prevails over the role of judges in relation to political questions is illustrated by three items in a single issue of *The Times* (January 24). In an article carefully analyzing the relationship between Parliament and the courts, the Labour MP for Penistone stresses that in the last resort Parliament must be able to overrule the arbitrary use of power by a member of the judiciary. In answer to questions on the detailed working of the new Race Relations Act, the Attorney General indicates that the Government is closely watching the efficacy of the Act as applied by judges, adding however that no one he knows has ever doubted that the judiciary should be independent. Lord Scarman, a Lord of Appeal giving evidence before a House of Lords committee, calls for a Bill of Rights with the character of common law rather than statute law, so that judges can develop it case by case. He is unperturbed by the chairman's question whether "non-elected judges" are the right persons for that task.

I submit that there is one point in all this, that goes to the heart of it. The essence of a Bill of Rights is to lay down broad formulations, which leave judges to decide cases as *they* think those broad formulations indicate. For example, a provision simply forbidding "cruel or unusual punishments" leaves the judge rather than Parliament to decide whether the birching of delinquent youths is politic or how far interrogation of prisoners should go. The parliamentary system, on the other hand, requires such points to be decided, after full publicity and debate, by democratically elected representatives of the people.

The parliamentary system has a further advantage, which this Society particularly values. It enables those affected by legislation to know in advance exactly what the rules are, rather than waiting for piecemeal judicial decisions. The latter depend, after all, on what events happen to occur, whether those affected by them are litigious, and whether they have the money and determination to pursue them to the higher appeal courts.

It is true that, to work effectively, the parliamentary system requires an orderly statute book and well drafted legislation. The problems of achieving these are well known, but surely not beyond our capacity to solve. It also presupposes a truly democratic Parliament, but again despite the criticisms of it I submit that in essence our system provides this.

Judges should indeed be independent, but the more they are asked to take decisions of a political nature the more that necessary independence is threatened. It is surely for Parliament and no one else to decide *in detail* what the law should be on such emotive questions as how far race or sex discrimination should be penalized, exactly what types of punishment should be used against criminals generally, when and how encroachments of free speech should be allowed, whether closed shops should be penalized, and so forth. It cannot be denied that the position has been given away to some extent by our adherence to the European Declaration of Human Rights. Let us ensure that it is not given away any further.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION, Chairman,
Statute Law Society,
24 St Aubyns,
Hove, East Sussex.

From Mr J. G. D. Graham

Sir, When I read Mr John Mendelson's article (January 24) on the need to "protect" the judiciary by parliamentary interference I think I felt the police state begin to close in. In the first place, as he ought to be well aware, it is possible for a High Court Judge to be removed for misconduct on an address by both Houses of Parliament.

What Mr Mendelson has in mind is that it is fairly difficult to get both houses to condemn judicial attitudes *he* dislikes, and therefore he would like the Commons alone to have the power to interfere and dismiss or discipline judges. In my submission this would rapidly lead to judges being obliged to observe the "party line" of the majority in the Commons or be removed.

I do not think Mr Mendelson should press this case. One day some cruel parliamentary majority may force through legislation making incitement to *class* hatred a criminal offence in the same way that racial incitement is now an offence, or some heartless attorney general may turn the engine of sedition loose on the spreaders of class hatred, thereby putting Mr Mendelson's party out of business.

There is authority that promoting feelings of ill will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects is seditious. If some judge then declines to follow the "party line" of the then majority Mr Mendelson would be the first to protest at any attempt to discipline such judge.

Finally, Sir, who would protect us from Parliament, and Mr John Mendelson.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. D. GRAHAM,
415 Fulham Road,
Chelsea, SW10.

Britain's 'lie factory'

From Mr Kenneth Young

Sir, The report from Peter Nichols on January 19 on Fr Robert Graham's article on the activities of our Political Warfare Executive during the last war reminds one of Sir Stafford Cripps's horror when he saw one of PWE's scripts: "If", he said, "that is the only way to win the war, I would prefer to lose it".

However, Fr Graham is incorrect in thinking that PWE's output was composed of lies and damned lies. As editor of the journals and papers of Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart, PWE's Director-General from 1942-45—and he, not Sir Rex Leeper, was its effective head—I can say that in leaflets, broadcasts, planted articles and so on its practitioners—among them that genius Sefton Delmer—were far more subtle than the mere propagation of falsehood. Furthermore "sibs" were practised by other agencies than PWE under the direction of Mr John Raynor.

Of course there is "doubt" about the morality of such exercises, though not greater than there is about dropping explosives on civilian populations or about war of any kind.

I do not know where Fr Graham got his information about numbered "sibs" from, since PWE generally is still under a security ban, as is its history written by David Garnett, though I hope to publish an account of PWE in the introduction to Volume II of the *Journals of Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart*.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH YOUNG,
Beefsteak Club,
9 Irving Street,
Leicester Square, WC2.

First car in Antarctica

From Dr Warren M. Zapol

Sir, I enjoyed greatly the history of the Volkswagen Beetle by your Bonn correspondent Patricia Clough (January 19). She is mistaken, however, in describing the Beetle as the first car in Antarctica, ceding to Germany the credit British engineering rightly deserves. In September 1908, long before any VW had hatched, Ernest Shackleton drove on Ross Island an Arrol-Johnston made in Paisley, Scotland (ref Ernest Shackleton, *Heart of the Antarctic*). Shackleton's buggy did not reach the South Pole but then, neither has Hitler's.

Sincerely yours,
WARREN M. ZAPOL,
Visiting Fellow,
Magdalen College, Oxford.

Control of V & A Museum

From Mr Julian Spalding

Sir, It is by no means clear how a change in the control of the V & A would bring about an improvement in the Museum's functioning as a unique educational institution. Everyone regrets the current depletion of services but it is surely wrong to lay the blame for this entirely at the door of the Department of Education and Science. The Science Museum itself has managed to take its share of the cuts without any serious disruption of its services.

A visit to almost any high street furniture store is enough to make one realise that this country still needs a central museum like the V & A, with an active policy to improve awareness of art and design. Any change in the control of the V & A that does not improve its functioning along its original lines and that will not guarantee the restoration of the Regional Services Department, will be a severely retrogressive step, proving, once again, that we still have a lot to learn from our Victorian forefathers.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN SPALDING,
25 Southgrove Road,
Sheffield.
January 24.

From the Chairman of the British Tourist Authority

Sir, It is a strange world when the Victoria and Albert Musem, with one of the finest collections in Europe, has had to reduce its availability to visitors at a time when our annual tourist movement is booming.

Britain is now very nearly top of the European tourist league table. This year we expect 14 million overseas visitors, bringing to Britain nearly £4,000 million of foreign currency. Our attraction does not lie in sunshine but, above all, in culture, the arts and the heritage.

How is it that one of our star attractions should be forced to shut its doors during part of the week and now be obliged to reduce its services? Surely it ought to be possible to find, with the recent improvement in Britain's economic position, a way of enabling this great national institution to fulfil its proper role. Is not this more urgent and perhaps a more important issue than who should control the V & A

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MARKING, Chairman,
British Tourist Authority,
64 St James's Street, SW1.

From Mr A. H. Christie, and others

Sir, May we add our voices to those who have expressed their concern at the present situation in the Victoria and Albert Museum and its dependencies?

As teachers of art and archaeology, whose students are required to have an extensive first hand knowledge of relevant objects, we have always considered the collections at the Museum as primary teaching material whose study is facilitated by its important reserve collections, library resources and student rooms. We ourselves, in common with many of our colleagues in cognate subjects, rely upon the Museum's facilities for much of our own research and study.

We are also aware that overseas visitors, with limited time in London, find the present position as intolerable as we do. We understand that various internal proposals have been made, as witness today's (January 23) letter from the leaders of certain Civil Service unions, for ameliorating the situation, but we feel that a more radical approach is required. It is for this reason that we support those who have called for a new status for the Museum, if it is properly to fulfil the purpose for which it was established.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CHRISTIE,
JOHN BURTON-PAGE,
A. D. H. BIVAR,
MARGARET MEDLEY,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
University of London,
Malet Street, WC1.

The Catholic left

From the Reverend Kenneth Leech

Sir, Ronald Butt (January 19), like Archbishop Lefebvre, repeats the now familiar refrain that Catholicism is the victim of left wing subversion. Last week, the National Front told us how to spot a red teacher: we now await an authoritative decree on how to spot a red priest or a red cardinal. Or perhaps a red Pope—for did not the *Wall Street Journal* 10 years ago denounce the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* as "souped-up Marxism"? Now Ronald Butt is catching up!

Of course, to rebut Butt is only too easy: his wearisome column is nothing if not predictable. Yet he is more correct than he perhaps realizes. The left-wing orientation of Catholicism is not the result of a subversive conspiracy ("Marxist infiltration" and all the related clichés) but is a necessary result of Catholic dogma. This needs to be asserted firmly and unequivocally. Catholic theology, if it is taken seriously, is bound to lead its adherents to the left rather than the right.

To be a Catholic and a Conservative is theologically impossible. If proof were needed of this, one need only look at the fact that right-wing Catholics never seek to justify their political position by any appeal to Catholic theology. The Catholic left, whether in Europe or in Latin America, whether past or present, is marked by its appeal to sound theology; to Scripture and the Fathers, to the basic doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Kingdom of God, the Church and the Sacraments.

In political terms, these doctrines are bound to lead to some form of Socialism. If Mr Butt disputes this, it is up to him to demonstrate where else they could lead.

Yours sincerely,
KEN LEECH,
St Matthew's Rectory,
Hereford Street, E2.
January 23.

in and the EEC

Mr Derek Bloom

was very frank of Mr h (article, January 18) to that after five years in the ie British economy is in a or state. What a pity that his did not extend to retracte confident, but plainly us, assertions of economic ge with which he urged us and stay in the Common

rously enough, he now that the answer is to plunge per by joining a "monetary a step which would almost turn us into the Ulster of Europe. The Director of opean Movement can be for putting integration before —that is his job, after all— e is an old adage "once w.ce shy" which will probevent us from taking his us advice seriously this

not be alone in being by his false assertion that it years Britain has been "dependent on the sympathetic generosity of its Community partners". If he means loans, the IMF is not the EEC, and if he means grants on balance we have paid large sums to Brussels, not the other way round—without counting our annual £500m subsidy to the German balance of payments via BAOR.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BLOOM,
47 Old Church Street,
Chelsea, SW3.
January 19.

Fleeing the country

From Mr A. N. Hollis

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Antony Jones (letter, January 10) objects to comparison of exiles from the Soviet Union with tax exiles from Sweden or Britain and dismisses the motive of the latter as mere concern for the state of the bank balance.

This is a gross oversimplification. It is necessary to substitute for the words "bank balance" the ability to lead a life of choice, to develop a business, to education children, to provide for old age and dependants, to patronise the arts, to benefit chosen worthy causes.

The British higher rates tax payer has a long tradition of paying his taxes in a loyal and patriotic manner. With very few exceptions he would not think of going abroad to avoid taxes up to the maximum rates imposed by most civilised countries. What drives him abroad is that successive Socialist governments over the past 30 years have imposed taxes at confiscatory higher rates not in order to raise revenue, as they in fact raise a compartively negligible amount, but with the admitted and sometimes boastful motives of restricting or destroying his choice in way of life. I agree that such persecution is not in the same category as that of the Soviet Union; it is persecution nevertheless.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. HOLLIS,
2 Broad Street Place, EC2.
January 13.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK

January 25: The Queen today visited Royal Air Force Marham (Officer Commanding, Group Captain B. J. Jackson).

Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Norfolk (Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt), The Queen toured the Station Headquarters, visited the Airfield School and Airmen's Mess.

The Queen then honoured the Station Commander with her presence at luncheon in the Officers' Mess.

This afternoon, Her Majesty visited 55 Squadron Crew Room and witnessed a flying demonstration and a display by Royal Air Force Police Dogs.

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN, were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

January 24: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board and Patron of Export Year, today took the chair at the Export Year Conference at the Metropole Hotel, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the 1977 winners of the Queen's awards for export and technology at Buckingham Palace on February 9.

The Prince of Wales will become Royal Patron of the Council for British Archaeology from Feb-

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend a gala performance of the English National Opera at the London Coliseum on March 21.

Viscount Rothermere very much regrets that owing to absence abroad he was unable to attend the memorial service for Baroness Spencer-Churchill.

Birthdays today

The Hon Sir Maurice Bridgeman, 74; Sir Kenneth Brown, 72; Mr Henry Cotton, 71; Mr William Dring, 74; Miss Jacqueline du Pré, 33; Sir George Middleton, 73; Sir E. Ronald Walker, 74; Dr Ruth Young, 94.

Today's engagements

Princess Alexandra, as president, visits Queen Alexandra's House, hostel at Kensington Gore for young woman students, 3...

Talks: "Science, technology and society: alternative technology for Britain", by George McRobie, Great Hall, Birmingham University, 2; "The birth of a new architecture: Rome and industrial Britain" by J. B. Ward-Perkins, Royal Scottish Museum lecture theatre, Lothian Street, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Jewry Street Archaeology Society: "Crystal Palace to Verney Junction", a cross-London journey in 1910, R. Davies and M. D. Grant City of London Polytechnic, 6.30.

Lunchtime music: St Olave's, Hart Street, Sylvia Eaves soprano, Alan Bush, piano, 1.05; St Mary-le-Bow, Andrew Pearmain, organ recital, 1.05; British Institute of Recorded Sound, 29 Exhibition Road, South Kensington, record recital, Viennese operetta, 1.05-1.55.

"Flower painting in functional impressionism", demonstration by E. Perini, North Finchley Library, Ravensdale Avenue, 7.15 for 7.30.

Exhibition of Pacific Island stamps, Stanley Gibbons Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.45-4.45.

Royal house change

The Royal Household is to control public admission to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, now the responsibility of the Department of the Environment. A Buckingham Palace official said the change was being made for administrative reasons.

Knighthoods for judges

Knighthoods have been conferred on Mr Justice Comyn, Mr Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Waterhouse on their appointment as justices of the High Court.

Luncheon

British Council

Sir John Llewellyn, Director-General of the British Council, and Lady Llewellyn were hosts at a luncheon held at 10 Spring Gardens yesterday in honour of M Trpe Jakovlevski, President of the Federal Committee for Science and Culture, Yugoslavia, and Mme Jakovlevska.

Reception

British Atlantic Committee

The British Atlantic Committee held a reception at New Zealand House yesterday evening on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary to welcome their new director, Brigadier Kenneth Hunt, and to say farewell as director to Mr Hugh Hanning. The hosts were Sir Frank Roberts, president, and Lady Roberts. Mr Fred Mulley, MP, was the guest of honour. Among others present were: The Earl of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Ailsinger, Irene Lady Boston, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Mr Edward Heath, MP, Sir Antony Duff, Sir John Barnes, Sir John Peel, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, Lady Kelly, Sir Gilbert Longden, Rear-Admiral E. F. Guerin, Major-General and Mrs N. St. G. Gribbon, Major-General A. E. Younger, Mr James Wellbeloved, MP, Mr Frank Judd, MP, Mr Alan Fitch, MP, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs T. A. Kennedy-Davis, Mr David Griffiths, Mr A. R. Gerard, Mrs Hugh Hanning, Mrs Elma Daingerfield, Mr S. F. Hornblow, MPs R. Griffiths, Mr Harry Greenway, Commander and Mrs Hugh Mulleneux, Mr Michael Randolph, Mr Dennis Hartshorne and Mr John Wilberforce.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a dinner at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of Mr Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister of Greece. The other guests were: Mr Byron Theodoropoulos, the Greek Ambassador, Mr Petros Molyviatis, Mr Phedon Morphis, Mr N. E. Athanassiou, Dr David Owen, MP, Mr Fred Mulley, MP, Mr Frank Judd, MP, Mr William Price, MP, Mr David Steel, MP, Mr Airey Neave, MP, Mr Dan Jones, MP, Mr John Prescott, MP, Mr Walter Johnson, MP, Lord Robens of Woldingham, Sir Edward Lewis, Mr Anthony Chandris, Mr Geoffrey Drain, Mr Meg Evans, Mr Michael Molloy, Mr David Nicholas, Mr Harold Briley, Mr Mark Arnold Forster, Sir Brooks Richards, Mr Michael Franklin, Mr I. J. M. Sutherland, Mr Tom McCaffrey, Dr Bernard Donoughue, Mr Bryan Cartledge and Mr David Lipsey.

Royal Society for Asian Affairs

Lord Greenhill of Harrow, President of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, presided at the annual dinner, which was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The toast of the guests was proposed by the president, and the Ambassador of Nepal replied. The toast of the society was proposed by Lord George-Brown, who was accompanied by Lady George-Brown, and Sir Stanley Tomlinson replied.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers

The Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers held a dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers last night. Sir Ralph Freeman presided, and among those present were: Sir Angus Paton, Vice-Admiral Sir George Roper, Mr J. Duvivier, Mr C. F. C. Turner, Mr A. H. Cantrell, Rear-Admiral J. G. Watson, Professor A. J. Harris, Mr A. M. Muir Wood, Mr I. M. Campbell, Mr J. V. Bartlett, Mr J. T. Calvert and Mr R. B. Hill.

Fruiterers' Company

The St Paul's Day livery dinner of the Fruiterers' Company was held at Plaisterers' Hall yesterday evening. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, the Garter Principal King of Arms, the Chairman of the Baltic Exchange and the masters of the Gardeners' and Farmers' companies were among the guests. The Master, Mr J. M. Squires, proposed the civic toast, to which the Lord Mayor replied. Other speakers were Mr D. Mack, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Cole, Admiral Sir David Williams and Mr D. L. Hohnen, clerk.

Earlier, the following officers of the company were elected for the ensuing year: Mr J. M. Squires, Master; Mr C. Hope-Mason, Upper Warden; Mr R. W. Brett, Renter Warden.

Supper

Caledonian Club

A Burns Night supper was held at the Caledonian Club last night. The principal toast, The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns, was proposed by Mr Ian Nimmo. The toast to The Lassies was proposed by Mr Gordon Henry, to which Mrs Patricia Sword responded.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Jan 24, 1953

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Jan 23.—Mr William Allen Magee, one of the three survivors who fought with the Grand Army in the American civil war, died at Los Angeles today at the age of 106. The two who survive him are aged 111 and 105. Mr Magee was 13 when he joined the ranks as a bugler and during 34 years' service he sounded Reveille for General Sherman's troops in their historic drive through Georgia, fought in several Indian campaigns, was at times in the hunt for the outlaw Jesse James, and saw action in the Spanish-American war. He liked to talk of his meetings in the Dakotas with Buffalo Bill who, he said, had warned his unit of an Indian ambush. At the age of 100 he joined the Los Angeles post of the Grand Army of the Republic and, from a membership of more than 2,000, he became last year its only living member.



The Archbishop of Canterbury after conferring Lambeth degrees yesterday on (from left) the Very Rev Sydney Evans, Dean of Salisbury Cathedral, the Right Rev John Howe, secretary of the Anglican Consultative Council, and Mr David Carey, legal secretary to three successive Archbishops at Canterbury.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. G. L. Hulbert-Powell and Miss S. M. P. Bonn

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and the Hon Mrs E. Hulbert-Powell, of Old Place Farm, Mayfield, Sussex, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Bonn, of Oaklands, St Peter, Jersey.

Dr T. J. Bainbridge and Gräfin B. Strachwitz

The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs William Bainbridge, of Monmouth, and Bettina, younger daughter of Graf and Gräfin Farald Strachwitz von Gross-Zauche und Camminetz, of Vienna.

Mr G. M. Chichester and Miss S. Carrel

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, only son of Mr and Mrs W. G. Chichester, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. C. Carrel, of Benidoleig, Spain.

Mr C. G. Clark and Miss C. L. Jessop

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs W. P. G. Clark, of Quest Croft, Fairwarp, Sussex, and Charmian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. essop, of Mattingley Cottage, Mattingley, Hampshire.

Mr A. D. G. Douglas and Miss P. A. F. Gregory

The engagement is announced between Sandy, elder son of the late Mr Graham Douglas and Mrs Douglas, of The White Cottage, Old Heathfield, East Sussex, and Pippa, daughter of Major and Mrs Ian F. Gregory, of Lake House, Prestbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr B. J. Greenwood and Miss J. Le M. Scott

The engagement is announced between Brian John, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Greenwood, of Cheam, Surrey, and Julia Le Messurier, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Le M. Scott, of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Mr P. C. Henry and Miss S. M. Boole

The engagement is announced between Paul Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Henry, of Hornchurch, Essex and Sarah Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr G. D. S. Boole and of Mrs D. A. Boole, of Buxted, Sussex.

Mr F. J. Mayor and Miss V. M. C. Reed

The engagement is announced between James, only son of the late Mr F. H. Mayor and Mrs F. H. Mayor, of 50 Sydney Street, London, SW3, and Viviane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Reed, of Sidbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Mr H. Ormerod and Miss N. A. Callander

The engagement is announced between Henry, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Walter Ormerod, of Padworth, Berkshire, and Nicola, elder daughter of the late Richard Callander and of Mrs Callander, of Winkfield, Berkshire.

Mr P. E. Sayer and Miss C. K. J. Drury

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs Frederick Sayer, of Clevelands, Eynsford, Kent, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Drury, of Alderbourne, Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire.

Mr M. R. Winward and Miss R. J. Lonbay

The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Dr and Mrs A. Winward, of Fircroft, Fernside Lane, Sevenoaks, and Retina, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs E. Leiser Lonbay, of Graythornes, New Romney, Kent.

Marriages

Mr C. J. D. Strickland-Skailes and Miss A. M. Rhodes

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, were present at the marriage of Mr Christopher Strickland-Skailes, twin son of Mr F. Strickland-Skailes, of Lea Hall, Hatfield Heath, Essex, and Mrs E. J. Strickland-Skailes, of Almington Hall, Market Drayton, Staffordshire, and Miss Annabel Margaret Rhodes, eldest daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Denys Rhodes, of Spitchwick Farm, Poundsgate, Ashburton, Devon. The Rev W. P. Baddeley and the Right Rev W. Westall took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk with flower appliqué and a veil. Her headdress and bouquet were of cream and white flowers. Benjamin and Toby Skailes, Tamasin Gough and Camilla and Angela Sykes attended her. The pages wore red velvet trousers and cream-coloured shirts and the bridesmaids wore red velvet dresses trimmed with white fur and headbands of white fur. Mr Ian Strickland-Skailes was best man.

A reception was held at St James's Palace. The honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Earl of Cork and Orrery and Mrs K. McF. Walker

The marriage took place quietly on Tuesday, January 24, at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Ennismore Gardens, of the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Mrs Mary Gabrielle Walker, widow of Kenneth McFarlane Walker, and only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Louis Ginnett. The Most Rev Metropolitan Anthony (Bloom), Archbishop of Sourozh, officiated.

Hiroshige prints go for high prices

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's early season sale of oriental prints and drawings met competition not expected for the routine works on offer. The sale totalled £69,121, with 3 per cent unsold. Late impressions in good state of Hiroshige's famous series of prints, "The Thirty-Six Views of Fuji", made £2,000 (estimate £250 to £350).

The set of prints known as "Fifty-three stations by two brushes" is a joint work by Hiroshige, who provided the landscapes, and Kunisada, for the figures; a set described as very good impressions, colour and state made £1,150 (estimate £300 to £400). Another Hiroshige to make a top price was the "Kambara", from the Hoeido Tokaido series, at £1,150 (estimate £500 to £700).

The afternoon sale of drawings and paintings had attracted the attention of Freddy Mercury, lead singer of Queen, the pop group. He spent £600 (estimate £300 to £400) on a pair of large Japanese hanging scrolls of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century; most suitably, a musical scene is depicted. An emperor and empress are listening to music played by female court musicians in a palace balcony set high among clouds.

Sotheby's also held a picture sale with works stretching from the eighteenth to the twentieth century; the total was £36,364, with 5 per cent unsold.

A King and Chasemore sale at Pulborough was devoted largely to oak furniture from a single private collection. Items from a private collection, not recently seen on the market, always prove popular with dealers and prices averaged 50 to 60 per cent over expectations.

A seventeenth-century oak refectory table with a carved frieze and six columnar legs went to Snares at £4,400 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). A near-matching set of six Cromwellian chairs made £2,200 (estimate £1,500), to Windley; they have more recent tapestry seats and backs. The parts of the chairs that are both visible and historic are the bobbin-turned legs with stretchers. A James II three-tier court cupboard in oak made £2,100 (estimate £700 to £1,000), to Grey.

A Jackson Stops and Staff sale at Chipping Camden also achieved high prices. A set of six Hepplewhite mahogany elbow chairs made £5,400 (estimate £3,500 to £4,000), to Spire. Late Worcester porcelain ran to prices far beyond expectations; there were two Chivers pieces, a rose jar of 1898 at £380 (estimate £175 to £250) and a double-handled vase of 1903 at £320 (estimate £125 to £150).

Christie's sale of fine jewels met strong competition, totalling £154,850, with less than 1 per cent unsold. An antique emerald-and-diamond bar motif made £14,000 (estimate £9,000 to £10,000).

Christie's sale of fine clocks and watches made £151,329, with 9 per cent unsold. A marquetry long-case clock by Christopher Gould of London, a maker of great repute in about 1700 went for £5,500 (estimate £3,500 to £4,000), to Schnitzler, a Swiss dealer. A French gold, enamel pair-cased verge watch, set with rose diamonds, made £5,200 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000), to Bobinet. It had been given by Prince Ferdinand of Wolfenbüttel to an ancestor of the seller after the battle of Minden in 1759.

The portrait of Francis and Charles Mundy by Joseph Wright of Derby was reported on Tuesday as having been purchased at Christie's in 1965 by Mr and Mrs Donald Davies for £3,570; in fact the painting was purchased at Christie's by Mr Peter Johnson, of the Lowndes Lodge Gallery, and sold to Mr and Mrs Davies some three years later at about £4,500. It was sold in Ireland on Monday for £68,000.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Sir Hugh Greene, Director-General of the BBC from 1960 to 1968, to be chairman of the council of the English Stage Company at the Royal Court Theatre.

Mr Graham Marchant, aged 32, general manager of the English Music Theatre, to be the administrator of English National Opera North.

Mr John W. Fraser, catering manager to the Greater London Council, to be head of the ILEA's catering branch.

Mr Paul Bongers, assistant secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, to be executive secretary of the British sections of the International Union of Local Authorities and the Council of European Municipalities.

Miss Moira Shearer (Mrs Ludovic Kennedy), until recently a member of the BBC General Advisory Council, to join the board of Border Television.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Campbell, Mr Malcolm, of Caterham £121,819

Cocker, Mr Lancelot Victor McLeish, of Cranleigh .. £177,571

Currey, Mrs Sybil Mary, of Westminster £169,457

Evershed, Mr Maurice Charles Hulbert, of Sheringham £111,605

Franklin, Daisy Winifred Victoria, of Worthing £152,512

Hughes, Mr Hugh Gordon, of Shipston-on-Stour £111,560

Keene, Mr Rees, of Gloucester, estate in United Kingdom £139,952

Parlour, Mr William, of Croft-on-Tees £1,137,013

Scringeour, Dr David Muir, of Westbourne Grove £214,614

Funeral service

Sir John Hall, MP

The Speaker attended the funeral service for Sir John Hall held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday, Canon David Edwards officiated. Sir Thomas Williams, QC, MP, read the lesson, and Mr Edward du Cann, MP, gave an address. Mr Edward Heath, MP, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, were present. Others present included:

Lady Hall (widow), Mr Andrew Hall (son), Mr and Mrs Christopher de Burgh Codrington (son-in-law and daughter), Edward and Simon de Burgh Codrington (grandsons), Mr and Mrs A. S. Anslow-Wilson, Mr and Mrs D. S. Anslow-Wilson, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Stratton, Professor and Mrs K. de Burgh Codrington, Mrs James Sykerton.

The Ambassador of Korea, Dr Ernst Menbofer (representing the Austrian Ambassador); Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP, Lord Stamp, Lord and Lady Janner, Lord and Lady Inglewood, Lord Carrington, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, and Mrs Whitelaw, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP (Opposition Chief Whip), Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Miss Betty Harvie Anderson, MP, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Mr Oscar Murton, MP, Mr Sydney Irving, MP, Mr James Prior, MP, Mr Enoch Powell, MP, and Mrs Powell, Mr Francis Pym, MP, and Mrs Pym, the Hon Peter Morrison, MP, the Hon Charles Morrison, M, the Hon Anthony Berry, MP.

The Hon Mrs Hugh Lawson Johnston, Sir Harwood Harrison, MP, Lady Walker-Smith, Sir Francis and Lady Dashwood, Lady Pilkington, Sir James Pitman, Sir Henry and Lady Jones, Major-General Sir Lancelot Cuthforth, Sir Paul Bryan, MP, Sir Charles Johnston, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Lady Ronald Russell, Sir John and Lady Tilney, Lady Williams, Sir Edward Brown, MP, Sir David Llewellyn, Lady Legge-Bourke, Sir Charles Taylor, the Vice Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, the High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Mrs Garton, the Mayor of High Wycombe, the Mayoress (Town Clerk of Marlow, the Chief Executive of Wycombe District Council, the Chairman of Wycombe Conservative Association and Mrs Ensor, with the vice-presidents and their ladies.

Mrs Edward du Cann, Mr B. Godman Irvine, MP, Mr David Williams, Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Mr Spencer Le Marchant, MP, Mrs Patrick Wall, Mr Carol Mather, MP, and the Hon Mrs Mather, Mr John Stradling Thomas, MP, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP, Mr Airey Neave, MP, and Mrs Neave, Mr Anthony Durant, MP, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, Mr T. Higgins, MP, Mr Peter Fry, MP, Mr Paul Hawkins, MP, Mr William Clark, MP, and Mrs Clark, Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Mr Michael Latham, MP, Mr Norman Lamont, MP, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, Mr Peter Rees, QC, MP, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr Anthony Steen, MP, Mr Peter Blaker, MP, Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, Mr Alfred Hall-Davis, MP, and Mrs Hall-Davis, Sir William Benyon, MP, Mr Ronald Bell, MP, Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr Peter Tapsell, MP, Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP, Mr Jasper More, MP, Mr A. Buck, QC, MP, Mr David Walder, MP, Mr Julian Ridsdale, MP, and Mrs Ridsdale, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Michael Mates, MP, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, Mr Michael Clark Hutchison, MP, Dr Reginald Bennett, MP, Mr John MacGregor, MP, Mr David Mitchell, MP, Mr Michael Shersby, MP, and Mrs Shersby, Mr Peter Emery, MP (Shenley Trust Services) and Mrs Emery, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Mr A. J. Garner (Director of organization, Conservative Central Office, also representing chairman, Conservative Organization), Mr G. A. Rink, QC, and Mrs Rink, Mrs Phillip Holland, Mr R. Wilson, Mrs Gilbert Edgar, Miss Jill Dolman, Mrs Eldon Griffiths, Mr Martin McLaren, Mrs Stephen Robinson, Mr and Mrs G. P. S. Macpherson, Mr James Leitch (agent, Wycombe Conservative Association), the Chairman of Wycombe District Council, Mrs Donald Douglas (representing vice-chairman, Chesham and Amersham Conservative Association) with Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tannahill, Mr J. S. Glanvill Smith (Glanvill Enthoven and Co), Captain Anthony Wilkinson (Beaconsfield Constituency Conservative Association), Group Captain R. Dutton (representing County Organizer for Buckinghamshire, WRVS), Wing Commander D. Milne (RF, HQ, Strike Command), Mr Walter Foster (Anglo-Austrian Society), Mr H. Gilmore (Wessex Area Conservative Association), Mr S. R. Chinn, Mr Jean Gawault, M Pierre, Mr N. Brown, M B. Thory, Mr C. Boreman, Mr C. Matheson, Mr T. Williams and Mr O. Clare (Wycombe Development Company), Mrs P. M. Gregory, Mr and Mrs B. Lindsay-Fynn, Mr and Mrs Evelyn Mansfield King and Rear-Admiral Colin D. Madden (director-general, Brewers' Society) with Mr R. L. Matthews (general secretary).

Memorial service

Sir John Ritchie

A memorial service for Sir John Ritchie was held at St Pancras Old Church, Camden, yesterday. The Rev Christopher Bedford officiated. Professor E. Cotchin, Vice-Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, read the lesson, and Dr A. O. Betts, Principal and Dean, and Mr A. C. L. Brown, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, gave addresses. Among those present were:

Mr John Ritchie and Mr W. D. Ritchie (sons), Mrs Margaret Ipsford (daughter), Mr and Mrs D. Brunicombe (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs B. Law, Mr E. N. Ritchie, Mr and Mrs Michael Law, Trudi and Rebecca Law, Mr David Law.

Professor Sir William and Lady Welpers, Sir William and Lady Hendrson, Professor N. F. Morris (Deputy Vice-Chancellor of London University, representing the Vice-Chancellor), Mr D. W. Gordon-Brown, Mr D. F. Oliver, Mrs A. E. Betts, Professor C. S. C. Grunsell (School of Veterinary Science, Bristol University), Professor J. M. Payne (Director, Institute for Research on Animal Diseases), Professor I. L. MacIntyre (Glasgow Veterinary School), Professor L. C. Vaughan, Professor E. C. Amoroso, Professor J. A. Laing, Professor J. L. Hancock, Professor F. R. Bell.

Professor G. H. Arthur (representing the Department of Veterinary Surgery, Bristol University, and the "Journal of Small Animal Practice") and Mrs Arthur, Professor and Mrs J. C. Clarke, Professor and Mrs B. Cohen, Mr W. C. Tame, Dr J. B. Brooksby (Animal Virus Research Institute), Dr L. G. Goodwin (Zoological Society), Dr Joseph Edwards, Mr Olga Uvarov (Senior Vice-President of the Royal Society of Veterinary Surgeons), Dr Peter Storie-Pugh, Mr John Cumber, Mr and Mrs H. W. J. Adams, Mr A. J. Stevens, Dr A. B. Paterson, Mr L. R. Thomsett, Mr B. D. Roberts, Dr Graham Harvey, Dr P. J. Mullen, Mr B. E. Arbuckle, Dr Norma Hodson, Mr J. E. T. Jones, Dr Celia Hoe, Dr P. A. Reeves, Mr John Mathieson (Department of Agriculture for Scotland), Mr D. L. Haxby (President, British Veterinary Association, also representing the North Scotland Division, BVA).

Dr T. C. Carter (Poultry Research Centre, Edinburgh), Dr Michael Bramwell (Curator of Mammals, Zoological Society of London), Mr Geoffrey Smith (representing managing director, Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales), Dr A. T. Cowie (National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading University), Mr Sherwin Hall (Veterinary History Society), Mr Aidan Reynold (publishing division, Bailliere Tindall), Mr M. F. C. Greyshaw (Horserace Betting Levy Board) and Mr Neil Shaw (representing fourth-year students, Royal Veterinary College).

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR GILBERT HIGHET

Teacher and popularizer of the classics

Professor Gilbert Highet, who was Anthon Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Columbia University, New York from 1950 to 1972, died on January 20 at the age of 71. Highet, a Scot who spent most of his teaching life in the United States and became a naturalized American citizen after the Second World War, was a considerable popularizer, in the best sense of that word, of the classics. And like a classic of a previous generation, Gilbert Murray, to whom he always acknowledged a debt and of whom he wrote at length in his book, *The Immortal Profession*, he played an important part in making the classics more accessible and more interesting to a new generation which was beginning to be brought up without them.

In his writings he set out to make the literature of classical antiquity come alive; to invite comparison of it with other, modern literatures; to encourage study and criticism of the classics by literary criteria. And if, very occasionally, these aims led him onto ground where he was perhaps less than completely familiar with the terrain he was nevertheless eminently fitted for his task by academic qualifications which were matched by exceptionally wide and humane interests. These were reflected in his books which ranged from large scale literary studies, through conversational essays to scholarly monographs on specialized subjects.

Gilbert Arthur Highet was born on June 22, 1906, the son of Gilbert Highet, a superintendent of Postal Telegraphs in Glasgow. He was educated at Hillhead High School, Glasgow; and Glasgow University. He went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a Snell Exhibitioner and Hon. Scholar and in 1932 became a Fellow of St John's College, Oxford.

But within a very few years he was to perform what effectively amounted to an emigration when he accepted the chair of Greek and Latin at Columbia University, New York. This chair he held until 1950 with a break during the years 1941 to 1946 during which he served with the British Mission in the United States and later with the Military Government of the British Zone of Occupied Germany. He was commissioned in 1943 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1946.

After the War he returned to the United States and became an American citizen in 1951. In the meantime, in 1950, he had become Anthon Professor of Latin at Columbia.

Unlike many scholars who end to begin with the particu*lar and proceed to generaliza*tions as they develop greate confidence in their power Highet's flow of books include at its outset several of generalized nature, ranging ove wid fields. *The Classical Tradition* (1949) explored the cours of Greek and Roman Literatur on te literatures of Wester Europe, a considerable unde taking performed in a mainn both scholarly yet provokin and of interest to the younge student and intelligent layma This was followed by *The Art of Teaching* (1950), which com bined a cultural history of th professio with a practica handbook on the job itself.

Juvenal the Satirist (195 was a return to the mor strictly classical side of his pr occupation. The first fu commentary on the life an work of te Roman satiri than had appared to that da it was immediately hailed filling a gap i classical studie *The Mind of Man* (1954) was collection of essays in the co versational style evidencin Highet's broadly based humanism. *Poets in a Landscape* w another welcom work from th student's point of view. highly readable study of seve Latin poets from Catullus an Vergil down to Juvenal it agai encouraged the reading classical authors as we woul approach modern poets and i copious extracts in translation done by Highet himself wer valuable.

Other books included *Peopl Places and Books* (155), essay ranging from personal remin scences to informed discussio of cultural topics; *Th Anatomy of Satire* (152); an a return to a highly scholar mode, *The Speeches in Vergil' Aeneid* (1972), a closer anal tical study of the pr ponderance of direct speech the Aeneid and its effect on th poem. *The Immortal Profession* (1976) expanded on man of the themes of *The Art Teaching* and included studi of Christ, Albert Schweitz and Gilbert Murray.

Highet gained many aca mic honours. He received th degree of DLitt from both Gla gow and Oxford and had hon ary doctorates from a numb of American universities. H had been elected a Fellow the Royal Society of Literatu in 1959 and was Guggenhe Memorial Fellow in 1951. retired in 1972 and was ma Emeritus Professor.

He married, in 1932, He Clark, daughter of Dan McInnes—Helen MacInnes — novelist. They had one son

SIR THOMAS CASH

Sir Thomas James Cash, who died on January 22 in his 90th year, was the oldest living War Office administrative civil servant.

Born on July 5, 1888, the son of Thomas Cash, he was educated at St Ignatius College, Stamford Hill, and at University College, London. There he was a brilliant classical scholar, winning many medals, scholarships and prizes, and he graduated as BA (Honours, Classics) in 1909. He became a Fellow of University College, London.

Entering the War Office in the Higher Division in January, 1912, he had wide experience in the legal, financial and establishment branches. He was promored Principal in 1920, and from 1925 held the equivalent rank of Assistant Secretary. In 1924 he became a Barrister of the Middle Temple. In 1936, he was promoted to Director of Finance (Assistant Under-Secretary of State), having, before the war, responsibility for the Army Pay and Pension branches for the finance, which comprised an exceptional element of administrative services, of the rapidly expanding Territorial Army.

After the war, Sir Eric Speed as Permanent Secretary showed his profound respect for Cash's intellectual legally oriented qualities, by securing his appointment as Deputy Under-Secretary of State with overall responsibility for the civil—non-financial—side of the office, and this position he held from 1945 until 1954, when retired.

He was ideally suited for exceptional legal problems a legal reforms which faced Army in these years. By th very nature, they inevitably f on the expert individual. T work thrown up departmenta by the Nuremburg trials, t thorough-going reform of Co Martial procedure, togeth with the setting up of t Court Martials Appeal Co consisting of civil judges, a the transfer of the Jud Advocate General's departme to the Lord Chancellor all car within his scope. So too d the long dialogue with the P liamentary Select Committee the Army Act, which result in a radical reform of the A as a whole, becoming law fr mally just after his retiremer

His quiet and mode demeanour covered a power firm and clear cut decisio from which he was very lit likely to be deflected, wh convinced of its rightness. speech which he made in pra of a brilliant former colleag who after his death it becam customary in some powerf quarters to decry, will remembered gratefully by ma for its courage.

He was made CB in 1939, a KBE in 1946. He was also Chevalier of the Legion Honour (1920) and Command of the Czechoslovakian Ord of the White Lion (1947).

He married, in 1929, Glad Ann, daughter of Charles Ho kins of Beckenham, and th had a son and a daughter.

MR R. S. NEWALL

Professor Stuart Piggott writes:

Robert Sterling Newall, who died at the age of 93 on January 17, was one of the last of the amateurs who contributed so much to field archaeology in England between the wars.

Born in Jarrow in 1884, he came as a child to live at Amesbury, and later with his mother at Fisherton Delamere House, which was to be his home for most of his life until after his wife's death. In 1909 he had made a world tour and become interested in ethnography, and after the First World War (in which, classed as unfit, he performed strenuous stretcher-bearer service in Italy), he turned to devote himself to Wiltshire archaeology. He was elected to the Society of Antiquaries of London at a remarkably early age in 1909, and took part in the society's excavations at Stonehenge in the 1920s and the of the Office of Works in Anglesey, and then on his own Wiltshire, publishing papers of substance and importance.

He was a much-valued Trustee of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and served on its council for many years, as in the excavations of Stonehenge more recently by Professor Richard Atkinson and myself his advice and good judgment on the site were invaluable.

He was a most charming and entertaining character, with wide range of unusual knowledge, and a marvellous raconteur. In his company one often thought of that other Wiltshire antiquary and storyteller, John Aubrey, and one also feels that Robert Newall would have liked the comparison.

Sir Edward Blount, eleventh baronet, died on January 21 at the age of 93. The second son of Sir Walter Blount, ninth baronet, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Walter Blount, tenth baronet, in 1958. He saw service in the RFC and RAF in the First World War and was for many years with the British Sugar Corporation.

He married in 1914 Violet, daughter of A. G. Fowler. They had one son and one daughter. The son, Mr Walter Edwin Alpin Blount, DSC, succeeds his father. Lady Blount died in 1969.

Thérèse Bonney, an American journalist and photographer has died in Paris at the age of 83. She had been a war correspondent and a columnist for the French daily newspaper *Le Figaro* and founded an illustrated press service in Europe, giving texts and photographs to newspapers and magazines.

Lady Chance, widow of Sir Robert Chance, died on January 21. She was Marjorie Winifred, second daughter of W. G. Bradshaw, and she was married in 1918. Her husband died in 1960.

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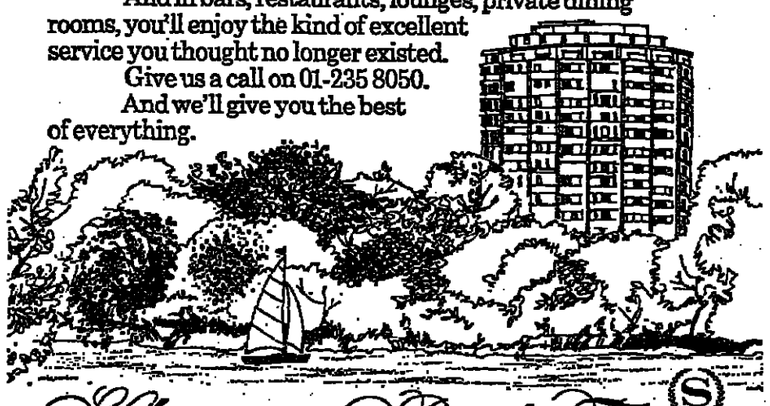
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Science report

Astronomy: Launching a space telescope

A new type of telescope will be launched today on a satellite called the International Ultraviolet Explorer. It is a joint project involving Britain's Science Research Council, the European Space Agency, and the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa). The purpose is to provide astronomers with the means of observing emissions from stars and galaxies that are difficult to detect from the ground because of the absorbing effects of the Earth's atmosphere.

The design of a large telescope to be carried into space has been made possible by work at the department of physics and astronomy of University College London and at the Appleton Laboratory of the Science Research Council, on devising methods of detecting ultraviolet sources of radiation and processing the signals relayed to the ground.

The spacecraft will be placed in a geostationary orbit so that it can be operated from two special ground stations, one in the United States and one in Europe. The Explorer will be operated like a ground-based observatory, with the advantage that its work will not be limited to the night. The complete system consists of ultraviolet television detectors and associated image-processing equipment provided by Britain.

A solar panel on the satellite and a ground station have been provided by the European Space Agency. Nasa has contributed the launch vehicle, a Delta 2914 rocket system, the American ground station and special scientific instruments on the vehicle and on the ground.

Observation time with the Explorer will be shared. Two thirds or 16 hours a day will be taken by Nasa. One sixth will be taken by the European Space Agency and one sixth by the Science Research Council, each covering eight hours on alternate days. The region of ultraviolet radiation being examined will indicate the presence of fundamental elements such as hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and oxygen of importance to the astronomer. From the information, it is hoped to extend understanding of the changes that take place in a wide range of stars in our galaxy, and of how they are born and die.

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

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هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
LOCAL OR NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

First payment of £21.95m oon for nationalized hip and airframe groups

Nicholas Hirst

first interim payment of pensation of £21.95m to panies whose shipbuilding airframe manufacturing rests have been nationalized to be made in about two ks.

his was announced yesterday Mr Gerald Kaufman, ister of State for Industry, a written answer to a par- entary question from Mr Garrett, Labour, Walls-

he figure is well below stock ket hopes. It had been ex- ted that a large slice of pensation would have been at this stage which would e given some idea of the erosity the Government nded. Some had been look- for an early payout to GEC eholders, who some thought ld get an initial £40m for share in BAC, and from n Hunter.

hinney Murray, the Govern- t's accountants for this cise, have far from com- ed their inquiries and no nents at all will be made yet he Scott Lithgow, Vickers Vosper companies involved, use of a lack of financial rmation.

his statement Mr Kaufman said: "The payments author- ized are derived from a pre- liminary view of the Govern- ment's likely negotiating posi- tions on both the base values and on appropriate deductions under section 39 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act".

The Act lays down a formula based on share prices over a six monthly period in 1973/4 which is to be used as a base for calculating the value of the assets acquired by the Govern- ment under arbitration if negot- iation fails.

Negotiations for the total compensation to be payable are to begin next month.

Mr Kaufman said: "Since substantive negotiations have not yet begun in respect of any company, the quality of infor- mation available to the Govern- ment on the different elements involved varies with the differ- ent companies and it cannot be assumed that the final compen- sation settlement in a given case will bear any particular relat- ionship to the payment on account."

The payments, which will be made in short-dated Govern- ment stock in respect of the nationalized companies, are: British Aircraft Corporation (owned jointly by Vickers and GEC) £6.1m; two Hawker Siddeley aviation companies £3.1m; Scottish Aviation (part of the Laird Group) £500,000; Austin & Pickersgill (owned by London & Overseas Freighters) £5.2m; Brooke Marine £350,000; Cammell Laird Ship- builders £150,000; Hall Russel & Co £300,000; the shipbuilding and repairing activities of Swan Hunter £2.35m, Yarrow's in- terests £1.4m; George Clark and NEM (subsidiaries of Richardsons Westgarth) £650,000; Hawthorn Leslie (Engineers) £400,000; John G. Kincaid £1.45m.

A GEC spokesman said: "When you think that BAC made £40m profit in 1976, this offer would be mean even as a tip, let alone compensation for a great company." In April last year, GEC and Vickers claimed £200m would be fair compensation for BAC's nation- alization.

Stock market estimates of compensation to be received by the various companies are GEC, £50m; Vickers, £50-£75m; Hawker Siddeley, £70-£95m; Laird Group, £5-£10m; LOFS, £5-£14m; Vosper, £9-£10m; Yarrow, £6m; Richardsons Westgarth, £7m; and Hawthorn Leslie, £2-£3m.

Financial Editor, page 19

CBI chiefs warn Mr Hattersley on interference with profit safeguards in new Price Code

By Malcolm Brown

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday warned Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, not to inter- fere with the profit safeguard provisions written into the new Price Code.

Sir John Methven, Director-General of the CBI, and Mr John Greenborough, the CBI president, told Mr Hattersley that they were deeply disturbed by reports that parliamentary attempts might be made to stop the system under which com- panies are allowed to increase their prices while being investigated by the Price Commission.

Some backbench Labour MPs—prob- ably with the sympathetic understanding of the commission itself—have made it clear that they regard this provision as a loophole which should be blocked.

Under the safeguard provisions, the in- crease once granted cannot be rolled back whatever the outcome of the investigation. The commission can, however, recommend that it is frozen at that level for up to 12 months.

Pressure is growing on the Labour back benches for a change so that prices are frozen when the commission announces an investigation.

The CBI team told the Secretary of State that the present safeguards gave only very limited protection to companies, and urged him not to accede to requests for any changes. Mr Hattersley apparently said that if and when the safeguards were reviewed the CBI would be fully con- sulted.

The present interim safeguards are worth only two thirds of the safeguards embodied in the old Price Code, the CBI calculates. It argues that to abolish the safeguards would be tantamount to say- ing that companies were guilty until declared innocent by the Price Commis- sion.

Mr Hattersley was told that this kind of approach could only damage industrial confidence and might lead to a further holding back of investment.

The most recent and politically the most embarrassing, price rise granted under the safeguard regulations was to Allied Breweries.

This company last week won the entire 2p a pint increase originally applied for as a result of the safeguard regulations even though its price increase application is under investigation by the Price Com- mission.

The safeguards set down basic criteria to offset the effects of freezes or partial restrictions on price increases by the Price Commission. They stipulate a minimum margin of 3 per cent over total costs on each range of products.

As an alternative, companies are per- mitted a minimum of 80 per cent of the margin which was earned on the pro- ducts at the date of the last price increase.

The regulations, in addition, protect companies against any erosion of base margins if they have been earning less than 12.5 per cent on capital or 3 per cent on turnover.

While the interim price safeguards go some way towards diluting the discretion- ary powers of the commission it still has considerable powers.

Why Wall Street's nerves are frayed

Mr Donald Wooley and Mr Leon Cooperman are both out- standing experts in their fields, whose jobs lead them to meet very different types of businessmen and whose work- ing environments and approaches to economics are as sharply contrasting as their personalities.

Both men are deeply dis- appointed about President Carter's Budget and his new economic policy plans. Their disappointment is widely shared and, as both men note, the United States financial markets are likely to become still more nervous as a result.

The President has not merely increased fears of greater inflation ahead, but he has also gone out of his way to irritate businessmen, they say.

Mr Wooley is chief econ- omist at Bankers Trust and he argues convincingly from his orderly Park Avenue office in the centre of Manhattan that the size of the budget deficit is most worrying, particularly as the country is moving into the fourth year of the current business cycle.

Mr Cooperman, the flam- boyant chairman of the invest- ment policy committee of Goldman Sachs, whose desk down near Wall Street is lit- tered with charts and statist- ical tables, makes exactly the same point, noting that the average length of post-war business cycles has been little more than three years.

"There is a perception in the business community and in financial markets that this Administration has no blue- print for dealing with inflat- ion. This is not going to be changed by this new anti- inflation programme. . . . Some businessmen are saying it is the forerunner to controls", Mr Wooley says.

"Carter's approach is caus- ing added uneasiness. The 6 per cent plus inflation rate is too high and it worries people. And then you have rising in- terest rates as well", Mr Cooperman notes. He predicts a rise in short-term rates of about 0.75 per cent by summer and a gain of more than one percentage point in these rates for the year as a whole.

Mr. Wooley expects short- term rates to be up by about 1 per cent by the end of the year.

It is not just the inflation aspects of the new administra- tion programmes that worry businessmen. They also feel the President is "anti-busi- ness'. His proposals to reduce tax deductions for business lunches, frequently called "the three martini lunch, is seen as a symbol of his attitude.

This tax proposal is just stu- pid and Congress will not buy it", one Wall Street broker said, adding that "as far as I am concerned, good luck to the businessman who can drink three martinis for lunch and then go back to the office and work."

Everyone I spoke with on a brief trip to New York stated that the President had failed to give strong leadership. He had missed an opportunity, they said.

They thought passage of an energy Bill may help, strength- ening confidence in the dollar and in capital investment to some extent, but that rising interest rates, mounting fears of higher inflation, anxiety about another recession as the economy enters its fourth year of recovery and continuing anti-business attitudes in the White House wil continue to dominate market sentment.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

DoT aids export drive by small companies

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A two-year experiment in helping smaller and medium- sized companies meet the cost of developing new export mar- kets was launched yesterday by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The Market Entry Guarantee Scheme, one of the measures to help smaller companies brought in as part of the Government's industrial strategy, will meet 50 per cent of the overhead costs of a venture.

Successful companies will have to repay the money within five years, including an invest- ment return to the BOTB at the rate of 2½ per cent above the clearing banks' base rate.

Because the system of repay- ment will be based on a levy on sales, an unsuccessful company would not meet these obliga- tions in its agreed period, but the levy would still cease at the end of that period. Companies will pay an annual premium of 3 per cent of their potential levy contributions to offset any possible loss to the scheme.

The scheme was first outlined in October by Mr Dell, Secre- tary of State for Trade. BOTB has already had 350 inquiries for aid and has since worked out the details of the scheme with industry. The scheme starts operating with about £2m.

It is open to any industry manufacturing goods in the United Kingdom for export or to export houses representing them. There is a maximum con- tribution for any one project of £100,000. A £20,000 mini- mum has also been set.

A small group, led by Mr David Royce, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade's export development division, and including members with in- dustrial experience, will deal with applications.



Mr David Royce, Department of Trade Under Secretary, yesterday at the launching of the scheme.

Bonn aims at up to 5 pc growth this year

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 25

West Germany today set its sights on a 3.5 per cent average increase in real gross national product this year.

Because there is a low statistical overhang from last year, the target implies that the economy will grow at a rate between 4.5 per cent and 5 per cent between the begin- ning and end of 1978.

The annual report on the economy, as adopted by the cabinet today, acknowledges that economic forecasting can be a risky business.

Last year's growth when real gnp rose by an average of only 2.4 per cent compared to the government's original 5 per cent target, was disappointing.

Accordingly today's report stresses that the 1978 growth targets could be jeopardized by factors outside the Govern- ment's control, such as a fur- ther rise in the value of the Deutschemark, or industry hav- ing to shoulder higher-than- expected cost burdens.

The report reaffirms that Bonn does not plan to take further action to stimulate the economy.

Although unemployment is again expected to average around a million (the report gives a percentage forecast of 4.5) the Government argues that all possible or useful steps have been taken.

Outlining the report, Dr Otto Schlecht, one of the State Sec- retaries at the Economics Ministry, disclosed that it had been debated whether to set the growth target as high as 3.5 per cent in view of the recent sharp fall of the dollar and the threat this posed for Germany's exports.

But he pointed out that in- dustry's incoming orders had risen since August last year and the most recent figures for October and November last year had shown a strong domestic demand for invest- ment goods.

Higher trade surplus: West Germany's surplus on visible trade last year was the second highest in its history. Figures released today by the Federal Statistics Office put the 1977 surplus at DM38,400m, com- pared to the previous year's DM34,469m and the record sur- plus of DM50,846m in 1974. On the other hand, the current account balance of payments surplus declined slightly to DM8,200m last year from DM8,455m in 1976 and was well down on the 1974 level of DM25,130m.

final effort to save order for Tyne

Donald Macintyre

he last chance of Swan ter's retaining its share of Polish shipping contract s on a meeting between n leaders and shop ards at the Tyne yard y.

hop stewards have until n to give guarantees of nor- working. The result of morning's meeting will be ied to Mr Michael Casey, f executive of British Ship- ders, who flew to Poland night, where he intends ign the £150m contract later y.

e left after four hours of s in which Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Union leaders pressed for management to go back on their decision to switch four bulk carriers away from the Tyne.

The ships were reallocated— three to Govan and one to Smith's Dock on Teesside— because of a "leapfrogging" pay claim by the yard's 3,500 Boilermakers' Society members.

The CSEU leaders will put a formula to the men's shop stewards today which it was thought would involve the men resuming the flexibility agree- ment which they renounced last Friday.

He will be visiting Szczecin, base of the Anglo-Polish ship- ping company being set up for the venture, and the signing is expected to take place in War- saw tomorrow or Friday. He said he "very much hoped" he would be signing a contract for all 24 vessels.

Minister's Pledge: Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of State for Overseas Development, will meet shipowners' over the £52m shipbuilding deal with India to be financed out of British aid to explain that it will not result in unfair competition from cut- price Indian merchant vessels.

The ships for India would be provided out of aid worth £144m that Britain has already prom- ised in the current financial year

ay open r lending te cut

e Bank of England erday offered no signal to discount market that it was osed to a small fall in its mum lending rate.

evertheless the Bank could make a signal for stability afternoon by forcing houses t of funds to borrow for days at the present MLR per cent. But the market moving towards the view night that the way might ift open for a small drop LR tomorrow.

essure built up on the r yesterday e close of DM2.1 to the r is the weakest level since lew York Federal Reserve began to intervene in the ets on January 4.

rling yesterday continued eady advance, closing at n the effective rate index, of 0.1 points on the day.

BOC move for full control of Airco may hinge on board meeting today

By Christopher Wilkins

Airco, the third largest pro- ducer of industrial gases in the United States, has rejected pro- posals by BOC International to buy the 51 per cent it does not already own for $260m.

But Airco's board is to meet today, and there are some hopes in the BOC camp that the proposed offer could win the support of the all-important non-executive directors of Airco.

If so, BOC is likely to pro- ceed with its bid. Assuming it won no more acceptances than those under the terms of a partial offer, BOC could emerge with 89 per cent of Airco's equity.

The decision by BOC to make a full offer is a direct result of the strong shareholder sup- port for its partial bid which closed on Monday. This was made at $43 a share and was intended to lift BOC's stake in Airco from 34 to 49 per cent.

But BOC's offer for 1.8 mil- lion Airco shares, worth $77m, brought aacceptances totalling 6.5 million shares, which repre- sents more than 80 per cent of the independently-held equity. Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of BOC said yesterday before going to New York: "The size of the response is overwhelming and has created a new situation. Consequently we believe it is only fair to all Airco share- holders to offer to buy all the outstanding shares at $43 a share."

The deal with Airco to raise BOC's holding to 49 per cent imposed tight restraints upon BOC's rights to increase the stake further. But the agree- ment specified that BOC could bid for the outstanding shares at a price determined by those directors not affiliated to either BOC or Airco with the advice of an independent bank.

A decision thus devolves upon Airco's eight non-executive directors, who will be at a hastily called board meeting today. Airco's board also com- prises two executive directors and three BOC representatives.

If the non-executive directors decided that, in view of the shareholder response to the partial bid, the price of $43 was a fair one, BOC would be able to go ahead with its bid despite the opposition of Airco's execu- tive directors.

Alternatively, BOC would be free to make a bid if the share- holders themselves called a meeting and voted in favour.

In its statement rejecting BOC's new proposal, Airco said that the price was "grossly in- adequate for a complete take- over bid". It said such action would be contrary to Airco's permission given for the offer for 1.8 million shares.

Financial Editor, page 19

MPs' inquiry into performance of lamps was 'deliberately' misled

Light bulb makers lied to help sales, witness says

Representatives of companies making electric light bulbs had told "deliberate lies" to the Commons Committee on Science and Technology, Mr David Meiklejohn, an engineer- ing graduate who has studied the industry for some years, said in evidence yesterday.

Appearing as a witness before the committee, which is investigating the durability and performance of filament and discharge lamps, Mr Meikle- john said he thought the com- mittee had been misled by the industry witnesses in several directions.

A Philips executive had said that it was extremely difficult to establish the actual life of lamps. It was in fact extremely easy. On this basis, and by the industry's own statistics, one discovered that the actual life was less than 400 hours, and not the 1,000 hours at which they were officially rated.

"Secret constructional changes" in lamp design by the companies, Mr Meiklejohn said, had been devised to take advantage of loopholes in the official standards require- ments.

A Thorn representative had said that supply voltage varia- tions were well known and did not need to be measured con- tinuously. Thorn in fact did measure such voltage varia- tions continuously and they were significant in their effect on lamp life.

Mr Meiklejohn said he believed the electricity boards aimed at 245 volts rather than the nominal 240 volts supply. Because of this generally higher voltage, lamp life in British homes could be 30 per cent less than in official stand- ards testing at 240 volts.

An Osram executive had said that a 10 per cent increase in voltage could lead to a 50 per cent drop in lamp life. That was wrong, Mr Meiklejohn said; the 50 per cent drop could result from a voltage in- crease of only 5 per cent.

Thorn did not seem to have told the users on the British Standards Institution lamp committee that the actual sup- ply voltage tended to be higher than 240 volts, Mr Meiklejohn said: otherwise they could well have aimed at a 1,400- hour optimum life.

The lamp manufacturers were deceiving the committee, Mr Meiklejohn said, in order to keep up sales of GLS lamps (the ordinary domestic fila- ment type).

Another critic of the lighting industry, Dr. S. J. Prais of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, also gave evidence to the committee yes- terday. He argued that a set of rated lamp lives should be agreed, such as 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 hours, in the interest of the public.

The marking on the lamp, or package, should include wat- tage, length of life, and lumens (a measure of brightness), Dr Prais submitted, as was required practice in the United States.

A Thorn statement last night said that the company printed life and light output informa- tion on lamp cartons for two kinds of lamp.

Kenneth Owen

'at let out of the bag' on Windscale

ued from page 1

pending annually £60m to on FBR development.

any case there ought to ublic inquiry before pro- g with the FBR, Mr stated. Yesterday's deci- loes, however, also have tal implications favour- decision to proceed with uclear fuel reprocessing proposed at Windscale. was the subject of a versial and lengthy pub- uiry last year, to be con- l by the Secretary of for the Environment.

Benn's decision had "let t out of the bag on the on Windscale", Mr Skeet, Conservative MP dford, shouted.

Benn used the term le-banking" to describe overnment's decision to the PWR "option" and t at this stage be depen- on an exclusive commit- ment to any one reactor system".

But he retreated behind the device of leaving it to the "customers" to decide (he meant the generating boards) whether they wanted to make a firm order for PWRS.

He resisted an attempt to get him to make a firm commitment to build the PWR put to him by Mr Tom King, opposition spokesman on energy. The fol- lowing dense wording in the Government statement, Mr Benn explained, had been "extremely carefully pre- pared". It ran:

The electricity supply industry have indicated that, to establish the PWR as a valid option, they wish to declare an intention that, provided design work is satisfac- torily completed and all neces- sary government and other consents and safety clearances have been obtained, they will order a PWR station. They do not consider that a start on site could be made before 1982. This inten- tion, which does not call for an immediate order or a letter of intent at the present time, is en- dorsed by the Government.

Roger Vielvoye writes: Lord Aldington, chairman of the National Nuclear Corpora- tion, said he would be very dis- appointed if Mr Benn's state- ment meant there would have to be a further ministerial re- assessment before the PWR order could go ahead. Initially, he had taken the statement to mean that the two AGRs could go ahead and that, subject to the necessary consents, there would not be another minis- terial decision to be taken on the PWR.

Before Mr Benn's press con- ference, Mr Glyn England, chairman of the CEGB, said in a statement that the Government's decision was a good one for the suppliers, and for operators of nuclear reactors and the coun- try as a whole.

Leading article, page 15

Abbey stays out of line with 6 pc investment rate

Abbey National, the second largest building society in the country, has once again defied the Council of the Building Societies Association by refus- ing to drop the rate paid to investors to the level recom- mended by the BSA.

Two weeks ago the BSA decided that the investment rate should be reduced from 6 per cent to 5.5 per cent from February 1 onwards at the same time as it announced that the mortgage rate was to drop from 9.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Abbey National stepped out of line in October by refusing to cut its rate to existing investors from 6.7 per cent to 6 per cent.

Overalls strike at Rover plant is called off

A strike over "smelly overalls" which halted a Ley- land car factory was called off yesterday. Six track inspectors at the Rover car assembly plant in Solihull, Warwick- shire, walked out on Tuesday objecting to the state of brown overalls they were offered while white coats were being made for them.

Another 3,600 workers were laid off and the company lost a day's production worth £1,500,000. Yesterday, tehe in- spectors were persuaded to wear the overalls and went back to work, enabling car production to resume.

A Leyland spokesman said the men were now satisfied with the condition of the tem- porary garments.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 202.18 −1.08
The FT index: 483.2 −0.2

Rises

Beatson Clark	6p to 180p
Broken Hill	10p to 430p
Durban Rood	19p to 345p
Estates Prop	8p to 85p
ERF Hldgs	17p to 168p
Fortnm & Mason	10p to 590p
Glaxo	7p to 597p
Mills & Allen	6p to 143p
Takeda Bdr	22p to 892p
Tate & Lyle	14p to 218p
Thomson Org	13p to 650p
Thyssen-Huette	27p to 807p
Tiger Oats	10p to 480p
Union Corp	13p to 268p

Falls

Alex Discount	8p to 285p
Allen H & Ross	10p to 500p
Ass Dairies	10p to 230p
Bk of Ireland	7p to 348p
Costain R	8p to 168p
De La Rue	7p to 255p
Hall M	8p to 190p
Hambro Life	7p to 290p
Harrison Cros	12p to 375p
Hickson Welch	10p to 530p
Nat West	7p to 288p
Taylor Woodrow	6p to 406p
Utd Scientific	8p to 256p
W. Rand Cons	8p to 167p

Gilt edged securities little changed
Equities rally after early fall.
Dollar premium 77.75 per cent (effective rate 33.38 per cent).
Sterling gained 55 pts to $1.9525
The effective exchange rate index was at 66.4.

Gold gained $1 an ounce to $177.375.
SDR-$ was 1.21657, on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.624042.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1398.2 (previous 1403.0).

Reports pages 20 & 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	31.00	29.00
Belgium Fr	66.00	63.00
Canada $	2.20	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.46	11.06
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.75
France Fr	9.42	9.10
Germany Dm	4.28	4.06
Greece Dr	79.50	75.50
Hongkong $	9.25	8.80
Italy Lr	1780.00	1700.00
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.56	4.34
Norway Kr	10.26	9.90
Portugal Esc	90.00	84.00
S Africa Rd	2.23	2.04
Spain Pes	166.50	159.50
Sweden Kr	9.33	8.98
Switzerland Fr	4.02	3.80
US $	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.75	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only: as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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		Tate & Lyle	21

W. H. SMITH & SON (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited as registrars to W. H. Smith on (Holdings) Ltd. announce that some dividend warrants d 24th January 1978 in respect of the interim dividend for ear 1977/78 have been found to be incorrect. Preliminary tigation of the computer records shows that, while the amount paid out by way of dividend was correct, uracies occurred as between individual accounts.

The registrars have arranged for payment of all warrants er than those already cleared through the bulk dividend mission system) to be stopped. Some shareholders whose unts have already been paid will have received an over- ent or an underpayment. The registrars are taking immedi- teps to rectify the position and a further announcement e made as soon as appropriate arrangements have been ted.

A copy of this announcement is being despatched to the holders of W. H. Smith & Son (Holdings) Ltd, Baring ers. regret the inconvenience caused to the shareholders.

January, 1978

GLEESON

Civil Engineering & Building Contractors

The Annual General Meeting was held on January 25th at North Cheam.

	Year ended 30th June 1976/77	1975/76
Turnover	£54m	£52m
	£'000	£'000
Profit before Taxation	1,430	1,424
Taxation	764	770
Profit after Taxation	666	654

The following are extracts from Mr. J. P. Gleeson's speech.

Results. The profit for the year is virtually the same at £1.4m., but the credit for bank interest this year is £600,000 higher at £1m. Thus the profit, exclusive of bank interest, is considerably lower reflecting the continuing pressure on our trading margins during the highly competitive times in the construction industry.

Future Prospects. It is too soon for me to anticipate the outcome for the first six months, but our expectation is that the results will not be dissimilar to the corresponding figures in the previous year. The order book remains satisfactory, there are therefore good prospects of maintaining the same level of turnover during the current financial year.

Looking further ahead, I am encouraged by recent signs of the long-awaited upturn in our industry's prospects. And, having regard to our healthy balance sheet, I feel sure the Group is in a good position to take full advantage of every opportunity arising from the hoped-for period of sustained improvement in our market.

M.J.Gleeson (Contractors) Ltd.

Select Committee hears defence of fringe benefits to Bank staff

By Bryan Appleyard

The Bank of England has paid out over £40m in low-cost home loans to its employees. However, like issue of benefits to Bank employees is to go to arbitration on the basis that they are no more generous than those available to employees of other major financial institutions.

This was revealed yesterday to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Nationalized Industries when bank executives were questioned about the fringe benefit schemes that were criticized as too generous by the committee last year.

Mr George Blunden, an executive director of the Bank, said the home loan scheme had a total of 4,193 borrowers with an average loan of £9,600 repayable at maximum rates of 2½ per cent.

Mr Blunden also revealed that changes had been made in the loans made to employees to pay school fees. These now only covered half the cost of day schools rather than boarding, and the interest charge was set at 3 per cent below base rate down to a minimum of 5 per cent.

Attempts to reduce the benefits have run into staff opposition which is why the issue is to go to arbitration. Mr Gordon Richardson, the Bank's governor, was asked to enlarge on his recent remarks on the fringe banking crisis. He outlined the complex legislative framework that encouraged the crises, and pointed but that it had allowed many deposit-taking institutions to trade without inspection by the Bank.

He said the tightening up since then meant that he could say he hoped the same situation would never arise again.

He strongly supported new legislation now in the pipeline which would extend protection available to smaller depositors.

Mr Richardson was also asked by the committee whether the two banks supported by the Bank of England—Edward Bates and Slater, Walker—would yield a profit, but he asked not to be pressed on the issue.

Mr Richardson said that Finance For Industry still had a role, though it remained to be seen on what scale it would be.

Department of Employment Gazette updates research

Strikes concentrated in minority of plants

By Caroline Atkinson

Strikes in Britain are concentrated in a small minority of manufacturing plants, which employ fewer than one in five workers.

This pattern changes little with the total number of industrial disputes in any year. In an updating of some previous research into the incidence of strikes, the Department of Employment has found that during 1974 and 1975 the results were similar to those for the three years earlier.

The figures were published yesterday in the *Department of Employment Gazette* for January.

On average 97.7 per cent of plants in manufacturing industry were strike-free in any year. This proportion varied over the five years from a low point of 97.2 per cent to a high of 98.1.

Since large plants are much more strike-prone than small, the proportion of all employees who work in strike-free plants is not so large. It is nevertheless fairly high, varying from 76 per cent in the bad strike year of 1974 to 83 per cent in 1971.

Labour relations are obviously much better in small plants. Whereas 99.7 per cent of plants which employ fewer than 100 people were strike-free in 1974 and 1975, this drops to 64.5 per cent for plants with a workforce of more than 1,000.

There is a sharp deterioration from the record for companies employing fewer than a 1,000 to those employing more.

Size of business

An analysis of the size of businesses in Britain, based on the pay records of employers, shows that about 45 per cent are in establishments with a work force of fewer than 100 people.

The figures are complicated by the fact that the units used are not based directly on establishments, but on the number of "pay points" where pay records are kept.

Overtime working

Overtime working in manufacturing industry rose slightly in November last year to reach 15.58 million hours a week after seasonal adjustments—fewer than in many months earlier in the year.

An average of 35.2 per cent of manufacturing operatives were working overtime during November, compared with 35.8 per cent in October. Engineering industries had a much larger proportion.

Wage increases

The number of manual workers whose wages are covered by nationally-negotiated settlements was much less in 1977 than is usual. The 7.6 million workers covered had average increases of 4.4 per cent in their basic wages, down from 11½ per cent in 1976.

Manufacturing jobs

There was a further slight increase in manufacturing employment in the three months to September. In the last year there has been a reversal in the trend of falling manufacturing employment, with a rise of 1 per cent in the 12 months to September 1977, compared with a larger fall in the previous year.

Most visitors' complaints cited high hotel costs and overcrowding

Slowdown in growth of tourist arrivals

A slowing down of the boom in tourists visiting Britain is indicated in the figures for overseas arrivals released yesterday jointly by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. They show that arrivals during September and October rose by only 11 per cent and 12 per cent above the equivalent figures for 1976, compared with overall increases of 21 per cent for the first 10 months.

The slackening is attributed by tourist authorities partly to the effects of the air traffic controllers' strike during the autumn and the strengthening of sterling. However, contributory factors may be the reports by visitors who came to Britain for the first time in the early part of last year.

A survey released by the British Tourist Authority in December showed that London was considered too expensive by one-fifth of the foreign visitors. After the high costs, the most common complaint concerned overcrowding.

The latest figures, while continuing to show record number of arrivals and, consequently earnings, ring warning bells for retailers and hoteliers. Foreign spending represents an important element in future trade calculations for both industries.

Overseas tourist bookings account for 17 per cent of all hotel reservations. The British Tourist Authority estimates that the £750m spent by foreign visitors in British shops accounts for nearly 4 per cent of total retail trade, excluding food and mail order sales.

The official figures confirm retail traders' impressions that there had been a significant decline in spending by visitors towards the end of last year, particularly during the pre-Christmas period. The hotel trade said in a leading article in the trade magazine *Catering Times* that 1978 "looks like being the trickiest tourist season to forecast for many years".

Imponderables include the effect of cheap transatlantic charters and exchange rate predictions.

Visitors from the United States rose sharply in October by 27 per cent over the same month in 1976. During the first 10 months the number were 20 per cent up on the previous year.

At the same time it was clear that the peseta devaluation had had an effect on tourists from Spain who were fewer in September.

Italy showed a decline of 1 per cent during October. Visitors from Portugal showed a 2 per cent decline in September but increased by 6 per cent in October.

In October, arrivals from the Community countries were 395,000, 8 per cent more than in October, 1976. At 4,714,000, arrivals from EEC countries during the first months were 20 per cent above the same period of 1976.

Total arrivals for the first 10 month were 8.8 million, compared with 7.2 million in 1976.

Patricia Tisdall

United Kingdom receives £90m in EEC grants

EEC grants to the United Kingdom of nearly £90m were announced yesterday, including £18.7m for regional development; £64.1m for social projects; and £6.8m for agriculture.

The Regional Development Fund grants are:

Northern England: £3,415,114, including £1,021,000 for a manufacturing facility by Plessey at South Shields.

North-west England: £2,605,060, mostly projects at East Pimbo, Skelmersdale; Ellesmere Port, and Prescot, Liverpool.

Yorkshire and Humberside: £842,484 to Sheffield.

Scotland: £6,773,741, including more than £3m to establish a whisky complex at Shieldhall, Glasgow.

Wales: £2,781,956, including £500,000 for new plant for BP Chemicals at Sully, South Glamorgan.

Leyland to sell foreign car parts

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland yesterday revealed well-advanced plans to sell replacement parts for 17 foreign car models, in an attempt to benefit from the growing number of imported vehicles.

More than three million cars—nearly one in four of all new cars in the country—are foreign.

Research undertaken by Leyland's Unipart division points to a United Kingdom market for imported car parts worth £350m a year by next year. Some 38 per cent of those parts, worth £130m, will be of the fast-moving replacement type Leyland is now offering.

The high price of spares for foreign cars is permitting Leyland to import 70 per cent of the new parts and still make adequate profit margins.

Mr John Neill, managing director of Leyland Cars' parts division, said: "The introduction of this new range lifts Unipart's coverage of the fast-moving parts market from its present 80 per cent to nearly 98 per cent of all the cars on United Kingdom roads. We shall progressively increase the number of imported parts on offer."

Mr Terry Chipperfield, Unipart marketing manager, said: "We have covered Chrysler, Ford and Vauxhall parts for many years. Our customers are now asking for parts for imported cars as well. There are already many competitors, but what is needed is one well-recognized supplier to provide comprehensive quality coverage.

"We are happy to fill this gap because we are not going to miss out on profit opportunities like this one. At the same time we shall be depriving the importers of some parts profits and channelling them into our own distributive network."

Parts is now one of the few success stories in Leyland Cars. Four years ago its sales were falling sharply and it was missing out on the fast-growing do-it-yourself repair market.

The turning point came in 1975 with the introduction of Unipart retail shops. Today it has over 500. The turnover from these shops will exceed £60m this year. The parts division is aiming for a £300m turnover in 1978, £100m from overseas.

The latest ploy is the creation of 250 corporate wholesale outlets handling the whole range of Leyland parts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Gift' of ships is not in Britain's interest

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey, North West (Conservative)

Sir, British Shipbuilders' "gift" of six 16,500-ton cargo ships to India, using £52.8m of aid money, is yet another dubious deal, like that with Poland.

Britain's Aid Policy to help the very poorest countries and, within these countries, to concentrate on projects for rural development is undoubtedly right. But, how can cargo ships help the rural poor in India? If Aid money is to be used for the supply of British manufactured goods, why not Leyland tractors? That, at least, would help Indian agriculture in a practical way.

While the "gift" of these ships will, of course, for a few months, preserve jobs in Sunderland, it will very likely result in lost jobs in British ship-owning companies on the United Kingdom-India route. If India acquires these brand new cargo vessels for nothing, it will be unfair and damaging competition to British shipping interests—paid for by the British taxpayer.

The foreign currency earned by British Shipping Lines is a net £1,000m annually to the balance of payments, and £2,500m in freight. The Government, in its generosity to India and Poland, is putting these earnings at risk. Clearly, the "gift" of ships to India is not in the interest of Britain.

Since the Minister of Overseas Development tells me that the negotiations are still taking place—haggling over the price at which the ships are to be given away—I hope the Government will reconsider this whole deal or, at least, provide safeguards to British shipping interests.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
Member of Select Committee on Overseas Development,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.

Recipe for the destruction of the country's wealth

From Mr F. N. W. Cornwallis

Sir, It seems quite extraordinary to me that a Government glorying in the discovery of the value of small firms, and apparently setting out to assist and foster them threaten to set forth on a policy of stealthy annihilation.

Does no one in this Government or in the TUC understand the simple economic fact that it is suicide to realize capital and then expend it as income? This is a foolproof recipe for the destruction of real wealth of this country.

Among the multitudinous voices crying out for more investment, is there not a single one that realizes that no one is going to invest their money in expanding or modernizing their company in order to land themselves and their families with an ever increasing (through inflation) tax burden?

Is this the road to the capital intensive prosperous society which we are told we are creating?

We are already in a situation where income tax often has to be paid out of capital, added to which we have both capital transfer tax and capital gains tax—isn't wealth already being destroyed quickly enough?

Somewhere when I was a child I seem to remember a story about geese and golden eggs. Prosperous and efficient firms could produce many golden eggs in both employment and enterprise. Why kill off the geese?

Yours faithfully,
F. N. W. CORNWALLIS,
CBI Small Firms Council,
29 St James's Street,
London, SW1.

Extending share ownership

From Mr G. D. R. Oldham

Sir, The tax disadvantages to direct individual share ownership (January 18) are by far the most serious harness on industrial investment. But to make the market operate efficiently, and to achieve a more "socially acceptable" form of capitalism, one must encourage wider share ownership on several fronts.

The potential investor is no longer the inheritor of wealth, but the salary and wage earner. Therefore we need to introduce schemes of employee share ownership and education in the associated responsibilities. Needless to say, by combining the ownership of equity capital with labour, we should also achieve much greater industrial harmony.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. R. OLDHAM,
Salmon's Farm,
Little Bradfield,
Essex.
January 18.

Exhibition centre's potential

From the President of the Business Equipment Trade Association

Sir, We are delighted to learn (Business Diary, January 20) that an expert from the exhibitions field, Mr Terry Golding is shortly joining the National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham as Deputy Chief Executive.

While the NEC's facilities are arguably the best in Europe, if not in the whole world, the centre has unquestionably not yet achieved its full potential and both exhibitors and visitors have had just cause for complaint. Exhibitors at our recent International Business Show complained particularly strongly about inadequate and expensive catering, the difficulties of access to the halls to unload supplies at certain times and also about the car parking arrangements, which periodically resulted in long queues and needless delays.

It is the industry's fervent hope that Mr Golding will make full use of his experience at Earls Court and Olympia to avoid their failings, while ensuring that the magnificent facilities at the NEC are developed and used to their full advantage.

We have a potential world winner in the NEC; let us ensure that this advantage is exploited to the full by effective management and control in all areas.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. ANDREWS,
President,
Business Equipment Trade Association,
109 Kingsway,
London WC2B 6PU.
January 24.

Praiseworthy Post Office

From Mr Palmer Bayer

Sir, Post Office bashing is a British sport that I have never been able to understand. As an American with some five year residence here I have found the services of the GPO to be excellent, far superior to that in the United States, and the attitude of the personnel with whom I have dealt most friendly and helpful.

Mr Simon's letter (January 20) introduces a new note: let us all put the boot in the GPO because the United States suffered an extended dockers' strike which delayed all surface mail for several months. I find as little sense in his thesis as I do in your publishing it.

Yours very truly,
PALMER BAYER,
No 1 Dolphin Court,
High Street,
Petersfield, Hampshire,
GU32 3JP.
January 20.

No solution in Ford strike talks

By R. W. Shakespeare

A day of talks yesterday between management and shop stewards from the Ford car plant on Merseyside failed to produce any settlement of the three-week-old strike which has now cost lost output of Escort cars worth almost 25m.

Both sides are to meet again tomorrow but the 1,000 workers on strike from the press shops, making another 8,000 idle through layoffs, will not meet again until the week after next. By this time Ford's losses at the plant could be approaching £50m.

The dispute centre on new manning and productivity arrangements. Shopfloor representatives are demanding hourly rotation of jobs throughout each shift in the press shops. The company claims that this would lead to inefficiency and loss of quality.

Today national union officials and shop stewards from British Leyland's Triumph plants on Merseyside and at Coventry will be meeting to discuss the 13-week-old strike in the Triumph plant at Speke, Liverpool.

Woolworth petrol pact

The Woolworth chain store group is joining in petrol discounting through a marketing agreement with the Heron and Punch filling station groups. Motorists buying four gallons of petrol will be offered 50p coupons which they can later spend at any of the 1,040 Woolworth, Woolco or Shoppers World catalogue stores operated by the group.

The deal is aimed at sales representatives with company cars. So far about 160 Heron stations and 20 Punch stations in England are involved.

Saar steel merger terms agreed

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 25

A green light has been given for the long-awaited restructuring of the deficit-ridden steel industry in the Saar region of West Germany, under the control of the Arbed Group of Luxembourg.

Arbed announced that it had agreed to acquire from the Röchling family the 50 per cent holding in Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach which it does not already own.

It also plans to buy out the two shareholders of the Neunkirchner Eisenwerk by means of a share exchange offer and merge this company with Röchling-Burbach.

As a result, two of the three leading steel companies in the Saar will be put under central control.

The agreement with the Röchling family was reached after lengthy and at times difficult negotiations. In return for their 50 per cent holding in Röchling-Burbach, they will obtain 5.6 per cent of Arbed's present share capital, the 58 per cent holding in Gerlach-Werke Gmbh, a metal-forming concern at present held by Röchling-Burbach, and an unspecified cash payment.

The planned takeover at Neunkircher Eisenwerk is less complicated. The present joint owners, the Cologne industrialist, Herr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, and the Mabanhaft oil trading group of Hamburg, will together receive 4 per cent of Arbed's capital.

This capital, at present valued at 6,500m Luxembourg francs, will be raised by between 10 and 14 per cent and it is envisaged that the Röchling clan, Otto Wolff and Mabanhaft, will around 10 per cent of the increased capital.

Venezuela offers to swop crude for North Sea oil

By Peter Stafford

Britain and Venezuela are considering the possibility of a swop arrangement by which Britain would take heavy grade Venezuelan oil and Venezulea would take light grade oil from the North Sea, according to Dr Mabon, Minister of State at the Department of Energy.

Dr Mabon said yesterday that the idea had been raised by Señor Valentin Hernandez, the Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines, during Dr Mabon's recent visit to Venezuela.

He added that Britain did not see how it would be possible at present, but it had not said no, and was waiting for Venezuela to make a precise proposal.

There would soon be opportunities for British industry in drilling for oil off the Venezuelan coast, Dr Mabon said. Venezuela was on the point of making a decision to begin offshore drilling, largely because it hoped to find light oil, of which it did not have enough.

Dr Mabon was accompanied on his trip to Venezuela by a group of British businessmen interested in doing business there.

He said yesterday that he thought Britain was in a very strong position to provide services to the Venezuelans, such as advice on supply bases, as well as various pieces of process equipment for use on drilling platforms.

He was less sure about the platforms themselves, since the Venezuelans may well want to have them built in their own country. But he pointed out that the Brazilians had ordered a platform for building in this country.

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LEGAL NOTICES

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of UNIVERSAL PUBLICATIONS Limited No. 00320 of 1971

Notice is hereby given that a FIRST AND FINAL dividend to creditors is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 10th February 1978 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00169 of 1978

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A Mr. Registrar Dearbergh In the Matter of GADEK MALAYSIA Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that by an Order dated the 19th January 1978 made in the above matters the Court has directed a Meeting of the holders of the 2,275,377 Shares of 10p each in the capital of the above-named Gadek Malaysia Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") not beneficially owned by Batu Kawan Berhad, Senator Dato' Lee Loy Seng and Lionel Edgar Charles Letts to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of its said Shares and that such Meeting will be held at Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber Street, Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3HL on Monday, the 20th day of February 1978 at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon at which place and time all the aforesaid Shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement forms of Proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above-mentioned Act at the registered office of the Company situate at Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber Street, Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3HL and at the offices of the under-mentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.

The said Shareholders may vote in person at the said Meeting or they may appoint another person, whether a Member of the Company or not, as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Secretaries at the registered office of the Company situate at Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber Street, Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3HL not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meeting but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the said Meeting.

In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Hermann Melchior Robinow or failing him Richard Michael Robinow or failing him John McDonald Green-Armytage to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 26th day of January 1978

ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO, 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PACHECO ASSOCIATES Limited Nature of Business: Suppliers of Labour to Engineering industries.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th February 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of FOCUS SHIPPING Limited. Nature of Business: General Merchants and Agents.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th February 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of HUTRISE Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in property, estates, mortgages and insurance brokers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th February 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of LAWRIE JONES LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & CO., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1978.

M. A. JORDAN, Joint Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ASHBY HAULAGE COMPANY Limited Nature of Business: Haulage and Transport Contractors.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 31st November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of KINSET Limited. Nature of Business: [illegible]

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE [illegible] 24th day of October 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LANGDWALL ENGINEERING Limited. Nature of Business: [illegible]

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 31st October 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP, at 11.00.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SILVER PINE BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Painters, decorators and builders.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th October 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SOHO SECURITIES TRUST Limited. Nature of Business: Property Company.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 31st October, 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of COMMERCIAL CREDIT & SECURITY Limited. Nature of Business: Merchant banking.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th February 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the Matter of ATLAS PLATING WORKS Ltd.

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, dated the 1st day of October, 1974, NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A., of Pembroke House, 11 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company with without a committee of inspection.

Dated 29th November, 1977.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of SIXFOLD Limited. Nature of Business: Retailers of kitchen furniture and domestic electric appliances.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 V6LP at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ELECTRICIAN (FINCHLEY) Limited, T/A "Treasure HI Discount". Nature of Business: Electrical Goods Retailers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 8th February 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LLOYD EXECUTIVE SELECTION Limited. Nature of Business: Personnel Consultants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 8th February 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of VAUXMOOR BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS [illegible] February 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at [illegible]

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of KENALDER ASSOCIATES Limited. Nature of Business: Caterers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 8th February 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of RAWLINSON ADVERTISING Limited. Nature of Business: Advertising and publicity agents.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th November, 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 8th February, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of THE PHEASANTRY PROPERTY INVESTMENT CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Property dealers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 31st October 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 9th February 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of MANS AGENCIES Limited. Nature of Business: Sellers of men's and boys' clothing.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS.

CREDITORS 10th February 1978 at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING 7¼% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1976/78

Barclays Bank (London & International) Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9EU, hereby give notice that they are authorised by The London Borough of Barking to redeem the above mentioned Stock at par on the 19th May, 1978, from which date all interest will cease. Payment of Redemption Money will be made to Stockholders registered at the close of business on the 19th April 1978, when the Register will be finally closed. The final interest payment will be made on the 19th May, 1978, and will be dealt with separately in accordance with instructions recorded in the Register.

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL BILLS
£2,000,000 bills, issued 25.1.78 maturing 26.4.78 at 5.49/64 per cent.
Application totaling £23,000,000 and there are £6,000,000 bills outstanding.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF KNOWSLEY BILLS
£1,000,000 bills issued 25.1.78 maturing 26.4.78 at 5.49/64 per cent.
Application totaling £7,000,000 and there are £1,000,000 bills outstanding.

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£1,000,000 bills issued 25.1.78 maturing 26.4.78 at 5.49/64 per cent.
Applications totaling £4,000,000 and there are £2,000,000 bills outstanding.

WELWYN HATFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL BILLS
£550,000 bills, issued 25.1.78 maturing 26.4.78 at 5.49/64 per cent.
Applications totaling £5,500,000 and there are £550,000 bills outstanding.

STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL BILLS
£6,000,000 bills, issued 25.1.78 maturing 26.4.78 at 5.49/64 per cent.
Applications totaling £56,500,000 and there are £24,000,000 bills outstanding.

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL
£1.0m bills issued 24th January due 25th April 1978 at 5.49-64%. Applications totalled £5.5m. £3.0m bills outstanding.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NATIONAL COMPUTER COMMITTEE SURVEY

The National Committee on Computer Networks who set up by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, specifically to advise him on the needs for public computer network facilities in the UK and the ways of satisfying those needs.

The committee are in the process of conducting a survey among present and likely future users of such networks, to obtain their views on future requirements. A detailed questionnaire will be sent out at the end of January, 1978 to some 3,000 computer users.

Notice is hereby given that anyone else who wishes to submit evidence to the Committee on the topic of Computer Networks should either request a copy of the questionnaire from, or send their views in writing to, the NCCN Secretariat, Rutherford Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX (Abingdon (0235) 21900, Ext 329). Completed questionnaires or other submissions should be in the hands of the Secretariat by 28 February 1978.

NOTICE is hereby given that Manming Kui of 52 Beechwood Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey, is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

The Times SPECIAL REPORTS put situations and subjects in today into PERSPECTIVE

مركز الاهرام

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A token gesture on compensation

The stock market will be disappointed by the size of initial payments on account of compensation for the nationalization of shipbuilding and airframe companies. The total payout at this stage amounts to only £21.95m, which will be made in short-dated government stock in a couple of weeks time. It is derisory when put against the assets and profit earning power which the Government has acquired. But the fact is that speculation has run away with itself since it was known that a first payment would be made this month. Hopes have parted company with reality.

However, there is no reason why there should be any downgrading of serious estimates made of the eventual payouts. The Department of Industry has gone out of its way to say that no negotiations have yet begun in earnest and that any assumptions on a relationship between these payments, which could be the first of several, and the ultimate sums, are likely to be wrong.

Nor can it be assumed that the low level of the first payout is an indication of any intransigence of attitude on the Government's part. Whinney Murray, the accountants who have been preparing figures for the Government, have far from completed their task, and the financial information collected on Scott Lithgow, Yarrows and Vosper's interests, has not been sufficient to allow any payment on account to be made at all.

Indeed there is evidence to suggest that the market's growing belief that the eventual payments will prove to be fairly generous, will prove correct. The figures for BAC at £6.1m, two Hawker Siddeley companies at £3.1m and Swan Hunter's interests at £2.35m despite their rather precise nature look little more than nominal. The £5.2m payout to Austin & Pickersgill, however, which is part of London & Overseas Freighters, has already reached many market expectations and compares with a market capitalisation of only £11.7m. Clearly more information was available there, and the temptation to suggest that the accountants started at the beginning of the alphabet and had hardly got round to the Vickers and Yarrows, is irresistible.

In announcing the interim payments, Mr Gerald Kaufman, for the Government said, they had been derived from a preliminary view of the Government's likely negotiating position. That apart, the market might do worse than look at the Austin payment rather than the rest. Still, the prospect of early payouts to shareholders from either Swan Hunter or GEC, muset recede. The real talking is about to begin.

Agreement which is designed to guarantee minimum prices. But even though improvement is expected, the commodity based growth of the early 1970s has clearly ground almost to a standstill now that the free market has turned sour and exceptional benefits from the Lardinois scheme have ended.

Tate's ambitious £175m investment programme of the last two years and its efforts to develop other growth centres such as starch and chemicals from its own raw materials could in the long-term do more than repair the breach. But this year the group is going to be hard put to make up for a fall to perhaps only £10m in profit from the commodity side. Latest figures show that engineering has already made a substantial leap to £9.3m from £3.8m at the trading level while United Kingdom refining is 53 per cent ahead at £13.2m and profits have been further boosted by ship sales of £3.2m.

Tate can however point to a yield of 9.2 per cent—almost four times covered—while a p/e ratio of under 4½—rising above 6 on a normal tax charge—is not excessive. But until Tate can show that the decline in commodity dealing profits is temporary or how it intends replacing the shortfall, there is bound to be a credibility gap.

Airco

BOC goes for control

BOC's decision to bid for the remainder of Airco is undisguisedly opportunist. Having set out to get control last November, BOC cannot have been happy with Airco's insistence that its stake should be raised from 34 to no more than 49 per cent. But BOC only wanted to get just over 50 per cent, and the smaller holding still leaves it with effective control and the ability to consolidate.

The strength of support for the partial tender offer has opened up new horizons, however. Well over 80 per cent of Airco's outside shareholders have indicated their willingness to accept $43 a share. BOC's talk of it being "only fair" in the circumstances to offer to take up all the shares outstanding can, perhaps, be discounted, much as one can disregard the arguments for Airco remaining under actual—that is 51 per cent—American control.

BOC is simply moving to buy Airco at a time when Wall Street is down, the historic exit multiple is a modest nine, and BOC's bargaining hand is a strong one. Airco's initial reaction has been to reject the bid, but when the non-executive directors, who will ultimately decide, meet to discuss it they will hardly be able to ignore the overwhelming shareholder support for the offer.

So there is a good chance BOC will end up with close to 90 per cent of Airco, which would represent expansion of real importance, although Airco's earnings could well fall this year, and the dollar's weakness would accentuate the impact for BOC. But while, in stock market terms, this is not the ideal moment to be expanding abroad, complete assimilation of Airco should bring a marginal benefit in earnings per share, and the longer-term advantages would be considerable. Acquiring a major slice of the American gases market at such a reasonable price could only enhance the quality of BOC's earnings in the years to come.

● *The Bank offered no signal to the discount market yesterday that it objected to the present downward drift in Treasury Bill yields. It could still move today, but the odds now look to be on the Bank letting the market have its head on MLR this week. How much impact that will have on the gilt market and the authorities' ability to push their funding programme a little harder remains to be seen. But the gilt market can draw no great comfort from the latest Pember & Boyle suggestion that the authorities' target gilt sales for mid-December to mid-April may be as high as £2,500m to £3,000m.*

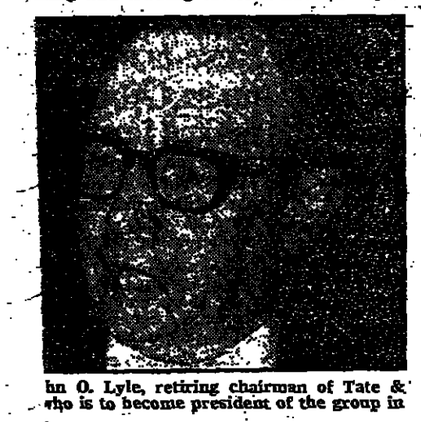
The general feeling of uncertainty was also apparent at Union Discount yesterday. Last year's disclosed net profits were up from £1.87m to £6.11m and about the only comfort to be offered for 1978 was that part of the profit on a substantial year end book would, in effect, fall into the current year. The yield at 473p is 6.8 per cent and the proposed one for three scrip apparently has no implications for future dividend policy.

te & Lyle

alling commodity ading profits

e & Lyle's shares were one of the best formers in the market yesterday when tax profits turned out rather better than y expected, although they were down 16 per cent to £43.9m. Reflecting a bear eze the shares jumped 14p to 218p.

le point, however, is that the longstand- argument about the quality of sugar ing profits has not been laid to rest. ading profits from the commodity lling and trading division have slumped



hn O. Lyle, retiring chairman of Tate & who is to become president of the group in

8m in the second half after £17.6m in rst and a peak £34.9m total last year. argues that the picture has been ularly depressed by sellers holding ahead of the International Sugar

Economic notebook

Seeking balance in monetary growth

When the Chancellor announced in last year's Budget—the spring one, that is—that he considered the appropriate rate for monetary growth to fall in a range of 9-13 per cent, the retail price index stood some 16½ per cent higher than in March 1976 and there was every prospect that the annual rate of increase would accelerate further before coming down steadily through the second half of the year.

By contrast, in formulating his money supply targets for 1978-79, the Chancellor may well feel that he is faced by a precisely opposite set of circumstances.

By the time he presents his Budget the RPI should be no more than 10 per cent higher than a year ago and the annualized rate of price increases over the previous six months could be little more than 6 per cent.

If one assumes that Mr Healey considers the progress on the prices front to have been good enough to allow money supply targets to accommodate that kind of rate of price increases, then one might in turn assume that the starting point for setting a monetary growth target should be 9-10 per cent—6 per cent or so for the increase in the general price level, plus 3 per cent or so for real growth.

The problem, of course is that the Government is highly unlikely to be able to hold the 6 per cent rate of price increases—in spite of sterling appreciation—as the impact of the present round of earnings increases starts to work through.

The best that can be said on this score is that this might not matter that much were the Government able to win people over to the idea of a (genuine) single figure pay norm for the next wages round.

But it does suggest that the Chancellor and the Treasury will probably be looking for a degree of head-room on the monetary aggregates.

Important though monetary policy is, a successful incomes policy is considered far more important

Important though monetary policy may be considered, a successful incomes policy is considered of far greater importance and there is a strong feeling that it should not be put at risk by moving too fast towards the medium-term goal of a much reduced rate of excess growth in money supply.

The incomes issue is not, however, going to be the only reason why the Chancellor may look for headroom and flexibility. The experience of the latest year has made it all too clear that movements across the exchanges can make both a big and unpredictable impact on the monetary aggregates.

To some extent, of course, the Chancellor is in any case likely to give himself a greater flexibility over and above that afforded by simply expressing targets in terms of a fairly broad range.

The introduction of a rolling system with the possibility of target modifications, say, every six months would enable a more rapid response to unforeseen changes in circumstances.

The degree of additional flexibility that will come in practice with such a system remains to be seen however. Financial markets are unlikely to be fooled by what they consider to be unjustified (upward) modifications to targets, and it could also be that anticipation of more frequent target changes could make the authorities' task more difficult at times rather than easier.

So far I have looked at general criteria in moving towards a money supply target for the coming financial year. Equally important, however, is how the Government looks at the principal components of monetary growth and attempts to find a sensible balance between monetary and fiscal policy.

To the extent that fiscal stimulation increases the government's borrowing requirement and therefore the amount of money potentially to be pumped into the economy, there clearly comes a point where the beneficial effect of further fiscal stimulation may in fact have to be neutralized in the interests of meeting money supply targets. In short, money pumped in at one end of the system may then have to be drained out at the other end.

If one assumes that sterling M3 at the end of the present financial year will have grown by 13 per cent, then a (generous) 12 per cent ceiling on growth next year would allow sterling M3 growth of no more than £5,500m. Even if one assumes a much lower rate of inflation, the upward swing in the real growth of the economy could well mean that the bulk of that £5,500m would be absorbed in increased bank lending to the private sector.

In other words, the public sector contribution to monetary growth in the form of a public sector borrowing requirement of say, £8,000m, might well have to be largely neutralized in money supply terms by sales of public sector debt to non-banks—these sales reducing the banking system's deposits that make up the greater part of sterling M3.

That does not, of course, make the idea of running a large PSBR an automatic nonsense. The fact that still allows it to make sense is the massive surplus generated in the personal sector, increasingly as a result of the steady growth in non-discretionary savings in the form of pension fund contributions and life assurance premiums.

The amount of new money available to pension and life assurance funds for investment this year is likely to rise to at least £7,500m. On top of that there are non-discretionary savings to be funnelled into the purchase of financial assets, either directly by individuals or, indirectly, through such media as the building societies.

In short, there is much scope for selling public sector debt without neutralizing the Government's fiscal stimulus. But the scope is not limitless. Investing institutions have to consider portfolio balance, while it may also be that a strong revival in consumer confidence will produce a fall in the overall savings ratio.

The temptation for any Chancellor must be to decide just how much he can get away with in terms of public sector debt sales without risking seriously upsetting financial markets and forcing interest rates substantially higher.

A PSBR in the £8,000m-£8,500m range could well be running that risk if the private sector is also to be given its head in the bank borrowing stakes.

John Whitmore



A combine harvester at work in southern Russia: the national plan is looking for a 17 per cent increase in the grain harvest this year.

Soviet expansion fails to achieve five-year plan

The slowdown in Soviet growth continues. It was clear from the start that the tenth five-year plan (1976-80) rested on optimistic foundations: its fulfilment required an unlikely degree of improvement in labour productivity and (especially) in the return on capital investments.

The aggregate targets for 1978 (Table A) show that growth, though far from discreditable, is below what was expected.

It is clear that the five-year plan is being substantially amended, to take into account various bottlenecks, and to overcome the log-jam in capital investments. Far too many resources are frozen in uncompleted construction, and Nikolai Baibakov, head of the planning commission, announced severe measures designed to stop the long-notorious tendency to start too many projects, demanding the concentration of materials and labour on completions.

The effect, as he describes it, will be to increase (as against the original five-year plan) the volume of construction in the oil, gas, electrical machinery and railway industries; he further stated that investment plans for agriculture, fertilizer, pesticides, housing, and also for installation of equipment to be imported under compensation agreements are unaltered.

It follows that the investment plans for the rest of the economy have been cut to an extent he did not divulge. There must now exist a modified set of targets for 1980, lower than those published in December 1975, when the original five-year plan was adopted.

It is noteworthy that, even while certain projects are being postponed or abandoned, total investment expenditure is rising faster than planned; thus the increase originally envisaged for 1978 was 2.9 per cent, while the new plan figure is 3.4 per cent. This illustrates the over-optimism of the five-year plan document with regard to investment.

If one examines the sectoral targets for 1978, one is struck by the good results expected for fuel. Thus electricity generation is to reach 1,207,000 million kilowatt-hours against 1,152,000 million kwh expected in 1977, and a 1980 target of 1,380,000 million kwh (1975 output: 1,038,000 million kwh).

Oil is of quite especial interest, in view of gloomy prognostications from the CIA. The figures in Table B are surely very creditable, especially bearing in mind the natural conditions of west Siberia, whence the bulk of the increased output originates, and the same remark applies also to gas.

While the 1980 oil target may prove beyond reach, it would seem likely that output will not be far below it, and therefore far above the CIA's unrealistically low forecast.

However, the targets for the chemical and metallurgical industries seem to have been scaled down, as have the plans for most industrial consumers' goods. It must be noted, in these and in other instances, that the stress is increasingly on quality, and it is possible that this affects the validity of the traditional quantitative plan-fulfilment statistics.

Agriculture had a difficult year. While not as disastrous as in 1975, the weather was not favourable, and the harvest was below plan, necessitating large purchases of grain in the West yet again. The plan for 1978 looks forward to a grain harvest of 220 million tons, an increase of about 13 per cent over 1977, but much will depend on the weather.

Livestock, and therefore also meat production, is still recovering from the effects on fodder supplies of the 1975 drought. The government continues to give high priority to investment in agriculture: 33,500m roubles, out of a total investment expenditure of 125,500m roubles, or 26 per cent, a very high figure.

Foreign trade is to rise by the impressive total of 10 per cent, with many more joint projects coordinated by Comecon. Trade is to increase with a number of "developed capitalist countries," especially France, Finland, Japan, Italy, the United States and West Germany. Britain is not specifically mentioned.

As is customary, the Supreme Soviet accepted the budget as well as the plan for the year. Most of the revenue and expenditure items follow expected trends, with perhaps two exceptions worth noting. One is that the state's revenue from profits of productive enterprises shows hardly any change, though profits are to increase by over 9 per cent; it follows that the retained profits, and therefore self-financing of investment and other expenditures by enterprises, is to rise sharply.

The second remark concerns defence spending, which remains unchanged at 17,200m roubles ($24,000m at the official rate of exchange). It is widely believed that a large segment of defence expenditure is outside this budgetary heading. The alternative hypothesis would imply that the USSR is achieving parity with the United States at a very low cost in real resources. Western experts continue to discuss where in the budget this additional military spending is concealed.

The overall picture, then, is one of continued growth, and thus increased economic strength, but with some evidence of strain and slowdown. The big grain purchases may cause a renewed deficit in the balance of payments, though the figures for the second half of 1977 were beginning to show a more favourable picture.

The latest issue of *Vneshnyaya Torgovlya*, the official Foreign Ministry publication, contains some details of Soviet trade during the first nine months of 1977. There is a notable improvement in the balance with the capitalist world, as the following figures show:

Exports	
1976 (Jan/Sept)	1977 (Jan/Sept)
(millions of roubles)	
5,753	6,396
Imports	
8,274	7,568

These figures clearly show that, while still in deficit to the western world, the USSR has been able to reduce this deficit quite drastically. One of the most important contributory factors was the reduction in purchases of grain from the United States and Canada, though imports from a number of industrialized countries also declined.

Britain shows up particularly unfavourably. Thus Soviet imports from Great Britain, at 283m roubles, were well down on the previous year and should be compared with the figure for imports from France of 732m roubles with, of course, West Germany very far ahead.

Alec Nove

Professor Nove is in the Department of International Economic Studies, University of Glasgow.

Table A

RUSSIAN GROWTH TARGETS

(in %)

	1976 (P)	1976 (A)	1977 (P)	1977 (A)	1978 (P)	1978 (P2)
National income	5.4	5.0	4.2	3.1(b)	4.5	3.9(b)
Industrial production	4.3	4.8	6.3	5.8	6.04	4.5
Producers' goods	4.9	5.3	6.5	n.a.	6.4	4.7
Consumers' goods	2.7	3.0	5.7	n.a.	5.1	3.7
Industrial labour productivity	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.5(b)	5.4	3.8

(b) Calculated from indirect data.
(P) = Originally envisaged for that year in five-year plan.
(P2) Plan targets for 1978 published in December, 1977.
(A): Actual.

Table B

SECTORAL TARGETS

	1975	1976	1977	1978 (plan)	1980 (plan)
Crude oil—including condensate (million tonnes)	491	520	545(e)	575	640
Gas (thousand million cubic metres)	289	321	340(e)	370	435

(e) Rough estimate.

Business Diary: In Crookenden's shoes • Corn break

r Crookenden, whose ment as chairman of new working party for ubled shoe industry was ced yesterday, is now ying to get the various r interests to talk, than to shout at each

enden, who has been Shoes for 30 years and man for the past three, lomatically: "I am not e of the difficulties of b but I am quite ic that some good will it."

working party is some- a departure for Neddy itions in that not only nufacturers and unions ited on it, together with al Whitehall voices, but tomers—the retailers— " as suppliers such as ers.

st footwear retailer all, Harry Levison, n of British Shoe, is the 23 working party announced yesterday.



Spencer Crookenden : optimistic.

Two other retailers on the working party are John Levy, a director of Marks & Spencer, and Alan Taylor, the footwear merchandising manager at the mail order house, Grattan Warehouses.

When talk turns to the threatening tide of cheap imports from the Far East, one man with a unique feel for the problem should be George Somerfield, director and deputy general manager of Dunlop Footwear. Much of Dunlop sports footwear, although made to the company's own specifications, comes from the Pacific basin and Pakistan.

Last year footwear imports probably grew by some 15 per cent to account for about 44 per cent of the £1,000m a year British market. The British manufacturers are already pressing strongly both in London and Brussels for action to be taken to reduce imports.

The working party will be discussing with the Department of Industry how £11.3m of government aid now on offer will be spent.



Green Giant's Gill Lewis last night: pick of the crop.

Gill Lewis is the winner of the fifth *The Times* Veuve Clicquot Award for a Woman in a Man's World. She is 33 and European general manager of the Green Giant Company, the American producer of prepared vegetables, notably sweet corn.

She was picked from six finalists and more than 120 entrants, will have a vine named after her, visit Rheims and receive a bottle of champagne every birthday.

She was a runner-up to last year's winner, Audrey Head, managing director of Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers, and was selected this year by a panel that included the Countess Laticia de Vogüe, wife of the managing director of Cliquot, Count Alain de Vogüe and Hugh Stephenson, editor of *The Times* Business News.

Her fellow finalists were Mavis Doyle, managing director of UDEC Refrigeration; Andree Grenfell, senior vice-president, Glemby International; Barbara Hills, managing director, Trubenised (GB); Liz McDonnell, founder and director of Female Financial Advisers; and Pamela Murphy, dairy farmer.

One of Ms Lewis's present challenges in a way concerns farm foodstuffs. Green Giant has just built its first European manufacturing plant in the south of France. She is now trying to persuade continentals, particularly the French, that sweet corn is fit for feeding people as well as livestock.

She was presented with the award last night at a reception in the offices of *The Times* attended by the Count and Countess de Vogüe and Duke Hussey, managing director and chief executive of Times Newspapers.

Whither John Whitehorn, who, as Business Diary reported two and a half months ago, was to quit his job as deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry organization and its predecessors?

Whitehorn, the CBI's overseas expert, is in Brussels today for the regular meeting of UNICE, the club of the CBI's opposite numbers throughout the EEC.

He told Business Diary from Brussels last night that he has still not given the CBI a departure date and, although he is—as he was last November—considering a number of offers, he could not make an announcement just yet.

Whitehorn did say, however, that it would be "weeks rather than months" before he made the break and he added that, although the offers ranged from jobs in industry or commerce to those of the "representational" sort (like the CBI), if it was in industry or commerce it would be in the private rather than the public sector.

In the meantime, it looks as if the CBI will not be looking around for a successor until Whitehorn notifies. Sir John Methven, the director-general, of his departure date.

The skateboarding craze helped to reduce British bicycle sales by a tenth last year, Ian Phillips Raleigh Industries' chief executive, said in Coventry (the birthplace of the cycle) at the annual meeting of the Bicycle Association yesterday.

Phillips, the association's president, said: "There was, of course, a decrease in purchasing power, but there was concern in the trade when £20m was spent on skateboards. This was equal to about 300,000 cycles and components.

"However, this skateboard following lasted under two years in Australia. Britain might be helped in the situation by its weather and the lack of skateboarding facilities."

Phillips reported two bright spots: cycle imports fell by 30 per cent (85,000 machines), the lowest for three years, and exports last year for the first time exceeded £46m, a 21 per cent increase.

At Christmas Lord Goodman, confidant of the famous, sent to his friends a card featuring a building scheme for flats and a day nursery for the Single Parent and Child Housing Association. This was appropriate enough, for the scheme was designed by the National Building Agency, of which Lord Goodman is chairman. Unfortunately the Single Parent and Child Housing Association is now perplexing the Housing Corporation, of which Lord Goodman was also chairman until last May. The director of the association, Joe Ogunlupi, has resigned and is now in his native Nigeria, while his organization is the subject of a section 19 inquiry by the corporation. Section 19 covers suspected misdemeanours and malpractices.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

CYANAMID INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5¾% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of September 1, 1965 providing for the above Debentures, $468,000 aggregate principal amount of said Debentures have been selected by lot for redemption on March 1, 1978, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date. The serial numbers of the Debentures selected for redemption are as follows:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M-2	1161	2470	3983	5234	6441	7241	7826	8913	10321	11040	11849	12951	15099	16357	18006	19466
50	1188	2494	4127	5253	6526	7271	7827	8924	10385	11058	11856	14005	15163	16403	18068	19471
102	1207	2543	4133	5332	6631	7278	7834	8928	10401	11088	11918	14026	15200	16512	18093	19484
104	1208	2549	4195	5339	6828	7291	7838	8929	10472	11089	11967	14035	15347	16554	18101	19485
120	1239	2641	4313	5553	6869	7355	7882	9017	10522	11093	11969	14046	15365	16641	18102	19517
178	1364	2657	4368	5561	6875	7385	7895	9067	10563	11154	11984	14105	15528	16741	18135	19540
207	1360	2698	4529	5597	6704	7497	7915	9068	10963	11159	12070	14144	15543	16886	18138	19544
211	1433	2709	4363	5702	6772	7445	7923	9078	10617	11188	12072	14189	15559	16870	18154	19549
217	1498	2802	4437	5704	6788	7451	7937	9237	10632	11361	12082	14245	15714	16907	18205	19561
222	1502	2805	4464	5708	6802	7455	7979	9284	10634	11378	12236	14358	15721	16916	18472	19569
223	1503	2828	4484	5850	6817	7469	7983	9276	10704	11342	12238	14445	15722	16982	18479	19610
224	1507	2850	4512	5953	6828	7475	8087	9410	10730	11343	12240	14469	15730	16988	18486	19618
255	1638	2870	4668	5959	6847	7483	8156	9638	10776	11366	12247	14497	15812	16979	18525	19632
256	1803	2874	4693	6066	6854	7485	8190	9663	10783	11387	12286	14498	15823	17029	18533	19648
479	1709	2878	4725	6015	6855	7507	8220	9686	10790	11392	12069	14504	15827	17049	18543	19780
504	1711	2946	4804	6039	6869	7510	8443	9834	10801	11449	13093	14510	15873	17053	18761	19795
593	1712	2966	4866	6042	6891	7532	8450	9839	10804	11543	13176	14541	16063	17056	18763	19829
657	1853	2980	4879	6049	6945	7549	8451	9889	10812	11656	13851	14566	16078	17335	18787	19870
709	1878	3113	4900	6069	6975	7648	8503	9901	10838	11681	13883	14705	16080	17343	18821	19897
718	2106	3152	4963	6132	7004	7720	8537	9981	10839	11365	13711	14790	16088	17346	18860	19905
730	2122	3152	4990	6186	7035	7748	8551	10038	10855	11730	13739	14813	16093	17403	18877	
754	2192	3197	5051	6229	7089	7770	8553	10074	10857	11820	13843	14841	16101	17410	18889	
782	2202	3277	5056	6269	7049	7772	8555	10080	10938	11838	13848	14888	16105	17415	19043	
783	2231	3373	5107	6281	7057	7781	8561	10102	10938	11864	13854	15020	16168	17750	19153	
785	2272	3383	5164	6358	7162	7792	8732	10181	10901	11724	13872	15023	16169	17907	19293	
798	2407	3496	5192	6359	7173	7802	8791	10214	10965	11802	13887	15069	16221	17933	19356	
813	2415	3779	5187	6370	7197	7804	8836	10317	10976	11807	13905	15080	16335	17957	19401	
863	2450	3957	5218	6388	7239	7815	8908	10245	10989	11810	13949	15080	16337	18004	19460	

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due September 1, 1978 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10015; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London or Paris; Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V. in Amsterdam; or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg. Coupons due March 1, 1978 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after March 1, 1978 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

CYANAMID INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Dated: January 26, 1978

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M-643	738	772	795	818	836	2764	3108	5340	6504	7265	8201	8945	9394	10294	10625	10627	11454
691	770	789	811	825	2761	3107	3460	6007	7212	7891	8552	9008	9678	10501	10636	11122	17092

Blundell still going strong after second-half turnround

By Bryan Appleyard

Paint-maker Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings increased its pre-tax profits by 16 per cent from £979,000 to £1.13m *on sales up* from £14.4m to £16.9m in the year to October 31.

The comparative profit figures for last year *have been* restated to allow for the impending disposal of shares in the Indian associate company and a change in the policy in deferred tax.

Earnings a share for 1976 come out at an adjusted 12.9p against 7.5p originally reported and the 1977 figure is 10.3p.

The figures represent a significant improvement on the interim stage when profits were down by almost 18 per cent because of disastrous conditions in the paint market.

There was a dramatic turnround in the second half, however, and the company managed to increase its overall volume *by around 2 to 3 per cent*, though the industry as a whole was static on balance.

There were two significant problem areas, however, which produced a combined loss of £200,000. These were the building chemicals division in Preston and the Scottish merchants W. H. Lowrie which alone lost £120,000. The positions of both these divisions are under review by the board.

The liquidity position at year-end was slightly down but this has *since* improved, and with £250,000 coming from a property disposal in Hull and about £150,000 from the Indian disposal, the cash position should strengthen further. A total of £125,000 of the £1m FCI loan is repayable in October and the board is as yet undecided on whether to make the full repayment.

Capital spending this year could be as high as £550,000 after £460,000 last year. Stock levels at the year-end were about £4m against £3.5m at the last balance-sheet.

Currently the paint market is said to be holding on to its second half strength and the board are confident they can repeat last year's profits increase.

The *final* dividend is 3.08p gross, making a total for the year of 4.38p against 3.9p last time.

W Germany leads in US investment

Foreign companies announced 274 investments in the United States in 1977, the highest number since the Conference Board began tabulating the figure in 1968, the board said in New York.

The research organization said the value of the 150 investments for which figures were released came *to some* $2,900m. West German companies accounted for 53 of the 274 investments last year, the largest number, with Canadian firms following with 49, Britain 37 and Japan 36.

About half of the investments *were acquisitions*, the board added.

About one-third represented construction of new plants and the rest related to expansion of existing facilities.—Reuter.

Countryside Props now in good trim

Housebuildres, Countryside Properties can look to the future as a better and more efficient organization because of steps taken during the past few difficult years, says Mr S. Bobroff in his chairman's statement. The group has a sound asset-base, a stock of good building land and a greater degree of self-sufficiency from their own construction division.

Mr Bobroff says that the group's current land stocks comprise in the main sites acquired during the last two years. The directors consider that the present aggregate value of land owned is "considerably higher" than shown in the balance-sheet.

Good progress is being made on the neighbourhood scheme known as Chelmer Village at Chelmsford, Essex, and by the end of December some 80 houses had been completed. Detailed planning permission for the Chelmer Village shopping centre, including an ASDA superstore, has been granted an dthis will further enhance prospects for house sales on this development. The group has contracted to purchase in phases further land which, together with the land already acquired, is sufficient to build in the region of 2,000 homes in this unique new neighbourhood.

The construction division is now well established and in addition to carrying out the majority of the group's housebuilding work it has recently completed the construction contracts forming part of three package schemes for local authorities.

The group's involvement in commercial property development has continued on a cautious basis, although several new projects are now being actively considered.

Late upturn awaited by Liner Concrete

The depression in the construction industry at home and in its main export markets is expected to prevail, at least during the first half of Liner year, Mr P. S. Field, chairman, says in his annual statement.

But with a moderate improvement indicated in home demand for some of this contractors' plant and construction equipment manufacturers' standard products, and with its main *subsidiary, Liner-Croker*, well set with orders to take it beyond the half-way mark, full-time prospects will depend on the outcome in the second six months.

This applies particularly to exports, which are now suffering from the sharp decline in demand from the Middle East countries, high stock levels in the main overseas markets and a lack of available currency in many other export areas.

Though the company's year has made a poor start with business very competitive and margins tight, demand for the more specialized site-handling machines such as the Giraffe site-placing vehicle has been and continues to be "surprisingly buoyant".

A week ago the directors disclosed that an approach had been made *leading to discussions* on the possibility of a takeover offer. The discussions were continuing but it was *then too early to say* whether a satisfactory offer would be made.

Total source of funds fell from £1,130m *to £878,000* while their application rose from £511,000 to £1,144m. The working capital decreased by £266,000 compared with an increase of £619,000 in 1976.

Capital expenditure contracted for fell from £343,000 to £5,000 and expenditure authorised but not contracted from £22,000 to £1,000.

Stock markets

Caution follows euphoria warning

A warning on economic euphoria by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Joel Barnett, and fears that waterworks men, tanker drivers and power workers may upset the pay code, left the stock market unsure which way to turn yesterday.

With more stock about in the morning than in recent days the *FT* index was three points off by mid-day. However some better news, including hopes that a settlement in Rhodesia has almost been reached, combined with some end-of-account bear closing to claw-back much of the fall. The *FT* index closed down 0.2 at 483.2.

Shareholders in Comet Radiovision could be in for a healthy dividend boost. Talk is that the group may use the offer for Henry Wigfall to bump up their payout—already well-covered by earnings.

Gilts were quietly firm with dealers split on the prospect of a further cut in MLR at the end of this week. At the shorter end gilts added around a sixteenth in some stocks while "longs" after pushing ahead slightly at the opening fell back to end the session unchanged to an eighth better.

Lucas Industries, a weak market yesterday, dimmed a further 4p to 257p. A "bearis" circular from Midland's broker, Smith Keen Cutler, estimating that profits this year will be £15m down on last time, has knocked 23p off the shares in two days.

By contrast Tate & Lyle, which has been a weak spot throughout this account, jumped 14p to 218p on profits above most analysts' estimates. *After easing to 201p before the* results the shares went sharply better on the back of institutional buying and some bear closing.

Other leaders were mixed with falls of 2p to 7p in EMI at 188p, Glaxo at 597p, Tubes at 392p, Unilever at 512p, GUS 'A' at 292p and GEC at 272. Against the trend ICI added 2p to 348p while Beecham at 655p and Fisons at 390p were unchanged.

Bumper profits had been expected from Union Discount *and when they duly arrived* accompanied by a chairman's warning that the current year would not show a similar growth the shares slumped 8p to 467p before recovering to close 2p easier on the day.

Banks in general were a weak spot with National Westminster at 288p, Lloyds at 285p Barclays at 343p and Midland at 395p showing losses of four and five pence.

Satisfactory trading news lifted Bullough Securities 9p to 136p and Cantors 2p to 32p. However a profits warning from Hickson & Welch trimmed the shares back 10p to 530p and Mears lost 2p to 22p on sharply reduced profits. Much-as-expected results from Blundell-Permoglaze left the shares unmoved at 67p.

BOC eased back 1½p to 73p on the prospect of a battle over Airco while Carpets International continued Monday's fall to close 2p down at 45p on further consideration of Australian losses. Youghal Carpets fel 2p in sympathy to 54p.

After an initia down turn of 5p British Sugar followed Tate up and closed 5p firmer at 490p in front of today's results while BATS gained a similar amount to 280p with investors buying in front o fthe dividend *announcement due next week.*

Estates Property Investment Company were a brfight spot climbing 8p to 85p after EEC go-ahead for the company's conference centre scheme in Brussels.

Fashionable Piccadilly grocer Fortnum & Mason has been attracting buyers over the past few days. In a thin market and bargains are dealt in 10—the shares increased 10p. a year's "high" of 59 yesterday. But with chairman Mr Garfield Weston controlling almost the entire equity it can only be hope of a bull run the few outstanding shares that is drawing speculators.

Equity turnover on January was £83.67m (16,324 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, GEC, Burmah, National Westminster, Beecham, Rank Organisation, Tate & Lyle, Shell, Land Securities, Lucas, Estates Property Investment, Common Bros, G. F. Lovell, and BOC It.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
James Austin (I)	5.56(5.92)	0.40(0.52)	—(—)	2.25(2.0)	6/4	—(5.2)
Blundell-Perm (F)	16.95(14.38)	1.13(0.97)	10.3(12.9)	2.03(1.73)	3/4	2.89(2.59)
Bullough (F)	29.2(22.15)	3.05(2.14)	29.2 25.9)	2.9(2.87)	—	5.6(5.5)
Cantors (I)	8.49(7.34)	0.13(0.08)	2.04(1.27)	0.82(0.75)	2/5	—(2.0)
Albert Fisher (I)	2.02(1.46)	0.05(0.04)	—(—)	0.25(0.25)	10/4	—(0.6)
Leda Inv (F)	—(—)	0.14(0.11)	2.88(2.35)	1.78(1.49)	28/2	2.77(2.40)
Mears Bros (F)	40.08(46.06)	0.11(0.91)	1.2(5.33)	0.97(1.04)	2/3	1.78(1.78)
A. J. Mills (F)	60.0(53.9)	0.72(0.76)	10.7(9)	1.75(1.6)	13/3	3.05(2.73)
New Slythet (F)	0.28(0.11)	0.07(0.004a)	40.31(2.62a)	—(—)	—	—(6.6)
Status Discnt (F)	17.82(12.10)	1.71(0.75)	10.66(3.15)	3.40(0.97)	—	4.05(1.6)
Tate & Llye (F)	1,257.2(1,344.4)	43.9(52.5)	49.6(59.9)	3.1(2.79)	4/4	—(9.1)
Tranwood Grp (I)	3.02(3.05)	0.03(0.02a)	—(—)	Nil(Nil).	—	—(Nil)
Union Discnt (F)	—(—)	6.11(1.86)	—(—)	12.58(11.8)	—	21.08(18.87)
Vantage Secs	(—)—	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Vogelstrullbit (F)	—(—)	1.1b(1.5b)	7.8(10.1)	4.5(4.5)	10/2	7.5(7.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To etablish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a loss. b Rands and cents.

Trafalgar House

Property sector hopes for lead

Prime yields of 5 per cent are common parlance in property circles nowadays, but whether initial returns have actually fallen to this level, or whether the sector has merely talked itself into believing this is how values should now be indicated is another matter. *What* ever the case, estate agents, fund managers and developers need a lead and are hoping *that Trafalgar House will provide it.*

When Trafalgar's chairman, Mr Nigel Broackes, addresses the annual meeting at the Baltic Exchange this morning, his audience will be expecting details of the two recent major *City of London property sales.* All that his deputy, Mr Victor Matthews, has disclosed so far is that conditional contracts have been exchanged and the disposals will realize £40m.

Details of locations, purchasers and rents are still officially under wraps but it seems almost certain that the two buildings concerned are Billiter Buildings and Leadenhall House which are both in the City's insurance quarter.

Leadenhall House, completed in October, 1974, will be a rather complex deal; the Crown Commissioners are paid 29 per cent of the rack rent with the Church Commissioners, which have a head lease on the building, and Trafalgar House splitting the remainder equally on a side-by-side basis.

Traflagar is said to be getting in the region of £10m for its interest, which assumes that Billiter will fetch about £30m.

Billiter is curently occupied b. Alexander Howden, the insurance broker and it has *been rumoured that the tenant* is buying the prmises. True or not, the deal will not look particularly bullish for the *sector* because the curent rent roll of £1.8m implies an intial yield of 6 per cent, one point over mooted yields. The return will rise to about 7 per cent when the in-built rent increase to £2.2m comes into effect later this year.

Trafalgar has also intimated that it is negotiating the sale of other properties—the group has long since decided that the *investment property market* is nc place for a publicly quoted company—and of the major projects started some 13 years ago, it is understood that terms have been agreed on either the partially-let Broad Street House or the unlet Bush Lane House in Cannon Street. This deal is also said to be significant but, althoukh it will exceed the price paid for Leadenhall Hoœ, it should not match the consideration for Billiter Buildings. Like Billiter and Traflagar's other major City premises at 120 Fenchurch Street, *these two sites* weer completed in 1976.

Bulish or not, Mr Broackes' pronouncements will have a significant impact on short-term property investment confidence, and shares in the sector haev fluctuated sharply since details and rumours began to leak out last week.

Ray Maughan

Racal buys Fairey firm for £700,00[illegible]

The Racal electronics subsidiary, Racal-Datacom, S[illegible] bury-based communications security specialists, has acquired Fairey Electronics, one of Fairey group of companies, £700,000.

The acquisition was negotiated through Sir Cha[illegible] Hardies, Receiver of the Fai[illegible] Company Ltd.

Fairey Electronics is loca[illegible] at Barnstable, Devon, on 16,000 sq metres site and formed in 1971. It designs manufactures a range of c[illegible] munications security equipm[illegible]

Mr Gerry Smith, director charge of Racal-Datacom, c[illegible] mented: "The acquisition Fairey Electronics Ltd. a si[illegible] ficant move in our expans[illegible] will provide us with extra fa[illegible] ties for research and produc[illegible] and further personnel skille[illegible] our field.

For the current year, [illegible] over of the Racal-Data[illegible] group will be in excess of [illegible] In 1978-1979, turnover is [illegible] pected to be about £8m.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1978, $3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

[illegible]

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1978, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest *thereon will cease to accrue from and after* such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 26, 1978

• Briefly •

Smith Bros to set up in US

Smith Bros, the London stockjobbers, have had their application to set up a Californian subsidiary approved in principle by the Stock Exchange. The new company will be called Smith Bros Ltd Overseas. Subject to obtaining Exchange Control permission, Smith Bros Overseas intends to apply to the Pacific Stock Exchange for permission to trade as a specialist.

McLEOD RUSSEL

On January 24 McLeod Russel exercised its option to acquire *further 2.88m shares in* Malayalam Plantations. These shares, together with McLeod's remaining holding of 6.02m shares were sold by McLeod on January 25 at 33p *a share. McLeod has no remaining* interest in th ecapital of Malayalam.

DAWES CYCLES

Company involved in negotiations to find backer *which will* ensure its long-term future. Decision will be made within 48 hours. If talks fail company likely to be forced into liquidation.

NORCROS

Group has subscribed at par for two-thirds of share capital of new French group, S.I.E.V. which has issued share capital of F36m and makes and installs metal windows. Norcros subscription of £2.7m by 15m francs in cash and rest by conversion of loan note of F9m francs being transferred to S.I.E.V.

CANTORS

Although still extremely difficult to forecast trading conditions, group expects results for full year to show some improvement.

VOGELSTRUISBULT

Pre-tax profit for year to December 31, R1.19m (R1.54m). *Earnings* a share 7.8c (10.1c). Total dividend 7.5c (7.5c).

SMITH (HOLDINGS)

Smith (Holdings) Whitworth has sold its subsidiary, Roevac Automation to Vickers for £200,000 cash.

TRANWOOD GROUP

Group turnover for half-year to July 31, £3.02m (£3.05m). Net profit, before tax, £33,000, against loss of £26,000.

NORTH BRITISH STEEL

Chairman states in the annual report that although the order load in the heavier range of the Company's products is not particularly good at the present time, in the longer-term he considers the company will give a good account of itself.

WOLVERHAMPTON BREWERIES

Mr E. J. Thompson, chairman, told *the annual meeting* that "both November and December were record months for the brewery and we look forward to the future with considerable confidence."

Reorganisation at Brent Chemicals

Brent Chemicals International, the British speciality chemicals group, has announced a major sorporate reorganization by grouping its operating companies into four new product-based divisions. The principal objective is to further concentrate technical and marketing expertise into specific fields of surface technology. Each division will be viewed as a separate business centre and will market and manufacture its products internationally.

The *new corporate organization* results from the rapid growth of BCI from 1970 when there were two United Kingdom companies and no overseas subsidiaries to the present stage of development with seven operating companies in the United Kingdom and 14 overseas.

Gleeson's hopes to maintain its turnover

Although finding it too soon to anticipate the outcome of trading for the half-year to December 31, Mr J. P. Gleeson, the chairman of M. J. Gleeson (Contractors), expects that the results will not be dissimilar to the corresponding figures in he previous year. At the annual meeting of this group of civil engineering and building contractors he told shareholders *that, as the order book remains* "satisfactory", there are good prospects of maintaining the same level of turnover in the current year.

Looking further ahead, he is encouraged by recent signs of the long-awaited upturn in the industry's *prospects.* Having regard to the group's healthy balance sheet, he feels sure it is in a good position to take advantage of a recovery in the market.

Results of Mill[illegible] up as Gibbs makes formal b[illegible]

The formal offer docu[illegible] for the bid by Gibbs Natha[illegible] a subsidiary of Antony Gi[illegible] *for* A. J. Mills has been po[illegible] to shareholders of Mills.

The terms, by which G[illegible] offers 100p for every 25p o[illegible] nary share and 58½p in [illegible] for each preference share Mills, remain unchanged.

The directors of Mills in[illegible] to accept for their entire [illegible] ing which represents 4.1 cent of the issued ordi[illegible] shares.

Accompanying the [illegible] document are the results Mills for the year to Oct[illegible] 29, which shows pre-tax pr[illegible] up from £679,000 to £768, Turnover has also incre[illegible] from £54m to £60m and e[illegible] ings a share are 10.7p c[illegible] pared with 9.0p.

BANKS'S HANSON'S

The Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, Limited

Year to 30th September (£'000)	1977	1976	1975
Turnover	41,762	34,857	26,496
Profit before tax	5,770	5,185	4,213
Profit after tax	2,750	2,489	2,017
Earnings per share	17.0p	15.4p	12.5p
Ordinary dividend (net)	5.74p	5.14p	4.67p

* 1977 has proved to be a good trading year with turnover up 19.8% and profit before taxation up 11.3%. The ordinary dividend is the maximum allowed.
* The most outstanding feature of our trade this year has been the continued substantial increase in barrelage of our draught beer in both Licensed Houses and Free Trade outlets. Our prices still remain considerably lower than our competitors.
* In order to ensure a firm foundation for future growth, our programme *of modernisation and expansion has continued at a high rate.*
* A professional valuation of our freehold and leasehold properties has shown an increase over book value of £29.5 million, against £16 million five years ago.
* We have made an encouraging start to the year and provided we are allowed to recover our increases in costs I am confident in our ability to continue to achieve growth.

E. J. Thompson, *Chairman*

هكذا من الأصل

ning utside industrial nrest will hit edman interim

Our Financial Staff
ith industrial unrest affect- customers and suppliers the first quarter of the ent year was not an encour- start for Redman Heenan national, the Worcester- heavy and specialized neering group, the annual ing in London was told. erim profits would, there- would be lower than in but the chairman, Mr s Murray, reaffirmed that ects for the full year d show further improve-

ough at the end of the er deliveries were down ome 22 per cent, orders ved were up by more than er cent. Orders in hand nearly a third higher at the same time last

ring the first three months. Mr Murray reported as having made an encour- start because of indus- unrest of one kind or er experienced by cus- s and suppliers alike", it d as if the delivery n "will revert to that of re-1977 period with the of deliveries, and there- profits, occurring in the d half of the year". forecast that "profits at nterim stage will, there- be lower than those re- d for the same period in

he reaffirmed that pros- for the year as a whole ued as forecast in his ent.



Mr Angus Murray, chairman of Redman Heenan.

Mr Murray told shareholders that the group's trading pattern in the year ended September 30 showed a marked change from the previous year in that de- liveries during the first six months accounted for just over 50 per cent of total sales of £31.1m. This was a substantially higher percentage than that recorded in previous years.

Pre-tax profits at the interim stage reflected this unusual trend even more significantly in that they accounted for more than 40 per cent of total pre- tax profits of £2.5m for 1977, almost double the percentage achieved for the same period in previous years.

Two-for-one scrip from Thomson Organisation

By Our Financial Staff

A two-for-one scrip issue is being proposed by the Thomson Oroganisation in order to aid the marketability of th eshares

In the stock market the shares gained 13p to 650p on th eview that the share price will not fall in proportion to the increased issued capital be- cause of increased investor interest.

At last night's price, the shares are by far the "heavi- est" in the newspaper and pub- lishing sector, with most com- panies' shares selling in the 100p to 200p range and with only two others over the 300p mark.

Additionally, the bulk of the share are tightly held—of the 43.1m shares currently in issue, 79.8 per cent are held by Thomson family interests through Thomson Scottish Asso- ciates and Thomson British Holdings, leaving only 8.7m ordinary shares held by outside investors. After the scrip there will be 26.1m shares in the free market.

The company is also propos- ing to increase the number of unclassified shares—none are currently in issue—to the same proportion of the authorized ordinary shares as now.

The scrip move will first require an extraordinary gene- ral meeting to increase the authorized share capital from £23m to £50m.

Cheltenham, Bristol & West at fresh peaks

By Margaret Stone

New landmarks were reported by both the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society and Society and the Bristol & West Building Society yesterday. The Bristol & West, fifteenth in the building society league table, reported that the year's lending (covering 1977) exceeded £100m for the first time; Cheltenham & Gloucester, ranking seven- teenth, reported that its total assets are now more than £500m at £504.9m.

In a year of records for the building society movement as a whole, Bristol & West reported assets up by 30 per cent at £569m, including the transfer of engagements of £9m from the Swansea-based South West Wales Building Society.

Loans during the year total- led 12,600 compared with 12,000 in 1976 with the average advance of £8,000 showing only a 5.3 per cent increase. The modest increase says the B & W reflects both the small increase in house prices last year and the restraint on the part of the housebuyers who did not over- extend themselves.

Growth rate of the Chelten- ham & Gloucester was 26.5 per cent and new income and home loan records were also estab- lished last year. The society reported that at the end of the year pipe-line commitments amounted to £23.9m compared with only £6.5m a year ago.

The Pottman Building Society also presented its results yesterday, and revealed that net income into the society was double than of 1976. Total assets rose 21.4 per cent to almost £160m and mortgage advances were 23.5 per cent higher at £33.5m.

Lease boost for EPIC

By Ray Maughan

Shares in Estates Property Investment jumped 8p to 84p as the group announced the long-awaited confirmation of the EEC's acceptance of a lease on the projected conference halls centre in Brussels. Detailed discussions have now begun with EPIC's partners in the scheme, Belgian contractors Messrs Ed Francois et Cie and Messrs Delens and a Brussels financial group.

The delay has cost EPIC's shareholders dear. The cost of servicing loans on the developm- ent, £497,000 in the year to end-April last against £260,000, has absorbed the benefits of an increase in net rents from £1.46m to £1.59m and thus deferred "the resumption of realistic levels of dividend".

Last year, EPIC paid a net total dividend of 1p per share against 1.435p in the previous period. These payments com- pare with the peak 4.375p for the year ended April 30, 1971 so, when the EEC takes the agreed 90 per cent share of EPIC's interest in the site, there would be considerable scope to improve the current gross divi- dend yield of under 2 per cent.

Cut in stock appreciation takes toll of Jas Austin

By Michael Clark

A reduction in the amount of stock appreciation at James Austin Steel Group, is chiefly blamed for the dip in pre-tax profits from £524,000 to £406,000 for the six months to September 30.

Increases in steel prices played a major part in the pre- ceding full year's results, but have note done so this time round. Mr Edward Firth, chair- man gives warning in his state- ment with the results, that no major improvement in demand or in profit margins is expected in the near future, although, he adds, the current effort to pro- mote price stability in the steel industry is a hopeful sign. It is likely however, that the profit for the full year to March 31, will be comparable with last year's figure of £838,000.

Turnover of this West York- shire-based steel stockholder, has also fallen from £5.92m to £5.88m sending margins sliding from 8.8 per cent to 6.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the interim dividend is lifted from 3.03p to 3.4p gross.

Turnover in the steel division has been maintained to the half- way stage, but the appreciation of sterling abroad is making ex- port business harder to obtain. As a result, turnover is expec- ted to be slightly lower for the full year. However profit mar- gins, excluding the influence of stock appreciation, are some- what better and it is hoped to maintain this improvement.

Bullough top first-time £3m and going well

Currently bidding for New- man Granger Industries, Bul- lough, which makes engineer- ing products like caravan chassis and vehicle components, turns in pre-tax profits for the year to end-October last almost 42 per cent higher at a best- ever £3.05m against £2.15m last time. Tax however was much heavier at £1.23m compared with £536,000, reflecting compli- ance with ED 19. Comparisons are stated accordingly. Earn- ings a share rise from 25.9p to 29.2p and assets a share from 145p to 167p. The total pay- out is lifted to the maximum permitted—from 7.72p gross to 8.46p.

Capital investment was again about £1m and substantially higher expenditure is planned for the present term to meet high demands and to achieve greater efficiency. Meanwhile the current year has started well and the outlook is for a further improvement in earn- ings.

Status doubles to peak £1.71m

More than doubled profits are reported for the 12 months to November 30, by Status Dis- count. At the pre-tax level, they jumped from £757,000 to a record £1.71m. In addition, there are extraordinary items, net of tax, of £333,000 to be credited, compared with a £36,000 debit last time. Turn- over was up from £12.1m to £17.82m.

The total gross dividend is being more than doubled, from 2.5p to 6.15p. This is the maxi- mum allowed. These excellent results mark the completion of Status's recovery from the hefty knock to profits that it took in 1973-74.

The improvement in the property market enabled it to sell and leaseback three major properties. The proceeds of sale of these properties have been used to repay the £1.4m medium-term loan and a mort- gage of £147,000—so cutting the overall medium and long-term debt from £1.77m to £231,000.

Mears Bros take steep dive

A combination of factors hit Mears Bros Holdings, the con- struction and plant and equip- ment distribution company, heavily in the year to Septem- ber 30 last.

Turnover fell from £46.06m to £40.08m and pre-tax profits slumped from the previous year's record £916,000 to just £110,000. In the first half, they were up from £275,000 to £300,000 on a slightly reduced turnover.

After tax of £26,000, against £543,000, there is an extraordi- nary debit of £325,000, compared with a £539,000 credit last year. The result is a group loss of £241,000, compared with the previous year's £912,000 profits. However, with improved pros- pects for the current year, the total gross dividend is main- tained at 2.69p.

Recall Engin Corp

Result up 6 make

andard Oil increases its 77 revenue by 14 pc

dard Oil Co of Indiana, reat company of Amoco ational Oil, reports esti- consolidated net earn- f $1,000m (about £526m) 77—a 14 per cent increase the $888.2m earned in

the fourth quarter of last estimated earnings total- 16.8m up 29 per cent from 67.7m in the correspond- period of 1976. Total es for 1977 increased by cent from $12,700m to m, while fourth quarter es were $3,800m against n for the 1976 quarter.

John Swearingen, chair- aid that the increase in arnings reflected better from most areas of as petroleum operations, natural gas prices in the States and Canada, and ed domestic refined pro- ucts. Partially offsetting improvements were axes an operating costs, increased expenditures xploratory drilling in America, and lower al earnings. Foreign ex- translation losses ed to $23m in 1977 com- with losses of $7m in

r in French deal

Victor Company, of says it will form JVC rance SA, in Paris, in market its video tape rs and related equip- France and Monaco. ed at 3m French francs £322,500), the joint be owned 55 per cent and the rest by Dico- Victor's sales agent in Sales of the joint firm cted to total more than en this year.

Resources Int

Resources Inter- S.A. (Brisa announces has completed a new arrangement amount- $8.5m (about £4.4m). ancing consists of the of a $1m loan from e Manhattan Bank and placements of $4m of

International

three-year debentures with the Banque de Paris et des Pays- Bas (Suisse) SA and Finabai SA, a Luxembourg subsidiary of the Bank of America; and $3.5m of three-year first mort- gage bonds to an investor group comprised principaly of major shareholders and directors of Brisa.

These private placements, which are subject to the regu- lations of the Montreal Stock Exchange, are accompanied by 20,000 three-year warrants per $100,000 par value, which entitle the holders to purchase shares of Brisa for $6.50 each. These funds will be used to increase the working capital of Brisa and to buy current issues of the outstanding sinking fund debentures. Regular deliveries of crude oil from the Rubel- santo field in Guatemala are now being made by truck at the rate of 600 barrels per day. These deliveries will increase to aproximately 2,000 by the end of the year. The Rubel- santo-East coast pipeline, which is scheduled for comple- tion in the first quarter of 1979, is designed for 15,000 barrels per day with an ultimate capacity of 50,000.

Kaiser Aluminum

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation of California has voted to increase the corpora- tion's quarterly common stock dividend to 40 cents a common share from the 35 cents paid in the earlier quarter—an increase of 14.3 per cent. Mr Cornell Maier, president said: "The board's action reflects Kaiser Aluminum's improved earnings performance, our confidence in the aluminium industry in 1978 and future years, and the results being achieved by our diversified businesses." The in- crease in the dividend—the second in less than 12 months—was consistent with its primary objective—to improve the return shareowners received on their investment.

ss appointments

v chief for Associated uit Manufacturers

don Palmer has been airman of The Asso- uit Manufacturers. ert Scott Haddow has inted to the board of h. He remains chief of Burmah Oil Tankers dent of Burmah Oil nc.

n Bateman has been ector of Furness Withy. Birch, managing direc- ard White Group, has onally appointed deputy Mr Arthur Jolley has board.

Clancy has joined the Cope Allman Inter- rganization of Brent International has re- our product based divi- H. W. Cross continues managing director and tive. Mr H. A. Holden eputy group managing nd chairman of the sion. Mr K. M. Jacob- urty chairman, Ardrox Mr D. James becomes irman, metal finishing nd remains managing Fyrene Chemical Ser- Mr H. W. Cross divi- man for the time being. uthbert, group finance ll become chairman of beverage and institu- ns, with Mr C. Aber- eputy chairman. Mr er is named chairman tal division.

W. Lovett has become ecretary of the cor- ning committee of Howden Insurance continues as a man- r of the company but post as chief executive e non-marine reinsur- e, where he is suc- r R. A. Iles.

Cosh becomes finance harterhouse Japhet.

Mr Keith Johnson has been made sales and marketing director of Royal Doulton Sanitaryware, succeeding Mr Fred Roach, sales director, who has retired.

Lord Vestey is to be president of the Institute of Meat in suc- cession to Mr Ronald Lickorish.

Mr G. Richards and Mr P. D. Tueart are nominated directors of UAC International. Mr P. R. Marriott is retiring.

Mr. B. F. Robinson has been elected to the board of IBM United Kingdom Rentals.

Mr Michael Crosby has joined the board of Crosby Spring Interiors. Mr Nicholas Clayton has resigned.

Mr R. S. Brown has been made a director of Temple Bar Invest- ment Trust.

Mr R. W. Holder joins the board of UKO International as a non-executive director.

Mr Stanley Denby becomes a director of W. & F. C. Bonham & Sons.

Mr Gerard Mackworth-Young has been made a director of the London board of Halifax Building Society.

Mr T. S. Braybrooke, has additionally been made deputy managing director of Chubb & Son.

Mr Graham Day has been made financial director of Wednesbury Tube and a director of Glynwed Tubes & Structures.

Mr K. I. Beake, Mr D. J. Nicholls, Mr D. Sawers, Mr I. Stewart and Mr I. Wilson are now directors of the Noble Lowndes personal financial services division of Lowndes Lambert Group.

Mr David Moxey has been made managing director of EIBA.

Professor Silvo Golzio, chair- man of Credito Italiano, has become chairman of the Italian Banking Association.

Mr Raymond Wheeler has joined the board of Henry Sykes.



Mr. Cube prepares for the 'eighties

Tate & Lyle's 1977 pre-tax profits were £43.9 millions, compared with £52.5 millions in 1976. These results reflect the cost of financing the Manbré and Garton takeover and a major investment programme which will broaden our operating base for the nineteen eighties. In 1976 and 1977, Mr Cube spent £170 millions to expand existing businesses at home and overseas and to enter new areas for long term profit, employment and growth.

Copies of the Chairman's Statement and Preliminary Figures may be obtained from Eric Wright, Secretary, Tate & Lyle, Limited, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3R 6DQ.

TATE + LYLE

Out of sweetness came forth strength

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1984	94½	95¼
Australia 8⅝ 1992	95	95¾
Aust Mining 9⅞ 1992	98¼	99
Avco 9⅛ 1983	100	100¾
Barclays 8½ 1992	96¾	97½
Bowater 9½ 1992	96¼	97¼
British Gas 9 1981	101½	102¼
Citicorp 8⅞ 1980	96½	97¼
Citicorp 7 1981	96¼	97
CECA 8⅞ 1980	96¼	97
CECA 8¾ 1997	96¼	97
DSM 8¼ 1987	96¼	97
Elf Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	96	96¾
EIB 8⅞ 1987	97¼	98
EEC 7¾ 1984	96¼	96¾
Fisons 8⅞ 1992	94¼	95
Gotaverken 7⅝ 1982	98	98½
Gotaverken 8⅛ 1987	94¾	95½
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	95½	96½
ICI 8⅛ 1987	96½	97½
IU O/seas 8¾ 1987	97¼	98
Light-Services 9 1982	97½	98¼
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	97	97¾
Midland Int 8⅛ 1992	96½	97¼
NCB 8 1987	94½	95¼
Nat West 9 1986	102½	103¼
New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	95¾	96¼
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	98½	99½
Occidental 8⅞ 1987	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾ 1981	102¾	103
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	97	97¾
Quebec 9 1995	95¾	96½
Rank Hovis 9 1992	94¼	95
R J Reynolds 7¾ 1982	98¼	98¾
Sandvik 9½ 1986	99¾	100½
Statsforetag 7⅝ 1982	96¼	97
Sundstrand 8⅝ 1987	98	98¾
Sweden 7⅝ 1982	97½	98¼
Sweden 8⅞ 1987	95¼	96
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 1987	96¼	97
Walter Kidde 8½ 1983	97	97¾
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7 11-16 1984	96	96½
CCF 6⅞ 1983	99¼	99¾
IBJ 7 11-16 1983	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6⅞ 1982	99¼	99¾
OKB 6⅝ 1985	99¼	99¾
Soc Gen 7 9-16 1984	97¾	98¼
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9⅞ 1982	98¾	99¾
BM-Rt 8⅞ 1982	97¾	98¾
Ford 8⅞ 1984	97¾	98¾
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	99	99¾
Rank 9⅞ 1982	99¼	100¼
Walter Heller 9⅞ 1984	99	99¾
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	105	105¾
ICI 6¾ 1.5.87	105	105¾
New Zealand 6¾ 1.5.84	105½	106
Phyrn 6½ 1.9.89	101½	102¼
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	100¾	101¼
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	78	80
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	95½	97½
Beatrice Foods 6⅞ 1991	105½	107½
Beecham 6½ 1992	97½	99½
Borden 6⅞ 1991	106½	108½
Carnation 4 1988	75½	77½
Chevron 5 1988	112	114
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	81½	83½
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	77½	79½
Ford 5 1988	79	81
Ford 6 1986	90	92
General Electric 4¼ 1987	79	81
Gillette 4½ 1987	75½	77½
Gould 5 1987	111½	113½
Gulf & Western 5 1988	76	78
Honeywell 6 1986	84	86
ICI 6¾ 1997	85	86
INA 6 1997	93	95
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	108	109
ITT 4½ 1987	74	76
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	151	153
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	117	118
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	95½	95½
Nabisco 5½ 1988	98½	100½
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	75½	75½
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	108	110
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	83	85
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	79	81
Squibb 4¼ 1987	77	79
Sumitomo Electric 6 1992	123½	125
Texaco 4½ 1988	76	78
Union Bank of Switz 4½ 1987	136	138
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	77½	79½
Xerox Corp 5 1988	75½	77½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Cardiff City 11½% Rd 1986 (£100)	£100¾-¼
Exchequer 10¼% 1995 (£95b)	£29¾-¾
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (104)	124
Grampian Reg Cncl 10¾% 1985 (£99)	£60¾-¼
Holden (Arthur) 25p Ord (23)	65-1
Mid Kent Wtr 7% 1982 (a)	£101½
Sykes (Henry) 25p Ord	104
Treasury 10½% 1999 (£95b)	£34¾-¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Arlington Mtr (95)	Feb 24	25 prem
Com Bk Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 10	42 prem
L R C Intl (10)		29 prem
Muirhead (158)	Mar 13	29 prem+3
Nat Bk of Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 3	52 prem-1
Neill J. (84)		8 prem
Preedy A. (56)	Mar 3	28 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

India tea plan

New Delhi, Jan 25.—India's area under tea will be increased by 4,000 hectares, or about one per cent each year, if a plan being considered is accepted, Mr T. S. Broca, chairman of the Indian Tea Board said.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	7½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
Shenley Trust	9½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3½%, up to £25,000 3¾%, over £25,000 4¼%.

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £634-35 a metric ton; three months, £647.50-48.00. Sales, 3,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £625.50-26.50; three months, £636.50-37.50. Sales, nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £635.50-36.00; three months, £648.50-49.00. Settlement, £636. Sales, 13,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £624.50-25.00; three months £637-38. Settlement, £625. Sales, 350 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 257.7p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 502.3c); three months, 261.5p (510.4c); six months, 266.2p (520.1c); one year 276.4p (540.7c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 258.5-58.8p; three months, 262.3-62.4p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 258.2-58.4p; three months, 261.9-62.1p. Settlement, 258.4p. Sales, 27 lots.

TIN was firmer.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,090-6,110 a metric ton; three months, £6,030-40. Sales, 110 tons. High grade, cash, £6,090-6,110; three months, £6,055-65. Sales, 10 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,090-95; three months, £6,035-40. Settlement, £6,095. Sales, 665 tons. High grade, cash, £6,090-6,100; three months, £6,065-65. Settlement, £6,100. Sales, 5 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,628.575 a picul.

LEAD.—Cash gained £5 and three months put on £4.75.—Afternoon.—Cash, £316-17 per metric ton; three months, £321.50-23.00. Sales, 3,600 tons. Morning.—Cash, £317-17.25; three months, £322.50-23.00. Settlement, £317.25. Sales, 3,500 tons.

ZINC: Cash put on £9.75 and three months gained £9.125. Afternoon.—Cash, £251-51.50 a metric ton; three months, £253.25-55.50. Sales, 3,900 tons. Morning.—Cash, £248.00-49.00; three months, £252.75-53.00. Settlement, £249. Sales, 3,975 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £111.25 ($217) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo). Feb expired. 44.25-44.30; March, 45.10-45.25; April-June, 45.95-46.05; July-Sept, 47.95-48.00; Oct-Dec, 49.60-49.70; Jan-March, 51.40-51.50; April-June, 53.15-53.25; July-Sept, 54.75-54.85; Oct-Dec, 56.30-56.40. Sales, 8 lots at 5 tonnes; 602 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS uncertain. Spot, 45.50-47. Cifs, Feb, 46.50-47.00; March, 46.75-47.00.

COFFEE: Robustas were firm spot Jan gaining £207. Arabicas were slightly easier.—

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): Jan, 3,152-60; March, 1,797-98; May, 1,668-70; July, 1,617-18; Sept, 1,575-85; Nov, 1,530-50; Jan, 1,480-1,520.

Commodities

Sales: 3,018 lots including 56 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 308.75-09.00; June, 198-98.75; Aug, 187.95-88.00; Oct, 178-78.50; Dec, £1,492-93.50; July, £1,470-71.50;

PALM OIL was quiet.—Jan expired. Feb and March, £270-80 per metric ton; April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, £260-70.

COCOA was about steady.—March, £1,547-49 per metric ton; May, £1,492-92.50; July, £1,470-71.50; Sept, £1,449-50; Dec, £1,424-26; March, £1,406-10; May, £1,386-90. Sales, 4,414 lots including 25 options. ICCO prices: daily, 130.32c; 15-day average, 136.46c; 22-day average, 137.58c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £113; the "whites" price was unchanged at £116.—March, £119.25-19.70 per metric ton; May, £124.50-24.55; Aug, £127.20-27.25; Oct, £129.65-29.75; Dec, £132.10-32.25; March, £135.90-36.00; May, £138.25-38.50. Sales: 2,459 lots. ISA prices: 9.10c; 15-day average 8.75c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet. Feb, £105-06 per metric ton; April, £104.20-04.50; June, £104.60-04.80; Aug, £104.90-05.80; Oct, £104.50-06.50; Dec, £104.50-05.00; Feb, £105-07.00. Sales: 159 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo): March, 231-35; May, 232-34; July, 230-34; Oct, 231-32; Dec, 233-38; March, 236-40; May, 237-42; July, 237-42. Sales, 7 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic): WHEAT: Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Jan, Feb, March, £81.25 trans-shipment east coast. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, Feb, March, £81.25 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE: No 3 yellow American French: Jan, £98; Feb, £98.50; March, £100 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin:

BARLEY was steady. March, £72.65; May, £75.50; Sept, £79.55; Nov, £81.90. Sales, 86 lots. WHEAT was steady. March, £84.15; May, £86; Sept, £83.75; Nov, £85.05. Sales, 40 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority: Location ex-farm spot price—Feed BARLEY: Hertford, £70.10.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 25.—GB: Cattle, 62.10p per kg lw (+3.22). UK: Sheep, 130.3p per kg est dcw (+1.1). GB: Pigs, 60.1p per kg lw (+1.8). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 6.0 per cent, average prices 62.61p (+2.45). Sheep numbers up 16.4 per cent, average price 131.1p (+1.7). Pig numbers up 7.7 per cent, average price 60.1p (+1.8). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 18.7 per cent, average price 60.37p (+1.32). Sheep numbers up 27.6 per cent, average price 125.6p (-1.5). Pig numbers up 29.4 per cent, average price 58.7p (-1.0).

CFTC proposes ban on options

Washington, Jan 25.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has directed its staff to draft a rule which would suspend trading in London and dealer options in the United States. The commission said the proposed rule will be published in the Federal Register for public comment.

The suspension of trading in London and dealer options will not apply to trade options. Mr John Rainbolt, the CFTC vice-chairman, proposed the suspension of trading and said it should be maintained until such options can be offered in the United States in a safe environment.

Mr William Bagley, the CFTC chairman, expressed concern that if the commission suspended trading in London options there would be resulting court cases which would further strain the commission's enforcement capability.

Wall Street

New York, Jan 25.—The New York stock market closed slightly higher today, with the Dow Jones industrial average up 0.87 at 772.44.

Some 750 issues advanced with 570 declining. Volume totalled 18,690,000 shares, unchanged.

Analysts tended to attribute the overall market gain mostly to bargain hunting.

Brokers added that many investors were put off by the continuing decline of the dollar.

The dollar fell in relation to most main European currencies.

Economists in America expect another huge trade deficit in the report due Monday on December export and import merchandise trade.

Brokers also said many investors were hesitant because of forecasts of a big bulge in the money supply in the Federal Reserve weekly report due after the stock market closes Thursday.

	Jan 25	Jan 24
Allied Chem	37¾	37½
Allied Stores	19⅜	18⅞
Allied Supermkt	2⅞	2¾
Allis Chalmers	24⅛	22¾
Alcoa	40⅝	40½
Amax Inc	24¾	35
Amerada Hess	25	25
Am Airlines	11¼	11
Am Brands	39¾	39⅝
Am Broadcast	35⅜	35½
Am Can	36⅜	36½
Am Cyanamid	24⅛	24
Am Elec Power	23⅜	23⅝
Am Home	27	27⅛
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞
Am Nat Res	40⅞	41⅛
Am Standard	33⅞	33⅞
Am Telephone	57⅞	57⅞
AMF Inc	17¼	17¼
Armco Steel	27⅞	27½
Asarco	15⅛	15
Ashland Oil	28⅞	28¾
Atlantic Richfield	45	44⅞
Avco	17⅛	16⅞
Avon Products	45⅞	45⅜
Babcock & Wcox	57⅞	57⅛
Bankers Tst NY	34⅞	35⅛
Bank of America	21⅛	21⅛
Bank of NY	30½	31⅛
Beatrice Foods	22⅜	22¼
Bell & Howell	15	15⅛
Bendix	34½	34⅞
Bethlehem Steel	22½	22⅜
Boeing	25⅛	25⅜
Boise Cascade	22⅛	22⅜
Borden	28⅞	28⅝
Borg Warner	26⅛	26½
Bristol Myers	32⅞	33⅝
BP	15½	15½
Budd	31⅛	31⅛
Burlington Ind	20½	20⅜
Burlington Nthn	40	39⅝
Burroughs	65⅛	64⅞
Campbell Soup	32¼	32⅛
Canadian Pacific	15⅛	15⅛
Caterpillar	50⅛	50¼
Celanese	39⅞	39½
Central Soya	13⅞*	13⅞
Charter NY	27⅜	27⅜
Chase Manhat	28⅛	28⅜
Chem Bank NY	39⅛	38⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	34⅝	34½
Chrysler	13	13
Citicorp	20½	20⅝
Cities Service	49½	49½
Clark Equip	30⅜	30⅜
Coca Cola	35½	35½
Colgate	20⅛	20⅛
CBS	46⅞	46⅞
Columbia Gas	28⅛	29¼
Combustion Eng	34⅛	34⅛
Comwlth Edison	27⅞	27⅞
Cons Edison	23⅞	24
Cons Foods	23⅜	23½
Cons Power	22½	22⅞
Continental Grp	31	31⅛
Continental Oil	28¾	28½
Control Data	25⅜	25½
Corning Glass	48¼	48
CPC Intnl	43⅜	43⅜
Crane	26⅛	25⅞
Crocker Int	24⅞	24⅞
Crown Zeller	31⅞	31⅛
Dart Ind	34½	34½
Deere	22⅞	23⅛
Del Monte	23⅞	23⅞
Delta Air	38⅛	38⅜
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16¼
Disney	34⅛	34⅜
Dow Chemical	25⅞	26⅛
Dresser Ind	39⅛	39½
Duke Power	20⅛	20⅛
Du Pont	107½	107¼
Eastern Air	7⅞	7¼
Eastman Kodak	46½	46⅜
Eaton Corp	34¼	33⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	15¼	15⅛
Equitable Life	24¼	24
Esmark	27⅜	27⅜
Evans P. D.	14¼	14⅛
Exxon Corp	43⅞	43½
Fed Dept Stores	36¼	37
Firestone	15⅛	15⅛
Fst Chicago	17⅛	17⅛
Fst Nat Boston	25⅛	25⅛
Fst Penn Corp	16	15⅞
Ford	40⅜	40½
GAF Corp	11⅜	11⅜
Gamble Skogmo	27¼	27¼
Gen Dynamics	42¼	42⅛
Gen Electric	45½	45¼
Gen Foods	29⅛	29⅜
Gen Mills	27⅞	27⅛
Gen Motors	57⅞	58
Gen Pub Util NY	19	18¾
Gen Tel Elec	28⅞	28⅞
Gen Tire	23¼	23⅜
Genesco	5⅜	5¼
Georgia Pacific	24⅝	24⅝
Getty Oil	156	158
Gillette	24¼	24¼
Goodrich	18⅛	19⅜
Goodyear	16⅞	17
Gould Inc	28⅛	28⅜
Grace	25½	25½
Gt Atlte & Pacific	7½	7⅛
Greyhound	12⅝	13
Grumman Corp	15¾	16⅛
Gulf Oil	25	24½
Gulf & West	11⅛	11⅛
Heinz H. J.	35¼	35⅞
Hercules	15	14⅞
Honeywell	43⅞	43¾
IC Inds	24¼	24¼
Ingersoll	54½	53⅜
Inland Steel	38⅛	38¾
IBM	265⅞	266¼
Int Harvester	28⅛	29
INCO	15¼	15¾
Int Paper	40½	40¾
Int Tel Tel	29⅜	30
Jewel Co	18½	18½
Jim Walter	28¼	28⅜
Johns-Manville	29⅛	29
Johnson & John	70¼	70⅝
Kaiser Alumin	28⅛	28⅛
Kennecott	22⅞	22⅜
Kerr McGee	44¼	44¼
Kimberly Clark	42¼	42⅜
Kraftco Corp	43⅛	43⅜
K-Mart	25½	25½
Kroger	28½	28⅝
Ligget Group	28⅛	28⅞
L.T.V. Corp	6⅛	6
Litton	14⅞	14⅛
Lockheed	13⅜	13⅜
Lucky Stores	13¼	13
Manuf Hanover	32⅛	32⅛
Mapco	38⅛	38
Marathon Oil	44	44⅞
Marine Midland	13½	13¼
Martin Marietta	23½	23½
McDonnell	24⅛	24⅛
Mead	20⅛	20⅛
Merck	55⅜	55⅞
Minnesota Mng	47	46⅞
Mobil Oil	60⅛	59⅞
Monsanto	51⅞	51½
Morgan J. P.	41⅞	42⅞
Motorola	36¼	36⅛
NCR Corp	40½	40¼
NL Industries	16⅛	16⅛
Nabisco	47⅛	47⅛
Nat Distillers	20⅛	20⅛
Nat Steel	32½	32¼
Norfolk West	27⅛	27
NW Bancorp	21⅞	22
Norton Simon	18⅛	18½
Occidental Pet	21¼	20⅞
Ogden	23¼	23
Olin Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Owens-Illinois	21⅞	22
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅛	23½
Pan Am	5⅛	5
Penney J. C.	34⅛	34
Pennzoil	29	29
Pepsico	26⅞	26⅛
Pet Inc	33	33
Pfizer	27⅞	27½
Phelps Dodge	19⅞	20
Philip Morris	57⅛	57
Phillips Petrol	27⅛	27¼
Polaroid	23⅞	24
PPG Ind	26	26
Proctor Gamble	81⅞	81⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅛	22⅛
Pullman	25½	25⅛
Rapid American	5⅞	5⅞
Raytheon	30⅞	30¼
RCA Corp	24½	24⅞
Republic Steel	24⅛	24⅜
Reynolds Ind	54⅛	54½
Reynolds Metal	28⅛	28⅜
Rockwell Int	28½	28½
Royal Dutch	56⅞	56¼
Safeways	37⅛	38
St Regis Paper	28⅞	30⅛
Santa Fe Ind	35⅛	35¼
SCM	16⅛	17
Schlumberger	67⅛	67½
Scott Paper	13⅜	13⅝
Seaboard Coast	33¼	32
Seagram	20⅞	20½
Sears Roebuck	25⅛	25⅛
Shell Oil	29½	29⅞
Shell Trans	39⅜	39⅝
Signal-Co	29⅞	28½
Singer	19¼	19⅞
Sony	7⅛	7¼
Sth Cal Edison	25⅛	25⅞
Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅛
Southern Rly.	48⅛	48⅜
Sperry Rand	34⅛	34⅛
Squibb	23⅛	23¼
Std Brands	25⅞	25¼
Std Oil Califnia	35⅜	35⅛
Std Oil Indiana	45	44⅞
Std Oil Ohio	65	63¼
Sterling Drug	14	13⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅛	14⅞
Stude Worth	46½	45⅛
Sunbeam Corp	19⅛	20⅛
Sun Comp	39⅛	39
Sundstrand	32⅞	32½
Teledyne	65⅞	65½
Tenneco	28⅛	28¼
Texaco	26	25
Texas East Trans	39⅞	39½
Texas Inst	72	71
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19⅜
Textron	24⅞	24⅞
TWA	11½	11¼
Travelers Corp	27⅞	27¼
TRW Inc	28⅛	28⅛
UAL Inc	21⅛	21
Unilever Ltd	42½	42½
Unilever NV	53⅜	53⅜
Union Bancorp	13	13¼
Union Carbide	39¼	39½
Union Oil Calif	46	46
Un Pacific Corp	45¼	45⅞
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	7½	7⅜
US Industries	7	7⅛
US Steel	33⅞	31⅞
Utd Technol	32½	32⅞
Wachovia	17	16⅞
Warner Comm	30⅛	30
Warner Lambert	27⅛	26⅞
Wells Fargo	24⅛	24½
West'n Bancorp	30½	30
Westinghse Elec	18⅛	17½
Weyerhauser	24⅛	24⅛
Whirlpool	20½	20⅞
White Motor	7	7
Woolworth	18½	18⅛
Xerox Corp	44⅞	44⅛
Zenith	13⅞	13⅞

Canadian Prices

	Jan 25	Jan 24
Abitibi	10⅜	10½
Alcan Alumin	27⅛	27⅛
Algoma Steel	14⅛	14⅛
Bell Telephone	53¼	53
Cominco	26	25⅞
Cons Bathurst	22⅛	22⅞
Falconbridge	17⅛	17⅛
Gulf Oil	28⅞	28½
Hawker/Sid Can	6.00	5.87
Hudson Bay Mm	16½	16⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	45⅞	45½
Imasco	27½	27⅞
Imperial Oil	19⅛	19⅞
Int Pipe	13⅛	13⅞
Mass-Fergsn	15	15⅛
Royal Trust	15⅛	16⅛
Seagram	23	22⅞
Steel Co	22⅞	22⅞
Talcorp	8⅛	8⅛
Thomson N 'A'	12	11⅞
Walker Hiram	28⅛	28⅞
WCT	32¼	32¼

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9525 (1.9485); three months, 1.9556 (1.9521); Canadian dollar, 90.36 (90.51).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 772.44 (771.57); transportation, 211.45 (210.26); utilities, 105.58 (105.75); 65 stocks, 271.25 (270.75). New York Stock Exchange index, 49.47 (49.38); industrials, 53.05 (52.91); transportation, 39.37 (39.22); utilities, 38.58 (38.59); financial, 50.54 (50.41).

Coffee gains 3.54c

New York, Jan 25.—COFFEE prices in "C" contract closed 3.54 to 1.75 cents higher on fairly light volume of 328 lots. March, 194.50c; May, 178.00c; July, 164.75-50c; Sept, 160.50c; Dec, 145.00c; March, 140.00-31c; May, unquoted.

COCOA.—Futures closed around their highs for the day—0.35 cent up to 0.10 cent down. March, 136.00c; May, 126.25c; July, 122.55c; Sept, 120.00c; Dec, 117.00c; March, 115.15c; May, 113.40c.

SILVER. Futures finished 2.00 cents below the highs. Jan, 502.90c; Feb, 505.40c; March, 506.60c; May, 514.00c; July, 521.40c; Sept, 528.90c; Dec, 540.30c; Jan, 544.10c; March, 551.80c; May, 559.50c; July, 567.30c; Sept, 575.00c. Handy and Harman of Canada, Can$5.567 (previous Can$5.519).

GOLD. On the comex, prices were off 20 cents to 60 cents higher. Prices on the IMM were 20 cents to 60 cents higher. NY COMEX. Jan, $176.20; Feb, $176.60; March, $177.90; April, $179.20; June, $181.90; Aug, $184.60; Oct, $187.40; Dec, $190.30; Feb, $193.20; April, $196.30; June, $199.40; Aug, $202.50; Oct, $205.60. CHICAGO IMM. March, $178.30-178.00; June, $183.50-183.10; Sept, $186.60-186.50; Dec, $190.80 asked; March, $196.10; June, $199.40; Sept, $204.10; Dec, $210.00.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady down 50 points. Jan, 57.00c; Feb, 57.20c; March, 57.60c; May, 58.60c; July, 59.60c; Sept, 60.60c; Dec, 62.00c; Jan, 62.50c; March, 63.40c; May, 64.30c; July, 65.20c; Sept, 66.10c.

COTTON.—Futures were: March, 56.30-57c; May, 57.30-40c; July, 58.50-50c; Oct, 58.30c; Dec, 59.35c; March, 59.94-60.25c; May, 60.24-50c; July, 60.45-95c.

SUGAR. Futures in No 11 contract were: March, 9.38-40c; May, 9.72-73c; July, 9.88-89c; Sept, 10.09c; Oct, 10.18c; Jan, 10.15-0.60c; March, 10.69-0.72c; May, 10.80-0.80c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Oil prices gained 0.20 to 0.02 cent a lb and Meal prices were up $0.20 to $1.20 a ton. SOYBEANS. March, 572¼-72c; May, 580¼-79¼c; July, 586¼c; Aug, 586¼c; Sept, 573-74c; Nov, 570-70¼c; Jan, 576¼-77c. SOYABEAN OIL. March, 20.65c; May, 20.55-58c; July, 20.47-55c; Aug, 20.40-43c; Sept, 20.00-10c; Oct, 19.60c; Dec, 19.50-55c; Jan, 19.50c. SOYABEAN MEAL. March, $152.70-2.60; May, $156.10-6.20; July, $158.70-8.90; Aug, $158.70-9.00; Sept, $159.50; Oct, $158.00-8.10; Dec, $160.00-159.50; Jan, $160.00-0.60.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT: March, 277¼-¼c; May, 280-80¼c; July, 285¾-¼c; Sept, 291¼c; Dec, 301c; March, 310¼c. CORN: March, 226¼c; May, 230¾-31c; July, 232¼c; Sept, 230c; Dec, 230c; March, 237¼c. OATS: March, 136c; May, 137¾c; July, 138¼-38c; Sept, 140¼c asked; Dec, 144¾c.

Japan buys wheat

Tokyo, Jan 25.—Japan has bought a total of 171,610 tonnes of wheat from the United States, Canada and Australia for March shipment in its weekly import tenders. All barley offers were rejected, apparently because of high prices.

Foreign Exchange

After taking a steadier line early on, the dollar showed renewed weakness yesterday reflecting the higher-than-expected West German trade surplus for December, which in turn lifted the Mark in the joint float.

Despite a fair amount of support by the Bundesbank and Swiss National Bank, the dollar dropped against the Mark, 2.1000 (overnight 2.1090), and Swiss franc, 1.9590 (1.9725). Some Fed intervention was reported during the afternoon. Business was reasonably active.

The pound did very well, particularly in the final half-hour, reaching a peak of $1.9540 before closing at $1.9525, which compared with last night's $1.9470. The effective index improved further to 66.4 against 66.3 at Tuesday's close.

Among Europeans, the French franc, 4.7030 (4.7125), guilder, 2.2510 (2.2550) and Belgian franc, 32.56 (32.65), were others to score over the dollar. The yen ended slightly higher at 241.20 (241.60).

Gold gained $1 an ounce to close in London at $177.375.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) January 25	Market rates (close) January 25
New York	$1.9470-9535	$1.9520-9530
Montreal	$2.1505-1600	$2.1590-1600
Amsterdam	4.38-41fl	4.39¾-40¾fl
Brussels	63.40-75f	63.50-60f
Copenhagen	11.13½-17½k	11.15¾-16¾k
Frankfurt	4.09-12m	4.09¾-10¾m
Lisbon	77.75-78.25e	77.85-78.10e
Madrid	156.35-70p	156.55-65p
Milan	1,688-93lr	1,691½-92½lr
Oslo	9.98-10.03k	9.99¾-00¾k
Paris	9.16½-18½f	9.17½-18½f
Stockholm	9.04½-08½k	9.06½-07½k
Tokyo	465-75y	470½-72½y
Vienna	29.35-55sch	29.43-53sch
Zurich	3.81½-85f	3.82¾-83¾f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was up 0.1 at 66.4.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.03c prem-.07c disc	.25-.35c disc
Montreal	.02-.12c disc	.18-.28c disc
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	par-10c disc	15-25c disc
Copenhagen	10¼-12¼ore disc	28-30ore disc
Frankfurt	1¾-¾pf prem	3¾-2¾pf prem
Lisbon	90-190c disc	420-720c disc
Madrid	110-190c disc	420-520c disc
Milan	10-15lr disc	36-41lr disc
Oslo	6½-8½ore disc	20-22ore disc
Paris	4-6c disc	14½-15½c disc
Stockholm	2½-4½ore disc	10½-12½ore disc
Vienna	par-10gro disc	10-30gro disc
Zurich	2½-1½c prem	5⅞-4⅞c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 90.9038-41.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6¼-7; seven days, 6¾-7⅛; one month, 6⅞-6¾; three months, 7⅛-7¼; six months, 7½-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $177 (an ounce); pm, $177.5. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $182¾-184¾ (£93¼-94¾); resident, $183¾-187¼ (£93-96). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $56¾-57½ (£29¼-29½); resident, $54¼-56¼ (£28-29).

Discount market

Another enormous figure for tax payments was the major ingredient in the massive shortage of day-to-day credit on Lombard St yesterday. This shortage was relieved only by the Bank of England giving exceptionally large assistance, estimated by the market to be well in excess of £250m.

The authorities lent an exceptionally large sum overnight to nine or 10 houses at MLR (6½ per cent), and also purchased a moderate amount of Treasury bills directly from the houses. The help was probably slightly overdone.

In addition to tax payments, the market faced a small net take-up of Treasury bills, balances were brought forward from Tuesday in a run-down state and the market repaid the moderate sum lent by the Bank on Tuesday.

For much of the day houses held their bids at 6½ per cent in the face of interbank rates, that were always above 7 per cent. Rates softened to between 5 and 5½ per cent only late in the day after the Bank's programme of assistance.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 6½ Low 5¼
Week Fixed: 6½-6¾

Treasury Bills (Dis %)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	5⅞	2 months	5⅞
3 months	5⅞	3 months	5⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis %) Trades (Dis %)

2 months	6¼-6	3 months	6½
3 months	6⅛-5⅞	4 months	6½
4 months	6⅛-5⅞	6 months	6½
6 months	6⅛-6		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6½-6¼	7 months	6½-6¼
2 months	6½-6¼	8 months	6½-6½
3 months	6½-6¼	9 months	7-6¾
4 months	6½-6¼	10 months	7-6¾
5 months	6½-6¼	11 months	7-6¾
6 months	6½-6¼	12 months	7¼-6⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	6⅞-6⅝	6 months	6⅞-6⅝
3 months	6⅞-6⅝	12 months	6⅞-6⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	6½	3 months	6½
7 days	6½	6 months	6½
1 month	6¾	1 year	7

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 7-6¾ Close 5

1 week	6½-6¼	6 months	6⅞-6⅝
1 month	6½-6¼	9 months	6⅞-6⅝
3 months	6⅝-6⅜	12 months	7¼-7

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 6¾ 6 months 7

Finance House Base Rate 6½%

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 119.32 on January 24 against 120.04 a week earlier.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	1977-78 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
44	27	Airsprung Ord	41	—	4.2	10.3	7.6
150	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	140	—	18.4	13.2	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	37	+1	3.3	8.9	15.7
145	105	Bardon Hill	144	+2	12.0	8.3	9.9
102	51	Deborah Ord	100	—	5.1	5.1	8.1
216	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	211	—	17.5	8.0	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	37	−1	11.5	8.4	6.6
58	36	Jackson Group	49	+1	5.0	10.2	5.8
114	55	James Burrough	110	—	6.0	5.5	10.1
340	188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
78	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	—	12.0	15.4	—
75	51	Unilock Holdings	75	+1	7.0	9.3	9.3
87	67	Walter Alexander	86	+1	6.4	7.4	6.4

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Dividend No. 477

Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of twenty six and a half cents per share on the paid up capital of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter payable 27th February, 1978, to share holders of record, as at the close of business 31st January, 1978.

Shares not fully paid for by 31st January, 1978, will rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares on or before that date.

By order of the Board,
R. Muir,
Vice-President and Secretary.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. ‡ Not available to the public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Ex divided. f Cash value for £100 premium. bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday. (9) Feb 1, (9) Jan 31, (10) Jan 31, (14) Feb 1, (16) Feb 7, (18) Feb 7, (20) 25th of month, (21) Thursday of month, (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 2nd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 2nd of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts little changed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 16. Dealings End, Jan 27. § Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
95¾	89¾	Treas 9½% 1978	100¾	..	8.961	5.658
	97½	Treas 10¼% 1978	102¾	-1/16	10.268	5.288
	96	Exch 5¼% 1976-78	98¾	..	5.032	5.625
	95¾	Treas 11¼% 1979	104	..	10.985	7.072
	84¾	Treas 3% 1979	95¾	..	3.146	6.003
	85¾	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96¾	..	4.415	6.605
	95¾	Treas 10½% 1979	104	+1/16	10.096	8.094
	84¾	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	..	3.675	6.330
	87	Treas Cnv 9½% 1980	101¾	..	8.547	8.985
	88½	Treas 9½% 1980	102¾	+1/16	9.302	8.468
	82½	Treas 3½% 1977-80	94	..	3.728	6.312
	83¼	Fund 5½% 1978-80	95	..	5.527	7.284
	96½	Exch 13% 1980	109¾	..	11.868	9.439
	92¼	Treas 11½% 1981	108	+1/16	10.931	9.481
	77½	Treas 3½% 1979-81	91	+1/16	3.848	6.818
	88½	Treas 8¼% 1981	100¾	+1/16	8.698	9.536
	86¼	Exch 8½% 1981	98¾	+1/16	8.542	9.459
	87½	Exch 9¾% 1981	99¼	+1/16	9.518	9.588
	87¾	Exch 3% 1981	87¾	+1/16	3.418	6.944
	96¾	Exch 12¼% 1981	109¾	+1/16	11.679	9.780
	83¼	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	97	..	8.718	9.266
	72¼	Treas 3% 1982	87	+1/16	3.508	7.197
	101¼	Treas 14% 1982	117	+1/16	12.375	9.991
	83¾	Treas 8¾% 1982	98¾	+1/16	8.643	9.543
	83¾	Exch 9¼% 1982	98¾	+1/16	9.391	9.852
	71¼	Exch 3% 1983	82	+1/16	3.648	7.256
	95¼	Treas 12% 1983	113¾	+1/16	11.808	9.720
	98½	Treas 9½% 1983	98¾	+1/16	9.449	9.764
	72½	Fund 5½% 1982-84	88¾	+1/16	6.256	8.084
	77¼	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	85¾	+1/16	8.925	9.334
	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	86½	+1/16	7.684	8.982
	68¼	Treas 7¼% 1985-88	85	+1/16	8.610	9.650
	49¾	Trans 3% 1978-88	67	+1/16	4.453	7.692
	54¾	Treas 5% 1986-89	73¾	+1/16	6.825	8.559
	90¾	Treas 13% 1990	113¾	+1/16	11.528	11.040
	67¾	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	88	+1/16	9.479	10.198
	90¼	Treas 11¾% 1991	104¾	+1/16	11.302	11.164
	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	73¾	+1/16	8.032	9.391
	94¾	Treas 12¾% 1992	110¾	+1/16	11.581	11.301
	82¾	Treas 10% 1992	92¾	+1/16	10.776	11.022
	96¾	Exch 12¼% 1992	108¾	+1/16	11.490	11.329
	84¾	Treas 12½% 1993	108¾	+1/16	11.540	11.456
	51¼	Fund 6% 1993	70¾	+1/16	8.737	10.604
	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	118¾	+1/16	11.576	11.548
	99	Treas 14½% 1994	120¾	+1/16	11.939	11.532
	93½	Exch 12½% 1994	107	+1/16	11.344	11.438
	60½	Treas 9% 1994	88½	+1/16	10.373	10.713
	97¾	Treas 12% 1995	104¾	+1/16	11.448	11.354
	32¾	Gas 3% 1990-95	50½	..	5.983	8.591
	87¾	Treas 12¾% 1995	112¾	+1/16	11.634	11.469
	47	Treas 9% 1992-96	88	+1/16	10.501	10.818
	101¼	Treas 15¼% 1996	129¾	+1/16	12.006	11.752
	86¾	Exch 13¼% 1996	115¾	+1/16	11.722	11.531
	32	Redmptn 3% 1986-96	49	+1/16	6.246	8.664
	87¾	Treas 13¼% 1997	113¾	+1/16	11.716	11.541
	90¼	Exch 10½% 1997	94¾	+1/16	11.073	11.163
	62¾	Treas 8¾% 1997	82¾	+1/16	10.595	10.819
	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	70¾	+1/16	9.616	10.503
	103¾	Treas 15½% 1998	133¾	+1/16	12.023	11.777
	69¾	Treas 9½% 1999	89	+1/16	10.711	10.880
	27¾	Fund 3½% 1999-04	41½	+1/16	8.459	9.886
	57¾	Treas 8% 2002-06	78¾	+1/16	10.474	10.648
	40¾	Treas 5½% 2008-12	56¾	+1/16	10.132	10.399
	53½	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	74¾	+1/16	10.423	10.507
	25¾	Consols 4%	36¾	..	11.086	..
	25¾	War Ln 3½%	36½	..	9.735	..
	26¾	Conv 3½%	38¾	..	9.398	..
	20¾	Treas 3%	27¾	..	11.241	..
	17¾	Consols 2½%	23¾	..	10.823	..
	17¾	Treas 2½% Aft 75	23¾	..	11.202	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
Aust 5½% 76-76	101¾	..	5.516	6.925
Aust 5½% 77-80	96¾	..	5.796	8.441
Aust 5½% 81-82	88	..	6.377	9.579
Aust 6% 81-83	85	..	7.134	9.829
Aust 7% 79-81	95	..	7.392	9.619
Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
E Africa 5½% 77-83	73½	..	7.894	12.910
German 4½% 1930	340	..	..	..
Hungary 4½% 1924	40	..	..	..
Ireland 7½% 81-83	88¾	+¼	..	..
Jamaica 7½% 77-79	96	..	8.069	10.991
Japan Ass 4% 1910	280	-2	..	..
Japan 6% 83-88	81½	+½	..	..
Kenya 5% 78-82	78	..	6.386	12.673
Malaya 7¾% 78-82	84	..	8.690	12.112
N Z 6% 76-80	96½	+¼	6.281	9.316
N Z 7¾% 88-92	73	..	10.080	11.136
N Z 7½% 83-86	87½	..	8.684	9.883
N Rhd 6% 78-81	90	..	6.734	10.478
Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.734	10.478
Peru 6% Ass.	155	..	..	..
S Africa 9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
S Rhd 2½% 65-70	65	+3	..	..
S Rhd 4½% 87-92	60	+3	..	..
S Rhd 6% 78-81	90	-2	..	..
Spanish 4%	45	..	..	..
Tang 5½% 78-82	80½	..	7.354	12.763
Uruguay 3½%	93	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
L C C 3% 1920	26	..	11.906	..
L C C 5% 80-83	82¾	..	6.146	9.874
L C C 5½% 77-81	92¾	+¼	5.932	7.795
L C C 5¾% 82-84	82	..	6.716	9.362
L C C 5¾% 85-87	73½	+¼	7.648	10.028
L C C 6% 76-79	96½	..	6.217	8.381
L C C 6¾% 88-90	70¾	..	8.851	10.181
G L C 6¾% 90-92	70¾	+¼	9.486	10.763
G L C 9¼% 80-82	98	+¼	9.695	10.030
G L C 12½% 1982	106½	+¼	11.784	10.385
G L C 12½% 1983	106	+¼	11.725	10.986
C of L 6¾% 75-78	98¾	..	6.517	7.049
C of L 6¾% 80-82	87¾	..	7.497	9.383
Ag Mt 7% 81-84	91	+¼	8.070	10.254
Ag Mt 7¾% 91-93	76¼	+¼	10.643	11.424
Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	73¾	+¼	9.432	11.057
Belfast 6¾% 77-80	91½	+¼	7.105	10.073
Brighton 6¾% 76-79	98	..	6.630	8.203
Camden 6¾% 77-79	96¾	..	6.597	7.821
Croydon 6¾% 78-81	90	..	7.497	9.948
Edin 6¾% 77-79	99	..	6.587	7.511
Glasgow 9¾% 80-82	97¼	+¼	9.512	9.980
Gwich 6¾% 76-78	100	+¼	6.750	6.750
Liverpl 13½% 1981	108¾	..	12.354	10.395
Met Water B 3% 34-03	33	..	9.432	11.108
N I 6¾% 79-80	89	..	7.302	13.093
N I 7½% 82-84	84	..	8.468	10.871
N I Elec 6¾% 81-83	85½	..	7.819	10.962
Notts 6¾% 76-78	100	+¼	6.751	8.828
Sthend 6¾% 77-79	97¼	+¼	5.371	7.579
Swark 6¾% 83-86	83	+¼	8.269	9.934
Surrey 6¾% 75-86	93¾	+¼	6.399	6.261

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium	77½% (81¼%)				
Premium Conversion Factor	0.7339				

FOREIGN STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Bayer	£48¾	+¼	197	4.2	20.3
Commerzbank	£14¾	+¼	44.2	3.0	17.0
Cp Fn Paris	£30	..	187	9.4	6.6
EBES	£30	+1½	281	5.6	..
Ericsson	£20¾	+¼	69.2	3.4	23.9
Finsider	7½	..	..	..	..
Granges	£8¾	+¼	..	..	..
Hoechst	426	+5	29.7	4.5	15.0
Montecatini E	11	..	..	..	..
Robeco fl.5	517	+6	29.7	5.8	29.6
Rolinco Subs fl 5	361	+5	..	..	46.6
Snia Viscosa	34	..	..	..	..
Thyssen-Huette	807	+27	..	..	14.4
Volkswagen	£11½	+1½	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Brascan	£9	+¼	57.4g	6.4	4.0
BP-Canada	£10⅝	+¼	..	..	..
Can Pac Ord	£10½	+¼	47.0	4.5	8.1
El Paso	£11¼	+¼	41.7	3.7	20.8
Exxon Corp	£20¾	+¼	..	..	..
Fluor	£23	-¼	69.1	2.8	10.2
Hollinger	£18½	-¼	..	..	..
Hud Bay Oil	£28¾	+¼	28.9	1.0	84.1
Husky Oil	£17¼	+¼	..	..	..
INCO	£10⅝	+¼	56.2	5.2	7.0
IU Int	£7½	+¼	32.4	6.9	10.5
Kaiser Alum	£20¾	..	81.4	4.0	..
Massey-Ferg	£8½	+¼	58.1	6.1	2.8
Norton Simon	£12½	+¼	43.7	3.4	10.3
Pacific Petrol	£24¾	+¼	..	..	..
Pan Canadian	£20¾	+¼	..	..	..
Steep Rock	152	-1	..	..	..
Trans Can P	£8½	+¼	..	..	..
US Steel	£22¾	+¼	..	..	..
White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
Zapata Corp	£11½	+¼	15.7	1.3	6.0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Alexs Discount	285	-8	21.7	7.6	6.5
Allen H & Ross	500	-10	46.3	9.3	9.0
Allied Irish	164	-4	10.0b	6.1	5.7
Arb-Latham	158	..	14.3	8.5	11.5
ANZ Grp	266	..	11.6b	4.3	6.7
Bank America	£15¾	+¼	49.0	3.2	12.3
Bk of Ireland	348	-7	20.1b	5.8	6.5
Bk Leumi Israel	19	..	11.2	58.7	1.7
Bk Leumi UK	170	..	12.2	6.6	14.9
Bk of NSW	425	..	18.6	4.5	8.9
Bk of Scotland	310	-5	16.5	5.3	8.1
Bnks Tst NY	£26¾	+¼	175	7.1	8.9
Barclays Bank	343	-4	16.4	4.8	8.5
Brown Shipley	220	..	14.8	6.7	7.5
Cater Ryder	308	-4	26.8	8.6	..
Chase Man	£20¾	+¼	114	5.7	8.6
Citicorp	£14¾	+¼	61.7	4.2	7.6
Clive Discount	80	-8	7.2	9.0	9.1
Com Bk of Aust	190	..	10.3	5.4	8.9
Com Bk of Syd	125	..	8.3	6.6	..
CC De France	£18½	+¼	131	8.5	10.9
First Nat Fin	3¼	..	..	..	..
Fraser Ans	11¼	..	..	..	..
Gerrard & Nat	181	-4	12.4	6.8	8.4
Gibbs A.	44	..	3.0	6.8	16.8
Gillett Bros	250	-5	23.4	9.3	11.8
Grindlays Hldgs	119	+1	4.6	3.9	6.4
Guinness Peat	206	..	15.1	7.3	10.2
Hambros £10	£18	..	144	8.0	..
Do Ord	203	-4	14.4	7.1	8.9
Hill Samuel	98	-2	8.7	8.9	8.6
Hong K & Shang	260	..	7.7b	2.9	22.4
Jessel Toynbee	90	..	6.2	7.7	..
Joseph L.	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
Keyser Ullmann	45	-2	0.5	1.1	..
King & Shaxson	64	-6	5.1	8.0	8.2
Kleinwort Ben	110	-2	5.9	5.3	9.1
Lloyds Bank	285	-5	13.2	4.6	5.8
Mercury Secs	132	-1	5.1	3.9	8.5
Midland	395	-6	20.6	5.2	8.6
Minster Assets	59	..	5.3b	9.1	8.6
Nat of Aust	190	..	2.7	4.6	7.9
Nat Com Bk Grp	80	..	4.0	5.0	5.9
Nat W'minster	288	-7	16.5	5.7	6.7
Ottoman	£38½	..	250	6.5	10.8
Rea Bros	63	..	2.4	3.8	13.5
Royal of Can	£16¾	+¼	68.5	4.1	13.0
Schroders	436	..	15.7	3.6	15.2
Seccombe Mar	250	-5	18.7	7.5	7.4
Smith St Aubyn	80	-4	7.3	9.2	..
Standard Chart	427	..	27.6	6.5	6.1
Union Discount	473	-2	32.4	6.9	19.0
Wintrust	65	..	4.6	7.0	25.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Allied	86	• ..	6.0a	6.9	11.0
Bass Chartgton	146	-2	7.3	5.0	9.8
Belhaven Grp	41	..	..	..	..
Bell A.	228	-2	7.4	3.2	9.1
Boddingtons	140	-8	3.9	4.2	14.9
Brown M.	108	..	5.9	5.5	12.6
Bulmer H. P.	137	-1	4.9	3.6	3.1
Burtonwood	154	-1	4.8	3.1	10.6
City of Ldn Dfd	59	• -1	3.6	6.2	23.3
Devenish	162	..	8.9	5.5	6.6
Distillers	170	-2	9.3	5.8	10.8
Gordon Dist	505	h +8	6.4	1.3	13.6
Greenall	108	+1	4.0	3.7	10.9
Greene King	228	• ..	10.9	4.8	12.8
Guinness	185	-2	10.6	5.8	8.7
Hardys & H'sons	156	• +2	10.8	7.1	10.1
Highland	152	-4	4.4	2.9	22.7
Invergordon	96	-1	3.2	3.3	11.8
Irish Distillers	118	-2	5.4	4.6	19.4
Marston	57	..	2.7	4.7	8.8
Scot & Newcastle	70	-1	4.9	7.0	15.4
Seagram	£19⅜	+¼	45.7	2.3	10.6
SA Breweries	60	..	6.3	10.6	4.2
Tomatin	101	-2	4.1	4.1	29.6
Vaux	397	..	24.4	6.1	10.3
Whitbread 'A'	91	-1	5.6	6.1	10.3
Do B	91	-1½	5.6	6.1	10.3
Whitbread Inv	86	..	5.7	6.6	23.7
Wolverhampton	186	..	8.7	4.4	11.7

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	119	..	8.2	7.0	8.8
142	56	AB Electronic	106	-1	7.6	7.2	7.3
38	25	AC Cars	38	..	1.5	3.8	9.5
89	32	AGB Research	88	..	3.5	3.9	14.6
228½	134	APV Hldgs	205	-3	8.1	4.0	8.5
73	43	Aaronson Bros	60	-1	2.8	4.7	6.8
116	62	Acrow	116	..	3.6	3.1	13.2
98	52	Do A	87	..	3.6	4.2	9.9
41	11	Adda Int	39	..	0.8	2.0	..
282	150	Adwest Group	254	..	15.2	6.0	7.0
63	34	Aeron't & Gen	57	..	3.8	6.1	10.2
62	42	Airfix Ind	50	-2	4.6	9.1	6.8
131	79	Albright & W	102	-2	6.5	6.4	6.6
96	69	Alcan 10½%	£90½	..	1050	11.6	..
144	71	Do 9% Cnv	£142	+2	900	6.3	..
300	205	Algemene Ind	293	..	19.7	6.7	10.9
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	60	..	6.6	10.9	..
58½	29½	Allen W. G.	54½	..	4.3	7.9	6.0
100¾	44¾	Allied Colloids	70	-3	2.4	3.4	22.3
66	43	Allied Insulators	66	..	5.3	8.0	8.0
16	7½	Allied Plant	16	..	1.1	6.7	9.6
30	18	Allied Polymer	30	h ..	3.4	6.7	24.5
199	75½	Allied Retailers	199	+5	13.2	6.6	9.6
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	41½	..	2.5	6.0	24.9
252	216	Amal Metal	277	..	21.5	7.7	5.4
138	57¼	Amal Power	130	-1	8.0	6.2	7.3
41	21	Amber Day	40	-¼	3.0	7.6	5.7
16	6	Amber Ind Hldgs	16	..	0.8a	4.7	2.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	70	..	6.0	8.5	7.8
57½	34	Anderson Strath	48	..	3.6	7.8	6.6
90	49½	Anglia TV 'A'	84	..	6.3	7.5	6.3
541	240	Anglo Amer Ind	460	..	42.9	9.3	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
96	49	Appleyard	96	..	6.7	7.0	8.4
36½	16½	Aquascutum 'A'	39½	-½	2.1	5.5	8.7
122	68¾	Arlington Mtr	122	..	11.7	9.5	9.1
75	38	Armitage Shanks	73½	-1	6.5	8.8	10.7
73	39	Arnold Equip	61½	-½	3.1	5.0	10.5
53	44	Asprey 6½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55¾	Ass Biscuit	82	-2	4.6	5.8	7.9
173	85	Ass Book	177	+1	6.1	3.5	7.6
76½	48	Ass Brit Food	61	• ..	3.3	5.4	6.2
142	82	Ass Engineer	120	-2	7.1	5.9	6.2
71	36	Ass Fisheries	65	..	1.9	2.9	13.1
82	26½	Ass Leisure	56	-1	4.3	7.6	10.4
196	121	Ass News	161	-2	8.1	5.1	9.2
57	30	Ass Paper	56	-½	4.4	7.8	5.5
284	133	Ass Port Cement	263	-1	13.1	5.0	8.7
119	68½	Ass Tel 'A'	113	..	9.9	8.8	7.8
28	23	Ass Tooling	26	..	3.5a	13.3	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Mdley	42	+2	1.7	3.9	6.5
51	27	Atkins Bros	50	..	5.6	11.1	7.6
42	27	Audiotronic	35	..	..e	..	8.7
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	33	..	2.8	8.6	7.0
98	56	Aurora Hldgs	96	-8	7.9	8.2	4.6
70	30	Austin E.	70	..	5.5	7.8	5.0
113½	51	Automotive Pd	100	-2	2.8	2.8	8.0
39½	14½	Avana Grp	34	-½	1.6	4.6	8.5
174	113	Averys	155	+2	8.3	5.3	9.3
205	74	Avon Rubber	196	-6	14.1	7.2	2.9
307	235	B A T. Ind	280	-5	20.0	7.2	6.0
280	203	Do Dfd	238	+3	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	62	..	3.4	5.5	9.1
136	87	BICC	110	-2	10.0	9.1	13.1
82	61	BOC Int	73	-1½	4.8	6.5	6.0
378	111	BPB Ind	259	..	11.0	4.4	7.7
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	47	..	4.3	9.2	6.3
42½	17½	BSG Int	42	-½	3.2	7.6	7.0
101	86	BSR Ltd	94	+1	7.1	7.6	4.2
282	142¾	BTR Ltd	234	-1	13.6	5.9	8.1
144	70	Babcock & W	115	-1	8.9	6.9	5.0
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	33	..	3.5	10.7	10.2
9¼	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	9	-½	0.3	3.6	69.3
169	93	Baird W.	160	..	14.1	6.8	6.0
112	65	Baker Perkins	96	+1	6.3	6.5	5.7
53	26½	Bambergers	49	..	4.5	9.2	5.6
15	9½	Barker & Dobson	14	..	..e	..	..
208	144	Barlow Rand	195	+2	16.5	8.4	4.0
74	39	Barr & Wallace	71	..	5.1	7.2	5.8
72	37	Do A	69	..	5.1	7.4	5.7
128	58½	Barratt Devs	117	-2	12.2b	10.4	5.5
64	36	Barrow Hepbn	52	-1	5.6	10.7	5.0
53	40	Barton & Sons	52	..	5.0	9.5	4.8
158	69	Bassett G.	155	..	7.8	5.0	8.6
99	29	Bath & P'land	83	+8	5.0	6.0	4.6
67	34	Beales J.	57	..	4.0	6.9	4.2
193	66	Beatson Clark	180	+6	7.6	4.2	7.2
51	25½	Beauford Grp	50	..	4.6	9.2	8.5
73½	48	Beckman A.	71	..	6.8	9.5	7.8
689	372	Beecham Grp	665	..	29.0	4.3	13.7
88	39½	Bejam Grp	74	..	2.2	3.0	9.2
85	54	Bemrose Corp	66	+1	5.8	8.8	6.3
70	22½	Benn Bros	62	..	3.3	5.3	10.0
237	148¾	Berisf'd S & W	221	-3	12.5	5.7	3.7
60	31	Berisfords	60	..	3.4	5.7	6.3
54	36	Best & May	54	..	4.3	7.9	9.4
168	132	Bestobell	162	+2	14.3	8.8	8.4
68	28	Bett Bros	67	..	2.6	3.9	7.3
227	102	Bibby J.	218	-3	10.1	4.6	7.0
74	54	Birmid Qualcst	68	..	6.2	9.1	8.3
77	50	Birm'gham Mint	66	..	6.6	10.0	7.1
230	148	Bishops Stores	190	..	3.7	2.1	10.1
205	57	Do A NV	147	..	3.7	2.5	8.3
123	68	Black & Edg'tn	116	..	6.4	5.5	15.3
40	15	Blackman & C	18½	..	..	..	33.0
92	49	Blackwd Hodge	81	-1	4.4	5.4	7.3
30	15	Blackwood Mt	30	+1	..	..	17.2
345	122	Blagden & N	240	-5	18.2	7.6	9.1
72	39	Blundell Perm	67	..	4.4	6.5	9.1
13	7½	Boardman K. O.	12½	..	1.5	11.8	3.3
73	33	Bodycote	72	+1	3.4	4.7	7.0
36	17	Bonser Eng	33	..	2.9	8.8	12.7
240	128	Booker McCon	218	-3	10.7	4.9	9.9
250	84	B'sey & Hawkes	200	+5	7.2	3.6	8.2
157	87	Boot H.	136	..	12.5	9.2	6.1
243	115	Boots	219	-1	4.3	1.9	18.7
97	71	Borthwick T.	73	..	9.4	13.0	9.8
20½	14	Boulton W.	20	..	2.1	10.4	6.5
218	160	Bowater Corp	176	..	14.7	8.4	8.3
66	34	Bowthorpe Hldgs	56	-1	2.3	4.0	7.1
85	62	Braby Leslie	88	..	8.0	9.0	5.0
76	60	Brady Ind	73	..	8.6	11.8	13.9
75	57	Do A	71	..	8.6	12.1	13.5
40	23½	Braham Millar	37	..	2.3	6.2	5.0
43	17	Braid Grp	45	..	2.1	4.6	6.3
179	67½	Braithwaite	147	..	6.1	4.3	4.5
116	44½	Brammer H.	116	+2	6.4	5.5	10.8
53	38	Bremner	50	..	5.8	11.6	10.1
206	80	Brent Chem Int	188	-1	3.7	2.0	15.5
50	25	Brent Walker	50	+1	1.7g	3.4	22.7
38	22	Brickhouse Dud	35	..	3.3	9.5	6.9
172	105	Bridon	116	..	9.6	8.2	6.3
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	39	-1	3.7	9.4	7.0
44½	28	Brit Car Auctn	44	-½	3.0	6.8	10.6
17	11	Brit Enkalon	13	..	..	..	..
346	137	Brit Home Strs	213	..	8.9	4.2	17.9
28	20	Brit Leyland	20	..	..	..	1.5
120½	80	Brit Northrop	103	..	..	..	3.7
48½	31	Brit Printing	46½	..	4.8	10.4	7.5
90	50	Brit Sun Spec	86	..	7.2	8.3	10.0
490	278	Brit Sugar	490	+5	29.2a	6.0	5.5
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	61	-1	4.6	7.5	8.3
60	29½	Brit Tar Prod	55	-½	2.1	3.7	9.7
90	44	Brit Vita	88	-1	3.1	3.5	6.4
28	13½	Brittains	28	..	2.1	7.6	22.8
64	44	Brockhouse Ltd	63	-1	5.5	8.7	6.0
86	41	Brocks Grp	71	..	5.1	7.2	12.5
715	365	Broken Hill	430	+10	19.2	4.5	42.0
40	30	Bronx Eng	38	..	2.4	6.3	5.9
71	33	Brook St Bur	65	..	6.4	9.8	16.6
58	38	Brooke Bond	47	..	4.2	8.9	3.5
23	11	Brooke Tool	23	..	..	..	13.9
121	49	Brotherhood P.	120	+1	3.5b	7.3	4.3
100	71	Brown & Tawse	100	..	6.8	6.8	6.4
55	19	BBK	51	..	2.7	5.2	11.1
24	12	Brown Bros Cp	23	..	1.6	7.0	13.2
261	96	Brown J.	245	..	12.1	4.9	8.0
134	85	Bruntons	108	-1	10.6	9.8	7.6
45	17	Bryant Hldgs	44	-1	3.4	7.8	9.2
132	66	Bullough Ltd	126	+4	8.6	6.8	5.7
46	28	Bulmer & Lumb	45	..	4.8	10.6	5.6
120	57	Bunzl Pulp	109	..	7.4	6.8	4.3
64	36	Burco Dean	58	..	5.6	9.7	5.7
38	22	Burgess Prod	36	-2	3.5	9.8	5.6
194	64	Burnett H'shire	172	..	4.1	2.4	8.5
184	63	Do A NV	170	..	4.1	2.4	8.1
30	16	Burns And'son	28½	..	2.2	5.7	5.6
17¾	9	Burrell & Co	14½	..	1.4	9.7	7.5
185	130	Burt Boulton	184	-1	15.2	8.2	5.3
142	51	Burton Grp	136	-4	2.3	1.7	..
130	39	Do A	125	-3	2.3	1.8	..
78	43	Bury & Masco	74	..	6.4	8.7	10.9
69	30	Butterfld-Harvy	69	• +1	3.4a	4.9	9.4

C—E

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	13½	CH Industrials	30	-2	2.1	7.1	5.1
59½	35½	Cadbury Sch	55	..	4.1	7.5	10.8
110	70	Caffyns	108	-2	8.7	8.1	8.6
56	48	C'bread Robey	52	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
132	80	Campari	132	..	2.8	2.1	6.6
121	64	Do B	117	-1	..	..	..
82	45½	Camrex Hldgs	70	-2	6.0	8.6	5.8
85	36	Canning W.	65	..	5.3	8.2	10.7
136	97	Cape Ind	118	+2	11.5	9.8	3.9
76	37	Caplan Profile	76	• ..	7.3	9.6	4.9
80	39¾	Capper Neill	67	-1	3.2	4.8	7.8
95	73	Caravans Int	87	-1	7.0	8.0	3.3
68	35	Carclo Eng	68	..	4.5	6.7	6.2
51	32	Carless Capel	40	..	1.3	3.4	9.8
175	38	Carlton Ind	175	..	8.3	4.7	8.1
78	45	Carpets Int	45	-2	6.1	13.4	4.9
48	16½	Carr J. (Don)	48	..	1.4	2.6	7.4
47	22½	Carr'ton Vly	41	-½	3.0	7.2	11.2
110	63¾	Carroll P. J.	108	..	9.5	8.7	8.4
45	28	Casket S Hldgs	45	..	3.0	6.6	5.4
23	7	Causton Sir J.	19	..	..	..	4.7
165	88	Cawdwoods	137	+1	5.3	3.9	10.1
36½	12	Celestion	34	..	0.9	2.6	9.7
128	56½	Cement Rdstone	123	..	6.9	5.6	15.5
54	35	Cen & Sheer	48	..	3.4	7.0	8.6
72	43	Central Man	70	-1	4.6	6.8	5.7
184	68¾	Centreway Ltd	183	a -1	16.5	9.1	5.1
42	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	36	..	3.9	10.7	2.5
58½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	54	..	4.2	7.8	7.6
33	8½	Change Wares	22½	..	..a	..	18.8
23½	17	De Cnv Cum	21½	..	2.4	11.2	..
129	91	Chloride Grp	104	-1	7.3	7.0	8.5
78	57	Christies Int	77	..	4.5	5.8	8.1
138	93	Chubb & Sons	133	-1	5.5	4.1	9.6
198	97	Church & Co	195	..	4.7	2.4	9.6
78	45	Coalite & Chem	74	• -1	4.2	5.7	6.1
79	50	Coates Bros	71	+1	3.3	4.6	7.1
77	43	Do A	69	+1	3.2	4.6	7.9
83	57	Coats Patons	80½	..	4.7	6.8	5.2
130	45	Cole R. H.	124	-2	5.3	4.3	9.3
62	38	Collett D'son	58	-1	4.7	8.1	6.3
186	99	Collins W.	139	..	7.0	5.1	6.7
186	99	Do A	139	..	7.0	5.1	6.7
38	14	Comben Grp	31	-1	2.4b	7.9	7.6
101	50	Comb Eng Strs	87	..	4.6	5.3	9.4
113¼	80	Comet Radiov'n	107	-1	3.6	3.3	9.7
114	64	CompAir	101	• -2	5.5	5.4	8.2
30	20	Compton Webb	25½	..	2.6	10.1	4.3
28	16	Cook W.	25	..	2.4	9.0	5.7
65	37	Cope Allman	60½	..	4.8	8.0	6.0
17	9	Copson F.	16	..	1.1	7.1	8.1
39	19½	Corah	38½	-½	1.7a	4.4	5.4
144	84¾	Coral Leisure	133	+1	9.1	6.8	12.0
83	24	Cosalt	74	..	4.7	6.3	6.5
332	134	Costain R.	265	-6	15.2b	5.7	3.4
41	8	Countryside	38	2	1.8	4.7	13.8
107	78	Courts (Furn)	95	..	5.0	5.3	6.5
107	73	Do A NV	85	..	5.0	5.3	8.5
135	90	Courtaulds	124	..	10.7	8.6	6.2
72	30	Courtney Pope	69	..	3.3	4.5	9.9
88	38¾	C'wan de Groot	78	..	3.5	4.5	4.7
49½	23	Cowie T.	44½	..	2.5	5.8	4.2
100	24	Crest Nicholson	59	h ..	3.6a	3.7	10.7

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	30	-2	..e	..	..
76	28	Crest Nicholson	64	-1	4.6	6.7	13.7
72	44	Croda Int	56	..	3.2	5.8	8.6
43	25	Cronite Grp	39	• ..	3.7	9.5	19.5
39	23	Cropper J.	39	..	1.3	3.8	..
140	94	Crosby Hse	133	-2	14.2	10.7	..
30½	18	Crossland R.	39½	h ..	2.1	5.2	13.7
70	45	Crossley Bldg	70	..	6.3	8.9	13.2
98	48	Crouch D.	90	..	5.6	6.1	11.8
73	35	Crouch Grp	66	-2	4.2	6.1	12.8
73	32¾	Crown House	48½	-½	4.7	9.6	9.6
45	28	Crowther J.	37	..	0.9	2.5	..
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£83	-1	375	4.5	..
160	63½	Dale Electric	148	-1	4.1	2.8	14.8
15½	14½	Dana Corp	£15¾	-¼	43.8	2.8	..
17	8	Dartmouth Inv	16¾	..	1.2	7.3	10.5
129	70½	Davies & New	118	..	11.1	9.4	6.8
295	150	Davy Int	230	..	15.5	6.7	7.7
88	48	Dawson J.	88	..	8.1	9.1	11.8
520	350	De Beers Ind	410	..	44.6	10.8	8.2
28	21	Deanson Hldgs	25	..	3.2	12.7	7.6
116	64¼	Debenhams	105	-1	8.0	7.6	7.2
319	128¾	De La Rue	285	s -7	15.0	5.3	8.5
590	233	Decca	485	..	16.1	3.3	19.9
585	223	Do A	475	..	16.1	3.4	13.8
81	49	Delta Metal	73	+1	6.8	9.3	10.0
100	66	Denbyware	84	-1	8.3	9.9	..
175	82	De Vere Hotels	171	..	6.7	3.9	31.9
185	67	Dew G.	185	h ..	7.2	4.7	8.8
62	27	Dewhirst I. J.	60	..	2.6	4.4	10.5
143	88	DRG	123	-2	9.9a	8.0	8.9
178	57	Diploma Inv	156	-2	5.5	3.7	9.5
82	28	Dixon D	62	• ..	3.8	6.1	27.6
174	63	Dixons Photo	167	+1	3.4	2.0	8.2
39	20	Dixor	38	..	0.9	2.4	46.9
79	37	Dobson Park	71	• -1	3.2	4.5	5.4
66	41	Dom Hldgs	65	..	6.6	10.2	11.6
105	43¾	Douglas R. M.	103	..	4.7	4.6	7.2
23	17	Dow'd & Mills	23	..	1.6	7.1	10.6
350	105	Downing G. H.	270	..	15.7	7.1	4.7
174	93	Dowty Grp	174	..	6.4	3.7	11.1
26	13½	Drake & Scull	25	..	..	..	..
50	25	Dreamland Elec	40	..	3.5	8.8	12.6
47	34	Dufay	37	..	2.3b	6.2	8.4
123	73¾	Dunlop Hldgs	85	+1	8.0	9.4	8.1
24½	9½	Dupic Int	14	..	0.9	6.4	6.9
67½	37½	Duport	65	..	6.4	9.9	4.6
134	41	Durapipe Int	132	..	5.7	4.3	8.2
50	26	Dutton For	47½	-½	4.3	9.0	8.1
37	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	28	..	..e	..	10.2
253	172	E.M.I.	185	-2	14.0	7.4	7.1
168	34	ERF Hldgs	166	• +17	5.5	3.3	5.3
47	35	E Lancs Paper	47	..	4.8	10.2	..
79	46	E Mid A Press	79	..	5.5	6.9	5.9
93	32	Eastern Prod	90	-1	6.6	7.3	7.0
106	56	Eastwood J. B.	102	-1	5.9	5.7	2.8
154	105	Edbro	132	..	8.9	6.7	5.5
45	19	Eleco Hldgs	45	..	2.6	5.8	12.3
48	32	Elec & Ind Secs	43	..	4.1	9.4	7.9
380	69	Electrocomps	342	..	7.5	2.2	18.7
24½	15	Electronic Mach	22	-½	..	..	..
124	48	Electr'nic Rent	123	..	7.6	6.2	8.8
119	55½	Elliott B.	99	-1	7.9	8.0	5.5
44	14	Elliott Grp	21	..	..e	..	8.6
97	66	Ellis & Everard	94	..	7.7	8.2	17.3
19½	14¾	Ellis & Gold	19	..	2.7	14.4	10.7
78	37	Elson & Robbins	78	..	4.7	6.1	6.1
22	9	Elswick Hopper	22½	..	1.4	6.0	9.4
202	82½	Empire Stores	175	..	7.3	4.2	13.2
14½	4¼	Energy Serv	13	• -¼	0.3b	2.3	16.5
36	22	England J. E.	35	..	2.0	5.7	3.0
24	3½	English & O'seas	22	..	0.5	2.4	20.5
105	50	English Card Cl	81	-½	4.3	5.1	4.5
109	69¾	Eng China Clay	79	..	5.4	6.8	7.7
77	51	Erith & Co	77	..	7.4	9.6	7.9
220	130	Esperanza	146	-1	8.0	5.5	5.4
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	67	..	7.6b	11.3	2.2
116½	54	Euro Ferries	x16	-½	4.3	3.7	9.2
107	52	Eva Industries	100	..	7.3	7.3	7.1
211	121	Ever Ready	166	-4	6.1	3.6	8.5
95	42	Evode Hldgs	74	..	3.2	4.3	8.7
27½	14½	Ewer G.	26	..	2.6a	7.8	10.0
20	7½	Excalibur	17¼	..	0.7	3.7	7.8
105	65	Exch Telegraph	101	..	7.7a	7.6	8.7
77¼	57	Expand Metal	65	..	5.6	8.6	7.2

F—H

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	75	-1	3.9	5.1	3.7
26	7	FPA Cons	25½	+½	1.7	6.7	11.3
62	25¾	Fairbairn L'son	59	-1	5.5	9.4	9.1
78	37¾	Fairclough Cons	65	..	3.6	5.2	8.9
109	29	Fairview Est	106	-1½	8.6	8.1	6.4
240	81	Farnell Elect	210	-4	9.9	4.7	11.5
50	44	Fed Chem Hldgs	73	b ..	5.3	7.2	7.9
40	13	Fed Lnd & Build	38	..	3.1	8.2	11.1
36	23	Feedex Ltd	34	..	2.0	5.8	8.7
150	111	Fenner J. H.	150	..	10.2	6.8	10.3
106	45	Ferguson Ind	100	-1	9.1	9.1	10.4
48	19½	Fine Art Dev	44½	..	2.8	6.2	10.6
319	150	Finlay J.	298	..	9.9	3.3	8.5
30	6	Finlay Pack	30	..	0.9	4.3	7.5
400	263	Fisons	390	..	18.5	4.7	11.4
73	45	Fitch Lovell	62	-1	5.6	9.0	7.8
83	43¾	Flextdrive Eng	68	+1	5.0	7.3	8.7
68	20	Fodens	50	..	3.8	6.5	3.9
121	48	Fogarty E.	120	s ..	4.8	4.0	6.2
25½	13½	Folkes Hefo NV	22	..	2.1	9.5	5.1
34	20	Ford M.	33	..	3.7	11.1	13.8
239	130	Ford Mtr BDR	140	• ..	8.3	5.9	14.8
137	49¾	Forminster	137	..	6.0	4.4	6.5
596	410	Fortnm & Mason	590	+10	31.5	5.3	10.8
212	136	Foseco Min	142	..	6.5	4.6	8.4
86	39	Foster Bros	86	..	4.3	5.0	11.1
33	16	Foster J.	27	..	2.5	9.3	9.5
94	69	Fothergill & H	86	..	9.4	10.9	9.8
48	28	Francis G. R.	47	..	5.4	11.4	8.5
70	28	Francis Ind	64	..	5.1	8.0	5.3
318	127	Freemans Ldn	324	..	8.5	3.0	13.6
70	40	French T.	67	-3	3.9	5.8	5.0
35½	14	French Kier	33	..	2.3b	6.9	13.5
96	53	Friedland Doggt	92	..	4.4	4.8	7.2
33	44	GEI Int	80	-1	5.9	7.3	6.4
67	35½	Gallifd Brindley	63½	-1½	4.6	7.1	7.0
104	67	Garnar Scotblair	103	..	6.8	6.6	4.8
282	163	GEC	272	-2	5.8	2.1	11.2
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100¾	+¼	869	..	..
27	13½	Gen Eng (Rad)	20	+1	1.5	7.7	5.3
390	185	Gen Mtr BDR	280	..	11.0a	5.5	5.8
190	124	Gestetner 'A'	173	..	6.0	3.5	6.5
69	37¾	Gibbons Dudley	68	..	3.5	5.2	3.2
96	35	Gieves Grp	95	-1	6.8	7.1	9.1
240	161¾	Gill & Duffus	225	-3	13.2	5.9	4.2
56	23	Giltspur Ltd	53	..	4.1	7.7	5.4
70	36	Glass & Metal	68	..	4.2	6.2	7.3
26	13	Glass Glover	26	..	1.9	7.2	5.9
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	597	+7	15.5	2.6	12.0
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	48	+1	2.8	5.8	7.4
57	34	Glossop & W.J.	57	-1	5.5	9.6	6.2
120	76	Glynwed	107	..	11.4b	10.7	9.1
70	39	Goldbg & Sons	64	..	5.7	8.9	12.7
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	77	-½	4.6	5.9	10.2
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	91	• ..	4.0	4.4	8.7
23	11	Gordon L. Grp	23	..	..	..	..
81	47	Grampian Hldgs	55	..	6.0	10.8	7.9
99	42½	Granada 'A'	97	..	3.0	3.0	10.6
109	63½	Grand Met Ltd	103½	-1½	6.4	6.2	8.5
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	298	• -4	11.8	3.9	15.8
346	175	Do A	292	• -4	11.8	4.0	13.5
47	17¾	Greenfield Mill	47	+1	2.7	5.7	13.8
93	65	Greens Econ	79	..	6.4	8.1	6.1
55	25	Gripperrods	44	-1	3.6	8.1	4.9
368	260	GKN	270	-1	23.6	8.7	7.5
100	71	Haden Carrier	97	-2	12.0	12.4	6.1
110	55	Haggas J.	108	-2	1.0	0.9	8.4
95	62½	Hall Eng	92	+1	6.4	7.0	6.2
207	99½	Hall M.	190	-8	10.0a	5.3	7.6
59	14	Halma Ltd.	59	• +½	2.1	3.6	9.7
96	68	Hanimex Corp	92	-1	4.1	4.5	5.2
161	100	Hanson Trust	131	..	9.5	7.3	6.4
51	26	Hardy Furn	34	..	0.3	0.9	..
63	23	Do A	33	..	0.3	0.9	..
61	38	Hargreaves Grp	60	..	4.6	7.6	9.8
53	34½	Harris Sheldon	49	..	4.3	8.7	8.3
109	45	Harrison T.C.	109	..	5.8	5.3	10.4
438	276¾	Harrison Cros	375	-12	19.3b	5.1	9.1
92	41	Hartwells Grp	92	..	6.7	7.2	7.9
214	113	Hawker Sidd	198	..	5.9	3.0	7.6
75	43	Hawkins & T'son	73	-2	6.1	8.3	4.8
78	24	Hawthorn L.	70	..	..	..	..
189	57	Hays Wharf	154	..	7.5	4.9	15.9
39½	12½	Headlam Sims	38½	..	1.9	5.3	7.3
18½	6½	Helene of Ldn	18	..	0.9	5.2	5.0
31	20	Helical Bar	30	..	3.1	10.3	17.9
87	39	Hend'son Kent	80	..	3.4	4.2	4.7
144	70	Henlys	125½	-1	10.0a	8.0	4.7
100	30½	Hepworth Cer	87	-½	5.0	5.7	10.1
85	27¾	Hepworth J.	65	..	3.5	5.4	10.4
11½	6	Herman Smith	11	..	0.4	3.5	45.8
143	76	Hestair	115	..	9.1	7.9	4.1
60	17½	Hewden-Stuart	51	..	1.9	3.8	9.3
22	11	Hewitt J.	22	..	1.4	6.5	4.3
89	63	Hickng P'cost	89	..	9.8	11.0	10.2
610	295	Hickson Welch	530	• -10	15.7	3.0	4.7
97	36	Higgs & Hill	90	-1	5.0	5.6	4.5
44	24½	Hill & Smith	37	..	2.1	8.3	4.6
150	76	Hill C. Bristol	100	-2	9.9	9.9	..
308	71	Hillards	215	-2	6.8	3.2	6.2
92	69	Hoffnung S.	71	+1	6.4	9.0	5.2
64	35	Hollas Grp	61	..	6.4	10.5	5.8
74	34	Hollis Bros	70	• ..	6.7	9.6	8.4
148	70	Holt Lloyd	141	-1½	8.5	6.0	14.0
122	60	Home Charm	122	..	5.2	4.2	12.7
410	195	Hoover	345	-5	20.5	5.9	7.5
410	195	Do A	345	-5	20.5	5.9	7.5
105	55	Hopkinsons	83	-1	7.1	8.6	4.5
93	58	Horizon Mid	91	-1	4.5	4.9	6.2
157	71	Hse of Fraser	134	..	6.7	5.0	13.4
70	28	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.1	14.1
64	21½	Do RV	64	..	2.9	4.5	12.9
23	11½	Howard & Wynd	22	..	..	..	13.1
22	10½	Do A	22	..	..	..	12.5
53	30	Howard Mach	35	-½	3.4	9.8	7.0
21	17	Howard Tenens	27¼	..	2.6	9.4	..
71	29	Howden Grp	60	..	5.6	9.4	16.6
13¾	7¾	Hudsons Bay	£11	+¼	34.7	3.2	11.2
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	29	-½	1.1	3.7	8.5
220	76	Hunting Assoc	218	..	4.5	2.1	9.2
132	63	Huntleigh Grp	106	-2	3.4	3.2	8.5
65	47	Hutch Whamp	54½	-½	..	..	..

I—L

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	170	ICL	258	..	11.3	4.4	4.7
117	73	IDC Grp	111	..	12.7	11.4	9.4
163	74	Ibstock Johns'n	146	..	8.8	6.0	7.8
445	323½	Imp Chem Ind	345	+2	23.9	6.9	6.4
120	73	Imp Cold Store	100	..	7.8	7.8	3.9
85½	65	Imperial Grp	80	..	7.8	9.8	8.8
69	46	Imp Metal Ind	60½	..	5.0	8.2	7.2
21	17	Ingall Ind	23½	..	2.6	11.0	8.7
37	27	Ingram H.	31	..	4.3	13.7	7.3
74½	46	Initial Services	73	..	6.6	9.0	12.3
72	42½	Int Paint	72	..	3.6	3.0	8.3
135	70	Int Timber	128	..	9.9	7.3	5.9
82	47	Inveresk Grp	77½	..	7.4	9.5	13.0
9½	6½	Itoh BDR	118½	..	8.4	1.3	..
69	27	JB Hldgs	62	-1	1.6	2.5	5.0
24	12	Jacks W.	24	..	1.0	4.2	..
56	37	Jacksons B'End	53	..	..	..	..
11	5½	James M. Ind	10½	..	0.8	7.2	..
258	149	Jardine M'son	185	-1	6.5	3.5	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	194	..	13.1	6.8	6.3
42	16	Jessups Hldgs	41½	-½	2.4	5.7	6.2
66	43¾	Johnson & F B	62	..	7.1	11.5	4.6
82	47	Johnson Grp	82	..	5.9	7.2	6.6
492	307	Johnson Matt	460	-3	20.2	4.2	7.7
353	144	Johnson-Richd	334	..	10.8	3.2	9.5
100	42½	Jones Stroud	99	..	6.3a	7.1	6.2
44	22	Jourdan T.	41	..	4.0	9.7	6.3
60	27	K Shoes	39	-1	3.4	5.9	9.1
135	36	Kelsey Ind	112	..	4.9	4.4	5.2
64	40½	Kenning Mtr	53	• +½	6.3	7.6	6.2
44	21	Kent M. P.	38	-1	3.1	8.2	10.3

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60	13	Kitchen Taylor	58	-3	..	..	..
105	52¾	Kode Int	88	-1	7.2	8.2	7.7
58	16	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	48	-2	1.2	2.6	21.0
374¾	131¾	Kwik Save Disc	200	..	7.8	3.9	18.3
95	62	LCP Hldgs	92	+1	7.3	7.9	7.9
46	29½	LRC Int	42	+1	4.4	10.5	7.3
121	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	121	..	9.4	7.8	7.3
218	88	Ladbroke	209	+2	10.8	5.2	14.3
48	30½	Ladies Pride	47	-1	3.3	7.0	5.8
105	27	Lafarge	93	h ..	3.0	3.3	10.3
171	70	Laing J.	154	-1	5.0	3.3	12.5
170	69	Do A	153	-1	5.0	3.3	12.4
97	44	Laird Grp Ltd	82	..	4.5	5.4	6.5
66	43	Lake & Elliot	60	-2	5.3	8.8	13.5
41	31	Lambert H'wth	39	..	4.4	11.2	5.5
78	23	Lane P. Grp	60	-1	4.8	7.9	5.8
55½	21½	Lankro	53½	h ..	2.0	3.8	18.5
131	83¾	Laporte Ind	100	..	10.3	10.3	5.8
135	104	Latham J.	125	..	10.5	8.4	5.7
138	45	Lawrence Scott	114	-1	7.6	6.6	6.7
108	53	Lawrence W.	100	..	9.9	9.9	7.5
65	24	Lawtex	65	..	4.4	6.7	4.3
177	125	Lead Industries	146	-4	11.2	7.7	3.7
62	36	Le-Bas E.	49	..	2.5	5.1	..
25	15¾	Lee A.	23	..	2.2	9.6	5.8
138	39¾	Lee Cooper	110	-3	2.5	2.2	4.7
189	39½	Leigh Int	168	-1	5.5	3.3	21.9
68	16¾	Leisure & Gen	69	h ..	2.0	2.8	16.2
115	60¾	Leisure C'van	114	+1	6.7	5.9	12.1
45	29	Lennons Grp	35	..	2.3	6.7	11.3
283	113	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2	2.1	7.2
88	57	Lesney Ord	70	-2	4.1	5.9	8.1
120	70	Letraset	107	• -1	4.6	4.3	7.4
83	39½	Lex Services	78	-½	5.2	6.7	10.5
20½	9½	Liberty Ord	£20½	..	48.5	2.4	8.4
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	78	..	3.8	4.9	8.2
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	59	-1	5.3	9.0	3.1
161	58	Lindustries	141	-2	13.6	9.7	8.7
187½	100	Linfood Hldgs	156	..	13.6	8.7	6.6
39	19	Linread	38	..	3.0	8.0	..
42	22	Lister & Co	38	..	0.2	0.4	..
79	44	Lloyd F. H.	71	+½	7.5	10.6	6.3
16½	9	Locker T.	15	..	1.3	8.3	6.7
14½	8¾	Do A	14½	..	1.3	8.6	6.5
116	58	Lockwoods Fds	114	..	5.6	4.8	6.3
81	44	Ldn & M'land	81	+1	7.2b	8.9	7.2
43½	24	Ldn & N'thern	27	• ..	3.0b	11.2	5.0
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	73	-1	4.6	6.3	8.1
180	94	Ldn Prov Post	180	+3	13.6	7.6	8.3
73	31	Longton Trans	64	..	5.2	8.2	3.7
87	80	Lourho	77	..	9.9	12.9	2.3
81	39	Lonsdale Univ	81	+2	6.6	8.1	10.2
58	26	Lookers	56	-2	3.7	6.6	2.8
90	44	Lovell Hldgs	90	..	5.4	5.9	9.5
175	120	Low & Bonar	172	..	16.5b	9.6	6.1
337	204	Lucas Ind	257	-4	12.5	4.8	6.4
88	25	Lyon & Lyon	84	+1	9.1	10.8	9.1
138	47	Lyons J. Ord	110	..	11.5	10.5	8.6

M—N

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
125	33	MFI W'house	118	-1	6.0	5.1	15.0
214	87	MK Electric	176	..	8.8	5.0	7.5
94	46	ML Hldgs	90	..	5.9	6.5	7.7
65	37	MY Dart	64½	+½	3.3	5.1	5.0
253	136	McCorquodale	245	• ..	21.6	8.8	5.7
48	15	McInerney Prop	41	..	..	..	16.1
18	11	McCleery L'Amie	13½	..	..	..	..
49	28	Mackay H.	49	..	4.9	10.0	15.7
94	60¾	McKechnie Bros	89	-1	7.5	8.4	5.6
54	31	McNeill Grp	54	+1	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	59	+1	3.6	6.4	6.1
65	37	Madame Tussds	65	h ..	3.7a	5.7	13.8
55½	29	Mallinson Denny	49½	..	4.2	8.4	5.9
78	50	Man Agcy Music	73	-½	8.5	11.6	4.9
36	11	Manch Garages	32	• -1	2.3	7.1	6.6
247	177	Man Ship Canal	210	..	21.6	10.3	6.1
100	14	Mang Bronze	100	..	2.9	2.9	4.4
43	27	Manordale Grp	43	..	6.2	14.5	4.1
17½	5½	Maple Hldgs	16½	-1	..e	..	..
282	114	Marchwiel	262	-2	5.2	2.0	3.9
170	95	Marks & Spencer	150	-2	6.4	4.3	18.2
99	45	Marley Ltd	92	• -1	3.8	4.1	7.6
24	9¾	Marling Ind	18½	..	1.5	8.3	9.2
58½	31	Marshall Cav	57	..	6.0	10.5	10.0
46	27	Marshall T Lox	38	f ..	3.5	9.3	4.9
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.5
155¾	85	Marshalls Univ	145	-3	9.6	6.6	4.9
73	55	Martin-Black	57	..	6.7	11.8	5.7
244	92¾	Martin-News	236	..	10.2	4.3	8.8
160	91	Martonair	154	-¼	8.1	5.3	9.6
85	43	May & Hassell	78	..	4.4	5.6	5.2
126	60	Maynards	126	+1	7.3	5.8	7.9
31	20	Mears Bros	22	-6	2.9	13.0	4.1
21	10½	Medminster	21	..	2.7	12.8	12.0
78	50	Melody Mills	69	..	4.4	6.4	4.9
54	30½	Melville D & W	45	..	3.7	8.2	4.6
13½	9	Mentmore Mfg	12½	..	1.3	10.2	18.9
302	102	Menzies J.	302	..	7.1	2.4	16.3
362	246	Metal Box	308	..	21.5	7.0	7.8
95	65	Metal Closures	85	..	6.0	7.1	8.2
41	13¾	Metalrax	38	..	1.6	4.3	7.7
53	28	Mettoy	44	..	3.3	7.3	6.3
93	44	Meyer M. L.	86	+2	6.9	8.0	3.9
44	18½	Midland Ind	44	..	1.5	3.4	6.5
87	25	Milbury	87	..	3.9	4.5	7.5
109	50	Mills A. J.	100	h +2	4.2	4.2	11.4
143	25	Mills & Allen	143	+6	..	..	14.3
168½	98	Miln-Marsters	160	..	7.8	4.9	6.3
83	28	Mining Supplies	70	..	1.7	2.4	10.0
49	34½	Mitchell Cotts	46	-½	5.2	11.2	6.1
66	24½	Mitchell Somers	60	..	2.4	4.0	6.1
66	43	Mixconcrete	63	..	4.5	7.3	9.3
40	22½	Modern Eng	39	..	4.0	10.3	8.3
132	97	Molins	110	..	9.9	9.0	..
88	29¾	Monk A.	82	..	5.4	6.6	5.6
30½	33	M'santo 5½% Ln	£150	..	500	10.9	..
35½	40	Do 6% Ln	£56½	..	625	11.1	..
220	112	Do 5% Cnv	£112	..	500	4.5	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	60	..	4.9	8.2	9.3
85	25	More O'Farrall	85	+1	5.2	6.1	23.0
137	88	Morgan Cruc	129	-2	7.7	6.0	11.7
46	30	Morgan Edwds	30	..	2.9	9.8	54.5
52	36	Morris & Blakey	50	..	6.3	12.5	10.3
50	33	Do A	48	..	6.3	13.0	11.8
91	44	Moss Bros	91	+1	6.1b	6.7	16.5
73	46	Moss Eng	72	-1	6.3	8.7	7.7
210	101	Mothercare	178	+2	4.2	2.3	20.6
12½	8	Moritex	12½	..	..	..	..
144	48	Mowlem J.	136	..	9.9	7.2	9.2
200	127¾	Muirhead	184	..	7.6	4.1	14.1
72	39	Myson Grp	68	..	..e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	114	..	3.2	2.8	10.4
51	27	Nathan B. & L.	51	..	4.6	8.9	11.0
67	38	Nat Carbon	59	-2	..e	..	..
35	12	Needlers	26	+2	..e	..	..
45	30½	Neepsend	42	..	4.5	10.7	17.1
90	37	Negretti & Zam	89	-1	5.0	5.6	8.1
93¾	55	Neill J.	91	y ..	9.7a	10.5	7.1
187	45	Newarthill	173	-2	6.8	3.9	12.5
75	23½	Newman Ind	75	• ..	7.6	10.1	3.0
72	38	Newman Tonks	70	-1	5.5	7.9	9.0
180	88	Newmark L.	175	-5	9.9a	5.6	5.6
94	51	Norcros	91½	-½	6.2	6.7	7.1
37	11	Norfolk C Grp	37	+2	0.9	2.5	18.3
46	26	Normand Elec	44	..	4.3	9.8	14.1
100	84	NEI	94	-2	8.5b	9.0	..
125	64	Nthn Foods	124	..	4.7	3.8	10.5
195	44	Norton & Wright	195	+6	6.0	3.1	18.8
38	9	Norton W. E.	37	..	1.6	4.6	7.3
100	52	Norwest Holst	98	h +1	6.4	6.7	6.8
109	60	Notts Mfg	108	..	4.5	4.2	10.2
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacock	102	..	2.6	2.5	14.4
35	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	28	..	2.2a	5.5	10.3

O—S

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	74	Ocean Wilsons	87	+1	5.4	6.2	9.1
99	55	Office & Elect	94	..	6.2	6.6	6.8
115	60	Ofrex Grp	115	..	5.0	4.4	13.6
37½	23¾	Ogilvy & M	£27¼	+1	21.5	0.8	11.7
84	40	Osborn S.	79	+1	5.4	6.9	4.8
84	43	Owen Owen	80	+1	4.0	5.0	8.0
56	7	Oxley Printing	54	-3	3.8b	6.9	10.8
121	58½	Parker Knoll 'A'	116	+3½	4.9	4.2	4.5
115	60	Parker Timber	114	..	8.8	7.3	6.1
36	14	Paterson R.	35½	• ..	3.5	9.7	10.3
230	126¾	Paterson Zoch	230	..	10.6	4.6	4.3
225	117½	Do A NV	220	..	10.6	4.8	4.1
135	62½	Pauls & Whites	127	+1	6.5	5.1	9.3
186	103	Pearson Long	178	..	8.2	4.6	8.3
267	123	Pearson & Son	191	-3	9.4	4.9	9.0
37½	29½	Do 4½% Ln	£36	..	400	11.4	..
208	152	Pegler-Hatt	370	..	21.6	6.8	5.6
27½	6	Pentland Ind	33½	-2	1.0	4.0	8.1
80	42	Pentos	78	..	6.3	8.3	8.1
90	83	Perkin El 4%	£73	..	..	..	..
172	61	Perry H. Mtrs	165	..	7.8	4.7	10.5
87	59	Petrocon Grp	73	-1	6.7	9.2	8.5
64	51	Philips Fin 5¾	£57½	..	575	10.0	..
11	7¾	Philips Lamps	£9⅝	+¼	37.1	4.6	..
19	7	Philips Pats	18	..	..	..	41.9
195	64	Phoenix Timber	157	..	6.5	4.1	2.1
262	130	Photo-Me Int	245	..	6.0	2.4	7.4
98	67	P'dilly Theatre	99	..	1.6	1.6	53.5
14	11	Pickles W.	14	..	1.0	7.4	9.3
112	54	Pifco Hldgs	112	..	4.1	3.7	8.5
109	52	Do A	109	..	4.1	3.8	8.3
540	278	Pilkington Bros	440	..	16.8	3.8	6.6
66	44	Pittard Grp	66	..	4.70	8.0	5.7
131	81	Plaxtons	124	..	10.8	8.7	5.3
74	31	Pleasurama	70	..	3.1	4.4	6.8
117	62	Plessey	93	+1	7.3	7.9	9.4
13¾	7½	Do ADR	£11¾	..	..	..	..
65	42	Plysu	55	..	2.6	2.3	11.0
45	23	Pontins	43	sh ..	2.5	5.9	15.1
423	126	Pork Farms	418	..	19.5b	4.7	10.0
258	168	Portals Hldgs	238	-7	11.9	5.0	12.6
127	51	Porter Chad	112	..	7.3	6.7	6.6
82	32	Portsmth News	53	..	4.3	8.3	6.5
223	119	Powell Duffryn	188	+1	15.2	8.1	9.4
72	50	Pratt F. Eng	64	..	7.0	10.9	7.3
84	32	Preedy A.	84	T +4	4.3	5.1	10.9
32	12¾	Press W.	27½	-1	1.3	4.6	6.4
185	107	Prestige Grp	160	..	6.7	4.8	11.8
46	27	Prestwich Par	34	..	4.0	13.6	9.0
185	135	Pretoria P Cem	178	..	17.6a	10.1	3.5
542	104	Pride & Clarke	537	h -5	18.9a	3.2	14.5
79	45	Priest B.	78	..	6.0a	10.5	6.3
39¾	18¾	Pritchard Serv	33½	-½	2.3	6.9	9.1
113	37	Pye Hldgs	107	-2	4.4a	4.1	6.0
34	23	Pyke W.-J.	33	..	1.0	3.0	51.6
42	23	Pyramid Grp	41	..	3.3	8.1	8.4
22¾	14½	Quaker Oats	£12¾	..	39.7	3.9	9.1
30½	4½	Queens Moat	28	-1	..	..	47.5
45½	21	Quick H. J.	47½	+1	2.5	5.3	8.0
77	31	R.F.D. Group	63	• -1	2.1	3.8	5.8
69	27	RKT Textiles	74	-1	6.6	8.9	8.7
245	127	Racal Elect	212	-8	5.9	2.8	11.1
15	12	Raine Eng	16	..	1.3	8.3	7.9
20	9	Rakusen Grp	18	..	..	..	33.3
277	140	Rank Org Ord	260	-2	12.1	4.6	6.6
53½	38½	RHM	47	-½	5.0	10.6	7.8
67	50	RHP	66	..	5.8	8.8	5.8
152	96	Ransomes Sims	140	..	12.0	8.6	8.0
90	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	73	..	7.1	9.8	7.2
110	16¾	Ratners	110	+1	1.0	0.9	11.3
71	35	Raybeck Ltd	70	• -1	3.0	7.2	12.3
36½	23½	Readicut Int	34½	..	2.2	6.5	7.2
143	72	RMC	130	-2	9.8	6.7	9.0
510	330	Reckitt & Colmn	420	+8	15.3	3.6	9.0
59	38	Record Ridgway	58	+6	5.5a	7.8	7.4
328	76	Redfearn Nat	313	..	24.0	7.7	4.3
93	64	Rediffusion	90	-7	6.5	7.4	11.4
161	85	Redland	145	-1	6.2	4.3	10.1
62	36	Redman Heenan	36	-2	2.8	4.9	3.9
63	32	Reed & Smith	62	b ..	3.2	3.1	..
100	32	Reed A.	68	..	4.1	4.7	10.4
97	32	Do A NV	57	..	3.9	4.5	10.3
47	15	Reed Exec	44	-2	4.2	9.5	..
236	115	Reed Int	138	-2	19.7	14.3	5.4
21½	14¾	Reliance Grp	£14¾	+½	31.0	1.8	9.2
41	13½	Reliance Knit	40	-1	4.4	10.9	3.5

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
55	44	Rennies Cons	47	..	9.7	20.8	2.3
164	112	Renold Ltd	130	+2	13.1	10.1	5.6
60	35	Rentokil Grp	56	+¼	2.3	4.1	13.6
46	17	Renwick Grp	45	..	..e	..	30.4
94	68	Revertex	78	..	7.4	8.9	5.3
65	37	Rexmore	60	..	6.5	10.8	4.9
140	39¾	Ricardo Eng	130	..	4.0	3.0	9.7
79	37	Richards & Wall	79	..	6.2	7.8	9.7
22	14¾	Rich'n-Merrell	£15⅝	-¼	51.6	3.4	11.1
64	35	Richardsons W.	57½	..	6.2	10.8	6.9
144	77½	Rockware Grp	139	-1	8.0	5.8	8.2
78	56	Rolls-R Motors	69	..	6.5	9.4	7.0
52½	25	Ropner Hldgs	46	..	3.2	7.0	8.5
49	24½	Do A	42	..	3.2	7.7	5.0
13½	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	13½	..	..e	..	..
58	30	Rotaflex	53	-½	2.5	4.6	10.0
52	22	Rotaprint	48	..	4.2	8.7	7.9
58	32	Rothmans Int 'B'	48½	..	3.1	6.4	3.1
161	80	Rotork Ltd	126	-3	3.4	2.7	8.3
152	65	Routledge & K	152	..	5.6	3.7	11.6
102	49	Rowlinson Con	100	..	3.4	3.4	6.1
430	202	Rowntree Mac	395	..	11.5	2.9	10.7
167	66	Rowton Hotels	167	..	9.0	5.4	18.0
142	84	Royal Worcs	130	-2	9.8	6.9	8.9
35	14	Royco Grp	33½	-½	0.8	2.3	..
40	18	Ruberoid	35	..	3.1	8.8	10.9
90	46	Rugby Cement	88	..	5.0	5.7	10.7
61	33	Do NV	57	-1	4.2	7.4	16.1
154	58	SGB Grp	154	..	8.0	5.2	9.6
19	7¾	SKF 'B'	£11	..	47.9	4.4	5.8
102½	82	Saatchi	102½	+1	6.3	6.1	5.5
37½	26½	Sabah Timber	34½	..	2.3	6.7	3.4
255	130	Sainsbury J.	178	..	8.6	4.8	11.3
20¾	15½	St Gobain	£18½	-½	63.7	3.9	7.2
230	113¾	Sale Tilney	225	+3	15.5	6.9	2.5
281	116	Samuel H.	281	• ..	12.0	4.3	13.8
273	113	Do A	273	• ..	12.0	4.4	13.4
65	41	Sanderson Kay	65	..	6.2	9.5	9.5
39	29	Sanderson Mur	37	..	4.7	12.7	3.9
56	40	Sanger J. E.	49	..	6.3	13.8	9.6
119	77	Sangers	80	..	8.8	11.0	6.2
72	33	Savoy Hotel 'A'	70	+3	1.5	2.2	16.7
116	69	Scapa Grp	103	-1	8.3a	8.0	4.4
297	193	Scholes G. H.	290	-6	25.1	8.7	13.6
92	41	Scotcros	85	..	4.6	5.4	8.3
62	14	S.E.E.T.	59	..	2.5	4.2	3.8
39	18½	Scot Heritable	30	+1	2.0a	5.0	4.9
63	35	Scottish TV 'A'	59	..	3.4	5.7	4.9
99	55	Scot Univ Inv	98	-1	7.5	7.9	15.2
70½	35½	Sears Hldgs	63½	-½	3.4	5.6	15.9
66	46	Securicor Grp	46	..	1.3	3.0	19.9
65	40	Do NV	55	..	1.3	2.4	18.5
68	46	Security Serv	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
68	40	Do A	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
20	11½	Sekers Int	18	..	2.1b	11.7	10.1
26	10¾	Sellncourt	27¾	..	1.9	6.7	5.2
27	18	Senior Eng	26	..	1.8	6.8	8.9
120	44	Sarck	97½	..	8.9	9.2	8.1
32½	25	Shakespeare J.	39	..	2.7	7.0	6.8
27¼	13	Shaw Carpets	22	+1	..e	..	..
101	55	Sheepbridge	77	..	6.4	8.4	9.8
19½	3½	Sherman S.	19½	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	99	..	9.1	9.2	9.3
182	113	Siebe Gorman	182	+6	8.0	4.2	10.7
66	30	Siemssen Hunt	63	+1	4.2	6.7	9.5
175	152	Signode 7% Cn	£156	..	700	4.4	..
250	129	Simon Eng	202	-2	11.1	5.5	6.6
94	38	Simpson S.	88	..	5.8	6.6	7.1
92	36	Do A	86	..	5.8	6.8	6.9
59	31	Sirdar	57	-1	4.2	7.4	4.3
83	54	600 Group	78½	+1½	5.9	7.5	7.9
109	55	Sketchley	108	-1	7.0	6.5	12.8
27	19	Small & Tidmas	23	..	3.1	14.0	..
20	10	Smallshaw R.	20	..	1.5	7.7	8.6
48	21½	Smart J.	44	..	5.5	12.5	5.2
99	28	Smith D. S.	94	..	3.6	3.9	8.1
67½	39½	Smith & Neph	66½	+½	3.5	5.3	13.8
182	67¾	Smith W. H. 'A'	168	-2	3.1	1.9	18.7
182	120	Smiths Ind	165	-8	11.0	6.7	7.5
210	84¾	Smurfit	190	-6	9.2	4.9	15.2
26	15	Sobranie	26	..	2.5	9.8	10.7
25	15	Do NV	25	..	2.8	10.2	10.2
60	42	Solicitors Law	57	..	5.8	10.2	11.1
237	136	Sotheby P. B.	217	..	13.7	5.8	9.1
172	113	Spear & Jackson	118	..	14.2	12.0	11.8
245	100	Spear J. W.	240	..	2.8	1.2	8.3
30	14	Spencer Gears	30	..	1.7	5.5	8.5
49	21¼	Spencer G.	46	..	3.4	7.3	27.1
39½	26½	Spillers	30½	..	4.2	13.9	6.6
290	140	Spirax-Sarco	258	..	13.8	5.2	10.2
58	27	Spooner Ind	55	..	4.0	7.3	5.5
158	68	Staffs Potts	154	-1	5.4	3.5	7.5
49	12	Staflex Int	17	-1	..e	..	2.4
104	40¾	Stag Furniture	104	..	7.2	7.0	3.6
142	64	Stanley A. G.	133	-3	8.0	6.0	16.9
268	163	Staveley Ind	234	..	13.5	5.6	7.9
360	204¾	Steel Bros	360	..	17.8b	5.0	10.9
234	138	Steetley Co	196	+1	9.3	4.7	8.8
15	9	Steinberg	14½	..	1.3	9.1	16.7
50	35	Stew't & Ll 6%	40	..	..	..	..
81	23	Stocklake Hldgs	81	+7	3.9	4.8	4.4
175	83	Stockl'd & Son	175	..	5.9	3.3	14.5
97	60¾	Stonehill	97	..	9.1b	9.4	9.2
146	93	Stone Platt	111	..	5.5	5.0	..
174	98	Stothert & Pitt	150	..	14.5	9.6	6.8
43½	28	Streeters	37	-1	2.6	6.9	6.7
87	56	Strong & Fisher	66	-2	6.4	9.7	3.8
37	11	Sunbeam W'sey	26	..	2.6	10.0	6.5
47	28	Sutcliffe S'man	40	..	3.6	9.0	6.3
161	40	Swan Hunter	154	-2	10.3	6.7	12.7
150	70	Swire Pacific 'A'	85	+1	..	..	..
20	9	Symonds Eng	19	..	2.0	10.6	11.3

T—Z

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	9	Tace	23	-1	0.3a	3.3	6.6
892	620	Takeda Bdr	892	+22	16.8	1.9	28.5
28½	3	Talbex Grp	21½	-1	0.4	2.0	20.3
220	136	Tarmac Ltd	141	-8	12.4	8.5	7.3
280	158	Tate & Lyle	218	+14	19.5	8.9	4.2
139	98	Taverner R'dge	116	+6	8.8	7.5	7.5
98	43	Taylor Pallis	98	..	6.8	8.5	7.8
504	344	Taylor Woodrow	408	-6	10.7	2.6	9.8
123	45	Tecalemit	118	-½	5.5	4.6	8.3
42	18	Telefusion	40	-1	1.8	4.4	6.6
41	17	Do A	39	..	1.8	4.5	6.5
142	84	Telephone Rent	134	+2	8.3	6.2	11.6
52½	33	Tesco	42½	• -½	2.3	5.5	9.6
29½	11	Textured Jersey	27	-1	..	..	54.0
139	81	Thermal Synd	136	..	10.2	7.6	10.4
763	365	Thomson Org	650	+13	9.0	1.4	69.1
450	186¾	Thorn Electric	365	+3	10.4	2.8	10.0
17½	10½	Thurgar Bardex	12½	..	0.9	7.4	14.7
550	405	Tiger Oats	480	+18	31.7	6.6	4.3
256	184	Tilbury Cont	253	..	27.2	10.7	5.5
122	64½	Tilling T.	108	+1	6.5	6.1	9.5
128	42	Time Products	116	-1	2.4	2.0	9.9
20	8	Titaghur Jute	12	..	..	..	..
19½	10	Tomkins F. H.	19	..	1.5	7.8	6.9
57½	31	Tootal	49	+½	3.8	7.7	11.1
46	16	Toye	44	-1	1.3	2.8	26.2
50	32½	Tozer Kemsley	46	..	4.6	10.0	5.8
166	85	Trafalgar H Ltd	164	+2	7.8	4.8	10.2
82	48	Trans Paper	75	+1	6.7	9.0	6.0
73	48	Transport Dev	69	..	4.5	6.5	12.6
5½	2	Tranwood Grp	5½	+1	2.5	45.5	1.4
148	77	Travis & Arnold	139	..	5.3	3.8	5.7
55	25	Tricoville	55	e +1	2.8	5.0	5.0
59	31½	Trident TV 'A'	55	..	4.3	7.8	7.1
89	50	Triplex Found.	78	..	6.6	8.5	6.1
201	114	Trust Hse Forte	182	-3	12.1	6.6	15.6
431	311½	Tube Invest	392	-4	31.8	8.1	6.4
387	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	277	-1	15.5	5.6	10.4
11¼	7	Turner Curzon	11¼	..	1.1	9.6	6.8
233	130	Turner Newall	214	+6	14.4	6.7	18.4
128	53	Turner Mfg	109	-1	6.1	5.6	4.2
72	27	Turriff	71	..	3.2	4.5	8.2
79	34	UBM Grp	75	..	6.4	8.3	20.9
99	34	UDS Grp	94	+1	7.3	7.7	15.4
192	143	UKO Int	165	..	12.5	7.5	9.0
108	65	Unicorn Ind	95	..	8.3	8.7	8.8
57½	42	Unigate	55	..	4.8	8.6	7.5
596	412	Unilever	512	-2	18.9	3.7	6.3
28⅝	20¾	Do NV	£22¾	+⅛	116	5.2	8.8
102	55	Unitech	92	..	5.5	6.0	12.5
177	130½	Utd Biscuit	165	..	8.2	4.9	8.3
54	21¾	Utd City Merc	51	..	1.1	3.2	6.2
33	20	Utd Eng	30	-2	3.4	11.3	8.3
63	31¾	Utd Gas Ind	60	-½	5.5	9.2	9.8
332	198	Utd News	332	..	19.7	5.9	10.5
292	97¾	Utd Scientific	256	-8	9.1	3.6	10.7
42	19	Valor	38	+1	3.0	7.8	6.6
131	73	Vantona	131	..	7.5	5.7	6.8
158	95	Vereeniging Ref	100	..	17.8	17.8	2.3
19¾	8	Vetco	£17¾	f ..	11.6	0.7	..
165	84	Vibroplant	163	..	14.6	9.0	11.9
242	144	Vickers	198	..	18.8	7.0	4.9
45½	28	Vita-Tex	45	..	4.9	10.8	6.6
192	71	Vosper	176	-2	6.9b	3.9	2.9
79	37	W Ribbons	76	..	5.0	6.6	7.2
92	76	WGI	88	..	3.8	10.8	18.2
362	111	Waddington J.	222	..	3.6	1.6	7.8
28	15	Wade Potteries	28	..	2.0	6.8	6.1
117	70	Wadkin	113	..	8.0	7.1	6.3
125	83	Wagon Ind	124	..	11.2b	9.0	9.1
17½	10	Walker & Homer	13	-½	1.4	10.8	2.8
130	78½	Walker C & W	114	-2	9.1	8.0	6.2
103	38	Walker J. Gold	95	..	3.2	3.4	7.5
102	32	Do NV	90	-3	3.2	3.6	7.1
117	55½	Ward & Gold	102	-1	6.2	6.0	7.2
68	39½	Ward T. W.	64½	..	6.2	9.6	6.8
21	13	Wardle B.	21	..	1.8	8.8	11.2
90	44½	Waring & Gillow	87	-1½	4.9	5.6	9.0
46	22¾	Warne Wright	42	..	4.0	9.5	6.3
90	44	Warren J.	83	f ..	..e	..	..
38	18½	Warrington T.	37½	..	4.7	12.8	20.1
51	21¾	Waterford Glass	48	..	1.8	3.8	14.9
91	30	Watmoughs	88	..	3.6	4.4	8.8
70	36	Watson & Philip	62	..	3.5	5.6	11.8
175	103½	Watts Blake	156	..	6.4b	4.0	7.8
22½	10½	Wearwell	22½	+½	..	..	9.4
150	71½	Weir Grp	111	-1	8.0	7.2	5.6
25	9	Wellco Hldgs	25	..	0.8	3.0	4.2
50	31	Wellman Eng	49	..	3.3	6.7	8.6
44	22	Westbrick Pdts	33	..	2.2	6.7	7.5
37	29	Westinghse Brke	30	+1	3.3a	9.4	5.6
69½	41	Westland Air	48	• ..	4.8	10.0	8.3
9	9	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	22	..	1.9	9.8	10.1
84	25	Whatlings	48	..	1.9	3.6	5.8
249	130	Wh'teHd Dist	148	-2	11.4	7.7	8.0
50½	28	Wh'lock Mar	33	-1	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	95	-2	7.0	7.3	5.2
17	8	Wheway Watson	17	..	1.3	7.5	10.2
84	41	Whites Child	80	..	6.8	8.5	5.8
195	113	Whitecroft	188	+1	20.0	10.6	4.2
54	18	Whiteley BSW	44	..	0.8a	1.7	18.4
153	56	Wholesale Fit	129	..	8.0	6.2	7.5
288	85	Wigfall H.	280	h +3	7.5	2.6	..
25	11	Wiggins Constr	25	..	2.4	9.5	8.0
120	55	Wight Cons	120	..	10.2	8.5	9.6
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	206	-3	13.2	6.5	17.1
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£102	-2	1000	9.8	..
44	23¾	Wills J. Cardiff	43	..	4.2	9.3	5.8
36	26	Wills G & Sons	56	+3	2.2	4.0	5.8
81½	51	Wilmot Breeden	67	-½	4.5	6.7	4.8
39	17½	Wilson Bros	32	..	2.1	5.9	9.5
91	38	Wimpey G	79	-1	0.9	1.2	10.5
45	24	Wina Ind	40	-½	4.0	10.1	8.4
44	23½	Winter T.	41	-1	4.4	10.8	7.4
200	92	W'sley Hughes	186	-4	10.2	5.2	8.2
30	12	Wood & Sons	25	-1	8.0	3.2	8.9
47	30	Wood S. W.	43	..	5.9	13.8	..
102	63	Wood Hall Tst	100	-1	7.3	7.3	9.2
127	48½	Woodhead J.	104	a -2	5.4	5.2	5.7
32	26	W'dh'se Rixson	31	..	3.3	10.7	6.5
69	45	Woolworth	69	..	6.0	8.7	14.0
27	15	Wrighton F.	25	-1½	1.7	7.6	..
290	140	Yarrow & Co	298	..	7.0	2.4	10.1
73	23½	York Trailer	67	..	3.2	4.8	7.0
80	47	Youghal C'pts	64	-3	7.2	13.2	8.6
54	20	Zettors	54	-1	1.8	3.2	12.9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	240	..	25.4	10.6	2.5
418	308	Assam Trdng 'B'	400	..	3.5	0.9	4.5
30	17	Boustead	26	-½	2.2	8.7	7.2
25	6	Brit Arrow	23½	-½	..	..	..
114	71	BET Dfd	109	-1	8.1	7.4	8.2
168	102	Challenge Corp	112	..	7.0	6.2	6.0
66	42	Charterhse Grp	59	• -1	5.1	8.6	10.9
37½	27¾	C Fin de Suez	£30	+½	..	..	..
348	213	Daily Mail Tst	340	..	18.2	5.4	21.3
345	210	Do A	335	..	18.2	5.4	21.0
243	165	Dalgety	237	-3	17.7	7.5	7.9
34	13	Dawnay Day	29	..	1.5	5.2	11.3
23	13	Edin Ind Hldgs	18½	..	0.2a	1.0	36.8
113	70	Electra Inv	98½	+½	6.5	6.6	21.3
27	15	Exploration	25	..	0.8	3.0	10.5
85	37	FC Finance	73	..	2.3	3.1	20.1
31	14	Goode D & M Grp	28	-½	1.3	4.8	..
427	293¾	Inchcape	377	-5	22.7b	6.0	8.7
129	60	Lloyds & Scot	107	..	6.0	5.6	14.1
17	8	Ldn & Euro Grp	15	-1	..	..	..
120	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	106	• ..	5.2	4.9	11.2
54	26	Magnet Fin	50	..	4.2	8.5	17.7
76	47	Martin R. P.	66	..	9.7	13.8	10.0
88	40	Prov Inv & Fin	86	..	6.1b	7.0	30.2
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	99	-1	8.9	7.6	21.3
120	57	Sime Darby	99	..	4.3	4.3	8.3
61	37	Smith Bros	58	..	6.8	11.6	12.5
750	631	Tyndall O'seas	677	..	46.4	6.9	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	47	..	..e	..	34.3
117	43½	Wagon Fin	91	..	6.3b	6.9	11.9
79	33	Yule Catto	75	..	2.0	2.7	14.1

INSURANCE

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	119	..	4.3	3.7	..
58	39	Brentnall Beard	50	..	1.9	3.9	15.4
184	112	Britannic	168	-2	12.5	7.5	..
173	102¾	Com Union	152	+1	11.6	7.6	..
180	107	Eagle Star	158	..	9.3	5.9	..
194	114	Equity & Law	174	-3	9.4	5.4	..
294	161	Gen Accident	232	-2	12.5b	5.4	..
294	175	Guardian Royal	248	..	14.6	5.9	..
300	185	Hambro Life	290	-7	24.1	8.3	..
270	136¾	Heath C. E.	255	..	7.5	2.9	11.8
201	125	Hogg Robinson	174	+1	9.0	5.1	9.7
201	127	Howden A.	157	-1	5.6	3.5	9.7
184	106	Legal & Gen	171	-2	8.0	4.7	..
117	90	Leslie & Godwin	95	+1	6.4	6.7	10.8
150	90	London & Man	128	-2	8.2	6.4	..
150	57	Ldn Utd Inv	144	-4	5.8	4.0	12.0
288	187	Matthews W'son	207	..	13.9	6.7	9.2
195	100	Minet Hldgs	158	..	4.9	3.1	18.1
79	43	Moran C.	63	..	5.0a	7.9	7.0
292	182	Pearl	256	..	17.2	6.7	..
322	188	Phoenix	272	-2	14.9	5.5	..
130	100	Prov Life 'A'	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
130	100	Do A Br	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
130	100	Do B	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
130	100	Do B Br	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
180	116	Prudential	161	-2	9.5	5.9	..
153	94	Refuge	142	-2	10.5	7.4	..
490	290	Royal	405	-5	23.6	5.8	..
396	234	Sedg. Forbes	335	-3	14.5	4.3	14.4
111	80	Stenhouse	102	..	8.1	6.0	7.8
662	385	Sun Alliance	570	-3	30.5	5.4	..
117	65	Sun Life	104	-1	4.7	4.5	..
175	112	Trade Indem'ty	165	..	12.0	7.3	..
310	185	Willis Faber	275	-3	11.9	4.3	14.3

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	104	Aberdeen Trst	129	+1	7.1	5.5	28.0
224	166	Alliance Trust	205	..	9.8a	4.7	29.1
49	31½	Amer Trust	40¾	+¼	1.8b	4.5	37.4
100	78	Ang-Amer Secs	89½	+½	4.1	4.5	30.8
83	52	Anglo Int Inv	48½	..	4.4	9.1	17.0
137	87	Do Ass	129	..	..	..	..
44½	31	Anglo Scot	38	..	2.4	6.2	28.2
129½	92½	Ashdown Inv	119½	+1	5.5	4.6	33.8
53	38	ABC Regional	51	+½	0.9	1.8	82.0
98½	43	Atlantic Assets	77	+½	0.6	0.8	..
62	40	Atlas Electric	56½	+½	2.4	4.3	33.6
61½	39¾	Bankers Inv	54	+½	3.5b	6.4	22.3
56	40	Berry Trust	52	..	1.3	2.6	57.1
288½	208½	Border & Sthrn	265½	..	11.4	4.3	32.7
41½	30	Brit Am & Gen	37½	..	2.3	6.2	25.3
71½	49	Brit Assets Tst	64½	+½	3.2	5.0	27.6
12	7¼	Brit Emp Sec	11½	..	0.9	7.9	16.4
165	116	Brit Invest	147	..	6.8	4.6	33.7
149	102½	Broadstone	141½	-1	7.2	5.1	30.0
98½	63	Brunner	89½	..	5.4	6.0	25.0
76	42	Brycourt Inv	74	..	3.3	4.4	23.4
66	43	CLRP Inv	64	..	2.9	4.5	27.0
280	187	Caledonia Inv	252	..	12.6	5.1	27.8
75½	58	Caledonian Tst	64	+½	2.6	4.0	41.8
69½	52	Do B	60½	..	..	..	..
124½	81	Capital & Natl	111½	..	6.1	5.4	..
117½	84½	Do B	107½	..	..	..	..
107½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	100½	..	5.1	5.0	..
113½	82½	Carliol Inv	103½	..	3.7	3.5	27.4
67	40	Cedar Inv	64	..	3.6	5.9	24.3
59	40	Charter Trust	58	• ..	3.3	6.3	23.9
69½	54	Clydesdale Inv	63	+½	2.7	4.3	40.4
68	49	Do B	60	..	..	..	..
11½	8½	Commun Mkt	£11	..	20.5g	1.9	..
209½	162½	Cont & Ind	188½	+1	9.1	4.8	32.4
126½	88	Crescent Japan	121	..	..	..	..
82	48	Crossfriars	79	..	5.1	6.4	22.0
28½	14½	Cumulus	28½	..	1.2	4.2	36.6
100	60	Delta Inv	80	..	..	..	..
206	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	205	..	20.0	9.8	20.0
170	86	Do Cap	164	..	..	..	..
135	100	Drayton Com	118	..	6.2	5.2	32.2
146	115	Drayton Cons	134	..	7.1	5.3	25.3
216	150	Do Premier	175	..	9.2	5.3	27.2
65	40½	Dundee & Ldn	60	..	3.5	5.8	24.9
168	115	Edin & Dundee	158	s ..	5.3b	3.2	..
96½	65	Edin Amer Ass	90	..	1.4	1.5	76.3
229	164	Edinburgh Inv	215	..	9.6b	4.4	37.3
73½	50	Elec & Gen	62½	..	2.3b	3.5	38.5
92½	63	Eng & Int	83½	..	5.3	6.3	24.4
76	54½	Eng & N York	70	+2	3.8b	5.4	30.2
283	171½	Estate Duties	280	..	11.2	4.0	33.7
93	69	First Scot Am	82	+1	4.8	5.8	24.3
153	117	Foreign & Colnl	137½	..	4.4	3.2	47.6
131	99	Gt Japan Inv	100	..	1.5	1.5	48.3
148½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	135½	..	6.3	4.7	41.4
117½	78	Do Conv	104½	..	..	..	..
105	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	98	..	5.2	5.3	28.7
84	66	Gen Scottish	77	+½	4.6	6.0	25.0
87½	64	Glendevon	77	-½	2.6	3.4	54.2
122½	71	Globe Trust	106	+½	6.3b	5.9	29.8
75	49	Grange Trust	73	..	3.2	4.4	30.0
110	75	Great Northern	102	..	5.9	5.7	25.8
88	61½	Greenfriar	75	..	2.2	2.9	41.4
49	27	Gresham Hse	48	• ..	4.6	9.5	11.4
84	57	Guardian	75	..	3.8	4.7	31.4
94	61	Hambros	85	..	5.1	6.0	24.1
94	38	Harcros	94	h +1	2.9	3.1	54.0
196½	122	Hill P. Inv	178	+½	10.5b	5.9	26.2
79	42	Home Hldgs A	73½	..	5.6	7.5	18.9
55¼	36½	Indus & General	47½	..	2.2	4.6	30.8
76	52	Internat Inv	71	+1	3.6b	5.0	26.3
122	89½	Invest in Suc	111½	..	4.0b	3.6	54.7
206	162	Inv Tst Corp	189	+2	9.2	4.9	30.6
75	59¾	Inv Cap Tyst	66	• ..	2.5	3.8	36.5
133½	105	Jardine Japan	105½	+½	1.1	1.0	..
143	107	Jersey Ext	108	-2	..	..	..
90	66	Lake View Inv	84½	+¼	3.3	3.9	35.7
101	68	Law Deb Corp	97	..	6.2	6.3	23.3
111	84	Ldn & Holyrood	101	..	5.0	5.0	31.4
181	138	Ldn & Montrose	170	..	8.3	4.9	31.5
109	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	98	..	4.7	4.8	31.6
96	34	Ldn Merch Sec	84	-2	2.1	2.5	..
94½	31	Do Cap	83	-1½	..	..	..
71	44	Ldn Pru Invest	68	..	4.2b	6.1	28.6
193	125	Ldn Trust	188	..	12.1b	6.4	24.5
38½	26	Mercantile Inv	36½	..	1.5	4.2	37.5
72½	55	Merchants Trust	67	..	3.9b	5.9	29.1
50	40½	Monks Inv	45½	+¼	2.1	4.7	31.2
85	47	Moorgate Inv	79	..	4.6	5.9	24.4
22	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	23¾	..	2.4	11.2	16.0
129	24	Do Cap	102	-2	..	..	..
94	79½	North Atlantic	83	..	4.1	4.9	28.8
100	71	Northern Amer	86½	+½	4.3	5.0	30.8
101	61	Northern Sec	99	..	5.0b	5.1	23.1
66	48	Oil & Associated	60½	..	3.0	4.9	29.4
118	88	Pentland	110½	..	5.2	4.7	28.9
75	60	Progressive Sec	68	..	4.0	5.9	25.0
133	88	Raeburn	174	+2	5.6	4.9	27.1
177	106	River & Merc	166	..	11.5	7.0	21.2
144	85½	River Plate	138	+1	8.3	5.9	..
89	69	Romney Trust	81	+1	3.8	4.7	33.5
187	109½	Rothschild	168	+1	8.5	5.1	25.4
71	44	Safeguard	70	+1	5.5	7.8	18.5
88	57½	Scot Amer	80½	..	3.8	4.7	..
48½	39½	Scot & Cont Inv	44½	+½	1.8	4.1	35.0
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	120½	..	4.6	3.8	27.7
132	102	Scot Eastern	120½	..	5.7b	4.7	32.7
38½	28	Scot European	35	-½	2.3b	6.5	25.6
98½	75	Scot Invest	90	+½	3.9	4.3	33.7
118½	81½	Scot Mortgage	105½	+½	4.6b	4.4	32.5
149½	111	Scot National	139	+½	5.2	3.9	34.8
100	70	Scot Northern	93	..	4.2	4.6	31.2
87½	72	Scot United	78	..	3.0	3.9	50.3
89½	70	Scot Western	80½	+½	3.2	3.9	45.0
86½	64½	Do B	78½	..	..	..	..
191½	143	Sec Alliance	173½	+½	8.6	4.9	29.7
79½	61½	Sec Gt Northern	73½	..	2.5	3.9	42.9
73½	58	Do B	68	..	..	..	41.3
174	132	Sterling Trust	158	-½	7.6	4.8	32.0
94½	67½	Stockholders	84½	..	3.1	3.7	39.3
104	82	Throg Sec 'Cap'	94	..	..	..	..
73	42½	Throgmtn Trust	70½	..	6.2	8.7	17.9
164½	125	Trans-Oceanic	155	-2	7.6	4.9	27.4
878	585	Tribune Inv	585	..	18.3b	3.1	38.1
67½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	66	..	6.4	9.7	14.8
179	94	Do Cap	151	-1	..	..	..
139	92	Trustees Corp	127	+1	6.4	5.0	29.7
111	87½	Tyneside Inv	101	h ..	5.7b	5.6	18.4
128	87	Utd Brit Secs	114	+1	6.4	5.6	29.6
93	76½	Utd States Deb	83½	..	4.6b	5.6	34.8
190	142	Utd States Gen	179	..	9.0	5.0	28.1
104	69	Viking Res.	87½	..	1.4	1.6	73.9
194	140	W'bottom Trust	183	+1	7.0	3.8	38.4
86	63	Witan Inv	77	• +½	3.2b	4.2	..
83	61	Do B	71	+1	0.1	0.1	..
171	111	Yeoman Tst	168	..	10.5b	6.3	24.5
39	17	Yorks & Lancs	28	..	2.1b	7.3	20.3
80	50	Young Co Inv	74	..	5.0b	6.8	21.6

SHIPPING

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	283	..	13.0	4.5	10.0
182	54	Fisher J.	117	..	2.2	1.9	11.5
338	307	Furness Withy	238	-4	11.9	3.5	6.7
305	140	Hunting Gibson	222	-3	16.4	7.4	3.0
40½	24¾	Jacobs J. I.	38½	-½	2.8	7.4	11.3
57¾	37½	Ldn & O'seas Fr	37½	+½	5.1	13.6	..
270	216	Manch Liners	235	..	7.6	3.0	30.3
170	129½	Ocean Trans	130	-8	11.8	9.1	3.5
172	110	P & O 'Dfd'	114	..	9.6	8.4	7.5
128	100	Runciman W.	114	-1	12.6	11.0	8.3

MINES

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
550	370	Anglo Am Coal	475	+5	27.0	5.7	..
322	196	Anglo Am Corp	280	..	20.3g	7.3	..
17½	11¾	Ang Am Gold	£16⅝	-½	107	6.9	..
33½	19	Anglo Am Inv	£32	+¼	303	9.5	..
8½	6¾	Anglo-Transvl	£7	..	65.1	9.4	..
8¼	6¾	Do A	£7	..	65.1	9.4	..
11¾	9¾	Ashton	£10½	+½	22.0	2.1	..
297	235	Ayer Hitam	250	..	97.1	37.3	..
56	26	Beralt Tin	49	+1	6.2	12.6	..
417	249	Blyvoors	324	-5	33.0	10.3	..
48	16	Botswana RST	19	..	..	..	..
96	58	Bracken Mines	84	..	16.5	19.6	..
127	87	BH South	78	..	..	..	..
20½	15½	Buffelsfontein	£9⅞	..	94.5	10.1	..
184	106	Charter Cons	134	+1	11.8	8.8	..
250½	158	Cons Gold Fields	200	-1	11.7	5.8	..
311	158	De Beers 'Dfd'	302	..	26.4	8.8	..
328	143	Doornfontein	300	-2	18.7	6.1	..
346	133	Durban Rood	345	+10	..e	..	..

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	9	East Dagga	34	..	..	..	..
735	425	E Driefontein	661	+6	48.5	7.3	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	390	-3	..e	..	..
59	29	El Oro M & Ex	58	..	1.5	2.6	..
164	64	Elsburg Gold	153	-1	5.4	3.5	..
14½	8¼	F S Geduld	£14½	+¼	158	11.0	..
570	227	Geevor Tin	480	• ..	30.5	6.6	..
17½	12	Gen Mining	£15⅝	+¼	139	8.8	..
338	185	Gopeng Cons	270	+5	22.7	8.4	..
141	52	Grootvlei	141	+1	11.9	8.4	..
310	160	Hamersley	177	..	..	..	..
112	77	Hampton Gold	89	+2	2.2	2.5	..
459	255	Harmony	411	+5	33.0	8.0	..
13½	7¼	Hartebeest	£10½	+¼	91.2	8.6	..
15	10¼	Jo'burg Cons	£13⅝	..	104	7.8	..
382	200	Kinross	351	..	22.4	6.4	..
575	290	Kloof	494	-7	18.7	3.8	..
53	30	Leslie	52	+1	2.0	3.8	..
544	176	Libanon	522	+8	49.7	9.5	..
79	42	Lydenburg Plat	68	..	1.7	2.5	..
243	123	MIM Hldgs	138	+1	5.7	4.1	..
55	43	MTD (Mangula)	45	-3	12.8	28.4	..
410	230	Malayan Tin	290	..	..	..	..
131	46	Marievale Con	90½	-2½	29.8	31.9	..
136	83	Messina Trans	96	+2	19.0	19.8	..
36	10	Metals Explor	14	..	..	..	..
230	126	Middle Wits	185	+5	14.2	7.7	..
184	125	Minorco	140	+5	6.9	4.9	..
480	280	Nthgate Explor	273	..	53.3	19.6	..
46	28	Pahang Cons	46	-1	3.8	8.8	..
555	345	Peko Wallsend	425	+7	..	..	..
10½	6¼	Pres Brand	£9¾	+¼	85.8	9.3	..
7½	4¾	Pres Steyn	£7½	+¼	13.2	1.9	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	126	..	8.9	7.0	..
34½	19	Randfontein	£34½	+½	221	6.4	..
246	172	Rio Tinto Zinc	182	-2	12.9b	7.1	..
165	32	Roan Cons 'B'	55	..	..	..	..
96	80	Rustenburg	94	+1	..	..	..
90	35	Saint Piran	56	..	3.0	5.4	..
12½	6⅞	St Helena	£8½	+½	75.9	8.9	..
500	370	Selection Tst	404	-3	25.3	6.3	..
231	118	Sentrust	191	-2	19.0	9.9	..
97	39	SA Land	33½	+1½	..e	..	..
76	55	South Crofty	56	-1	6.3	11.2	..
510	295	Southvaal	505	-3	13.1	2.6	..
305	150	Sthn Malayan	250	-5	18.2	7.3	..
160	57	Sungei Besi	143	..	..	..	..
164	116	Tang Cons	136	-1	11.0	8.1	..
103	42	Tanjong Tin	100	..	10.2	10.2	..
260	207¾	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	..	..	..
12¾	6¾	Transvaal Cons	£12⅝	..	61.4	4.8	..
200	93	Tronoh Mines	162	..	7.0	4.3	..
230	117	UC Invest	228	+3	20.1	8.8	..
294	165	Union Corp	368	+18	23.6	6.8	..
14⅞	8	Vaal Reefs	£13⅝	..	77.0	6.2	..
288	70	Venterspost	235	-2	71.5	23.1	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	40	+2	7.0	17.5	..
253	118	Welkom	247	-5	23.1	9.3	..
23	15¾	W Driefontein	£18⅝	..	174	9.2	..
209	113	W Rand Cons	167	-8	8.2	4.9	..
342	110	Western Areas	239	-3	8.2	3.4	..
8¼	5¾	Western Deep	£7	..	51.3	7.3	..
17	10½	Western Hldgs	£15⅝	+¼	185	11.8	..
164	85	Western Mining	94	..	3.8	4.0	..
671	380	Winkelhaak	668	+2	56.7	8.5	..
23½	11	Zambia Copper	11½	..	..	..	..

OIL

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	44	Ampol Pet	63	+1	3.4	5.5	18.1
120	47	Attock	112	f ..	6.5	5.8	28.7
186	128	Brit Borneo	156	..	9.3	6.0	69.6
960	776	BP	800	..	33.5	4.2	28.6
63	41	Burmah Oil	56	-1	..e	..	..
66½	44½	Century Oils	50	..	3.7	7.4	3.8
34½	18½	Charterhall	26½	-1	..	..	67.5
18¾	12¾	C F Petroles	£13½	-½	155	11.5	3.3
44	24	KCA Int	34	-1	0.2	0.4	..
195	152	Lasmo	188	..	..	..	..
415	255	Do Ops	390	-2	..	..	..
109½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£102½	• -¼	1400	13.7	..
322	77	Oil Exploration	230	-4	2.9	1.3	37.5
22½	8	Premier Cons	16	..	..	..	..
28½	14½	Ranger Oil	£17½	+½	..	..	..
2¼	1½	Reynolds Div	2½	..	..	..	..
50¾	35½	Royal Dutch	£39½	-½	147	3.7	7.8
632	458	Shell Trans	504	-6	23.8	4.7	6.1
202	104	Tricentrol	154	-4	1.7	1.1	22.8
366	124	Ultramar	228	-2	..	..	10.7
156	84	Do 7% Cnv	137	..	10.6	7.7	..

PROPERTY

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60¾	28¾	Allied Ldn	51	..	2.8	5.6	21.5
230	127	Allnatt Ldn	227	-1	5.9	2.6	30.7
242	114	Apex Props	238	-3	5.2	2.2	41.0
18½	11	Aquis Secs	17	..	0.9	5.4	21.0
101	46½	Beaumont Prop	95	-1	4.9	5.1	21.1
57	23½	Bellway Hldgs	54	-1	4.0	7.4	..
137	59	Berkeley Hmbro	111	-1	4.0	3.6	..
186	130	Bilton Percy	180	..	9.4	5.2	22.6
183	116	Do Accum	177	..	0.3	0.2	..
234	118	Bradford Prop	230	-2	9.9	4.3	9.7
47½	22	British Land	37½	-2	..e	..	..
116	56½	Brixton Estate	114	..	2.9b	2.5	36.1
51	30	Cap & Counties	50	-½	1.5b	3.0	..
320	141	Chesterfield	318	+1	5.5	1.7	46.6
14½	6½	Chown Secs	12	-½	..	..	..
268	145	Churchbury Est	268	+5	6.6	2.5	37.8
64	37½	City Offices	60	-1½	2.5	4.1	26.2
172	114	Corn Exchange	168	..	3.0	1.8	29.2
27½	7	Country & New T	26	-1	1.0	3.8	..
91	35	County & Dist	88	..	1.2	1.4	31.4
69	32½	Daejan Hldgs	66	-½	4.5	6.8	..
51½	34	Eng Prop	44½	..	3.5	7.8	15.6
20½	11	Estates & Gen	19½	-½	1.2	6.2	15.1
85	35	Estates Prop	78	..	1.5	1.8	33.6
100	32	Evans of Leeds	95	s -1	2.0	2.1	34.4
330	200	Gt Portland	324	-4	6.0	1.8	59.0
82	52	Guildhall	82	..	3.7	4.5	18.9
595	310	Hammerson 'A'	595	+3	7.7	1.3	..
269	152	Haslemere Ests	249	-3	4.0	1.6	40.0
231	142	Land Secs	221	..	7.3	3.3	35.0
36	27½	Law Land	49	..	1.8b	3.7	36.0
93	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	87½	-½	1.1	1.3	45.8
74	40	Ldn Shop	71	..	4.5	6.4	30.0
132	69	Lynton Hldgs	131	+1	3.6	2.7	22.7
134	46	MEPC	134	+3	2.6	1.9	41.9
22	9½	Marler Estates	21	..	..	..	..
38	15	Midhurst Whites	35¾	-½	..	..	..
122	48	Muckiow A & J.	120	..	5.4	2.8	27.3
160	108	Municipal	160	..	7.0	4.4	9.0
83	28	Peachey Prop	80½	+¼	1.5	1.9	..
318	180	Prop & Rever	313	..	7.1	2.3	44.5
315	178	Do A	313	..	7.1	2.3	44.5
347	216	Prop Hldgs	345	..	9.9	2.9	49.4
156	44	Prop Sec	145	..	3.1	2.2	..
6½	3	Raglan Prop	5½	..	..	..	..
85	31	Regional	81	-1	1.0	1.3	..
77	30	Do A	80½	-1	1.0	1.1	..
115	59	Rush & Tompkins	115	+1	3.9	3.4	19.3
118	58¾	Scot Met Props	112	..	2.9	2.6	45.9
130	77	Slough Ests	122	+1	3.4	2.8	39.6
268	158	Stock Conv	264	-2	3.0a	1.1	36.6
228	90	Sunley B.	224	-2	6.1	2.7	..
17	5	Town & City	16½	..	0.0	0.1	..
97	41	Trafford Park	93	-1	5.5	5.9	18.4
24	10½	UK Props	23½	..	..e	..	17.9
20	7½	Webb J.	19	..	0.7	3.6	18.1
19	10½	W'mster & C'ty	18	-½	..e	..	..

RUBBER

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
88	34	Anglo-Indonesia	83	+2	3.9	4.4	..
33	18	Bradwall FMS	32	+½	1.9	5.8	..
197	83	Castlefield	193	+6	5.0	2.6	..
58	25	Chersonese	54½	..	3.0	5.6	..
108	74½	Cons Plant	104	-1	12.0	11.5	..
30	13	Doranakande	30	..	2.2a	4.4	..
57	27½	Gadek Malaysia	55	..	1.0	1.7	..
9½	6½	Grand Central	9½	..	0.8	8.7	..
250	186	Guthrie Corp	223	..	18.2	8.2	..
76½	46	Harrisons Malay	76	..	4.9	6.1	..
65	36½	Highlds & Low	65	-½	4.7	7.2	..
145	67	Hongkong	145	+3	8.4	5.8	..
210	125	Killinghall	210	+5	17.5	8.3	..
34½	22	Kulim Malaysia	33½	..	2.1	6.2	..
128	44	Ldn Sumatra	124	b ..	3.1	2.5	..
48	22½	Maledic	45	+3	1.0	2.1	..
33½	16½	Malayalam	33	h -½	1.7	5.3	..
33	13¾	Muar River	31½	+1	0.7	2.1	..
66½	34	Plant Hldgs	66½	+3	3.3	5.0	..
21	10½	Sungei Krian	£21	..	76.9	3.7	..

TEA

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
390	147	Assam Frontier	320	-5	24.6	7.7	..
116	52	Assam Inv	113	..	10.6	9.5	..
240	95	Camellia Inv	197	..	2.8	1.4	..
140	20	Deundi	125	s ..	4.9	3.9	..
250	123	Jokai	223	..	18.5a	8.3	..
245	128	McLeod Russel	245	..	15.2	6.2	..
410	124	Moran	400	-5	5.4	1.4	..
98	15	Surmah Valley	92	..	10.0	10.8	..
202	102	Warren Plant	197	-5	20.0	10.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10¾	7¾	Algoma Cen Rly	£9¾	..	38.0	3.7	15.6
71	46	Calcutta Elec	64	..	15.0	20.3	..
52	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£52	..	490	9.4	..
38¾	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	39¾	..	530	13.7	..
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£29	+1	193	3.6	11.9
450	342	Imp Cont Gas	358	-2	14.2	4.0	14.6
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£37¾	..	500	13.2	..
82	48	Milford Docks	81	..	4.1	5.1	8.9
230	140	Nigerian Elec	230	..	17.2	7.5	..
38¾	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£39¾	..	535	14.0	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 25.01.78 (base date June 2, 1964-original base date June 2, 1959):—

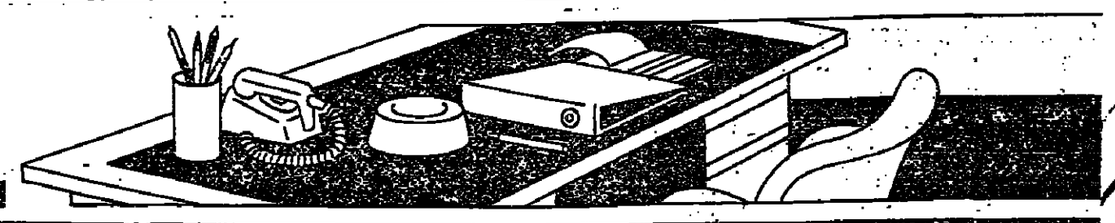
	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	202.15	6.49	12.63	203.06
Largest Cos.	203.87	6.22	11.47	204.08
Smaller Cos.	196.71	6.96	13.84	197.72
Capital Goods	237.50	6.61	13.73	238.81
Consumer Goods	217.14	6.75	11.83	213.03
Store Shares	178.50	5.94	7.59	180.15
Largest financial shares	231.07	5.38	—	232.94
Largest financial and industrial shares	209.65	6.06	—	210.30
Commodity Shares	308.74	5.74	11.84	307.39
Gold Mining shares	297.13	8.34	16.86	294.93
Industrial debenture stocks	95.61	6.18*	—	95.56
Industrial preference stocks	63.36	11.04*	—	63.36
3½% War Loan*	29½	9.77*	—	30½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.98 (14.09.77)	60.15 (12.12.74)
1978	205.13 (06.01.78)	199.49 (17.01.78)
1977	222.58 (14.09.77)	137.72 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	111.23 (27.10.76)
1975	158.62 (19.11.75)	61.43 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (08.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.38 (12.01.73)	120.90 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

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The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

T78

A course for more practical fellows

It was back to school with a difference for four teachers after the holiday this month. All four returned not to their own schools but went to the National Centre for School Technology in Nottingham.

This was for a one-week introductory course to prepare them for eight weeks' working in industry, in turn to be followed by a further week in Nottingham before the Easter holidays.

Mrs P. Harker, of Parklands High School, Leeds, is now working with Peabody Homes in Huddersfield, and Mr M. Trett, of Billericay School, Essex, is with Marconi Telecommunications in Chelmsford.

Mr D. J. Ellaway of the Harris High School, Rugby, is now working with GEC Machines in Rugby, while Mr P. Syal of Archbishop Tenison Grammar School, Croydon, is now with Babcock Controls, Croydon.

The four teachers are the first to be awarded Teacher Fellowships in Engineering, a project prepared and monitored by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in conjunction with the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

The fellowships have a value of £750 per teacher, of which £300 is payable to the teacher's school on completion of the fellowship. This grant depends largely on the reaction of a panel to the teacher's presentation.

The remaining £450 is designed to cover the two weeks' formal training in Nottingham together with travelling and other expenses.

If all goes well, the IME says, it is honed to treble the fellowships awarded by September this year.

An IME spokesman said: "The response to the project both from local education authorities and from industry has been enthusiastic."

It is hoped that fellows will be able to help in curriculum development not only in their schools but throughout their local authority areas, will make better career advisers and act as a link between the local authority and industry.

"The scheme", an IME spokesman said, "has been developed to permit teachers to enjoy at first hand the experience of what industry is all about and to use the knowledge gained to enhance their teaching."

Many teachers, the engineers feel, have little experience of the practical uses to which the subjects they teach are put.

The course began with an introduction to the aims of the scheme and to the host companies, and then went on to an open forum on the relationship between the school and industry.

This was followed by further sessions on the social and industrial aims and responsibilities of manufacturing industry, the place of industry and technology in the curriculum, careers in industry and a local industrial visit.

When the teachers return to the centre (which is at the Trent polytechnic, Nottingham) they will be expected to present the results of their course, as well as plans for curriculum development in their schools.

■ Miss Vera Di Palma, a contributor to *The Times* on taxation matters, has with her husband, Ernest Jones, set up a new company, Mobile Training & Exhibitions at Imperial Buildings, 56 Kingsway, London, WC2.

One of the first things they will be doing is to mount a public courses programme for business executives and accountants. These cover finance for non-financial executives, credit control, taxation, management accounting and the law and practice of financial disclosure.

Mr Jones said: "The courses last from half a day to two days and are all aimed at making management and staff financially literate."

They are taking the courses out of London, and seminars are to be held in coming months in Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham as well as in the capital.

■ A forthcoming from the Institute of sonnel Management a contrasting courses fr Institute of Careers have caught my eye teresting and useful.

The IPM is staging conference, Recr Advertising and Comm tions, at Whites Hote caster Gate, Londo tween February 2 March 1, and betwee 31 and June 1.

Both include an e visit to *The Times*, ing a talk on classif vertising and the pro of a newspaper. T main speakers, Lanc bin, classified adv manager of *The Tim* Peter Allen, division communications officer will show how they more professional ap to recruitment adv can offset the rising recruitment.

Also in London, t will be holding a co Careers Guidance a Socially Disadvantag tween April 4 and Whitelands College, Hill, Putney.

A second ICO cours levels and beyond, held for careers advi the University of Anglia between April April 6.

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3. Diploma in Theology.
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Just on the market: Charming period house, fully modernized and in excellent order. Comprising: 3 beds, 2 baths, 3 recepts., Swedish-style kitchen, cloakroom, good rear garden and roof terrace. Freehold £125,000.
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RENTALS

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£60.—Large modern studio flat in splendidly overheated block, S.W.1.
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£80.—3 large rooms, maisonette, 2 mins. from Peter Jones. Owner has imparted charm.
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FOR SALE
(continued on page

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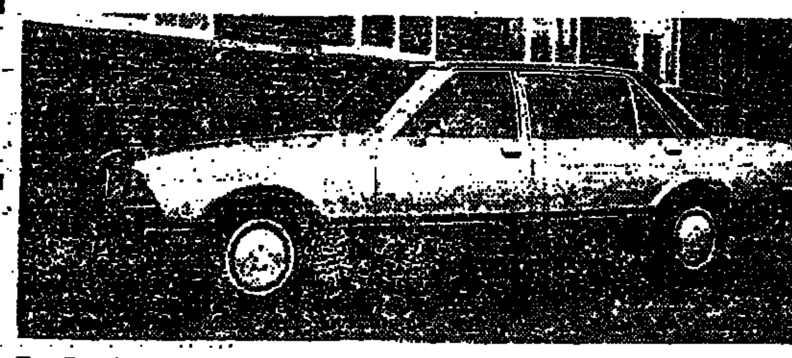
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Motoring

...ow Swansea ...lps find ...fect cars



Top People's Granada—the Coleman Milne Minster.

...the United States, Ford has ...ed the recall of no less than 2.7 ...n of its compact cars for a safety ... It has been discovered that a ...a fault can cause inadequate ...e lubrication in extreme cold ...ter.

...e trouble has apparently arisen ...se Ford tried to save money by ...rilling an oil hole. The company ...be regretting this decision for ...aving to pay an estimated $10m ...to put the matter right. A ...economy indeed.

...ording to American Government ...s, 1977 was a record year for ...e recalls which involved 12½ ...n cars, trucks, buses and motor-... It has been calculated that at ...half the cars on American roads ...been pulled in for safety checks ...e time.

...America has the problem on a ...scale, and tends to give it more ...ity, safety recalls have become ...iliar part of the European motor-...ene as well. Though in one sense ...show a manufacturer facing up ...responsibilities, they also raise ...disquieting questions.

...is that there is no guarantee ...ll, or even a majority, of cars ...e traced. The onus has usually ...on the dealer to get in touch ...wners but by the time a fault has ...to light a vehicle may have ...ed hands several times.

...n when owners are found, they ...always be bothered to take the ...Some recall campaigns have had ...onse rate of less than a third, ...ting that thousands of cars con-...to travel on the roads with ...ially dangerous faults.

...ntly a more effective means of ...r car owners has emerged from ...t maligned Driver and Vehicle ...ing Centre at Swansea. Its com-...carries details of all cars in use ...anufacturers may call upon this ...ation, at the discretion of the ...ment of Transport, to help ...campaigns.

...and was the first to do so last ...when it ran two campaigns, ...ng some 290,000 cars, and with ...ncouraging results. Of 180,000 ...os, some going back to 1973, 83 ...nt have now been checked by ...s. Under the old system, which ...on dealers' lists and publicity, ...l figure was reckoned to be 60 ...nt.

...dealers, though paid by car ...nies for the work involved, have ...complained that the reimburse-...s inadequate for their time and ... Since the Swansea computer ...w take care of what could be ...onsuming paperwork, this sense ...evance may be partly removed.

...motorist, meanwhile, is left ...ing how these costly and some-...dangerous faults arise, particu-... manufacturers pre-test cars as ...hly as the sales brochures ...The classic defence was provided ...by one of Leyland's chief ...rs, Mr Michael Lewis. He ...out that a typical car had ...parts and that to guarantee ...me of them would involve con-tinuous testing for the equivalent of tens of thousands of years.

But this was hardly an excuse for Volkswagen who, in converting 41,000 Variant and Fastback models to right-hand drive, left the accelerator cable in such a position that it could be unwittingly activated by the front seat passenger.

In the United States, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has the power to order recalls where a safety hazard can be proved, though it is often criticized by manufacturers for exceeding its brief. Leyland, for instance, was told to recall a batch of Triumph TR6s and Spitfires whose lights could not be turned off—a nuisance, perhaps, but arguably an aid to safety rather than the reverse.

The British way is to do things by persuasion rather than law. The Department of Transport cannot compel a recall but if it gets to hear of a possible safety defect the manufacturer will be asked to take action. Manufacturers invariably comply.

Stretcher service

You take a new Ford Granada, "stretch" it by 10 inches to give more room in the back, add luxury items like air conditioning, walnut cappings and velour trim and the result is a £9,000 limousine that numbers among its customers the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, mayors, ambassadors and captains of industry.

The idea could hardly be more simple yet it is the basis of a very successful business carried on by the Lancashire coachbuilding firm of Coleman Milne which, like the Queen, celebrated its silver jubilee in 1977. Current output is 300 vehicles a year, all of them Granada conversions.

The Archbishops' car is called, appropriately, the Minster (though the name comes not from this ecclesiastical connexion but from a carriage company Coleman Milne bought out). Coleman Milne produces two other limousines: big eight seaters named after London hotels, the Dorchester and the Grosvenor, which cost from £10,557 to £11,718, a range of hearses sold under the Cardinal banner and an ambulance.

Which demonstrates that there is still room for a small operator in the motor business, as long as he can find a profitable line not already exploited by the major manufacturers. Clearly, it would not be worth Ford's while setting up a special facility for converting, virtually by hand, 300 Granadas a year.

Mr Roderick Milne, the managing director, argues that for the price and for the space it offers in the back seat, the Minster is unique and it is difficult to refute him. For the Grosvenor/Dorchester range there are competitors in the Daimler limousine and Rolls-Royce Phantom, though the Rolls is many times more expensive.

Coleman Milne began as a car repairer and maker of horse boxes. Its first car conversions were hearses based on the Humber Hawk and Snipe, Ford coming into the picture later with the mark four Zephyr/Zodiac.

Turning a Granada into a Minster takes about ten weeks. The extra ten inches is welded in behind the central pillar and the rear door has to be widened to cover the bigger aperture. An electrically operated window divides the front compartment from the rear, shutting the chauffeur off from his master, and, should the back-seat occupants feel hungry, there are folding picnic tables. Apart from lengthening pipes and cables, the mechanical part of the car is not changed.

The Grosvenor and Dorchester are 31 inches longer than the standard Granada, with a higher roof as well. As with the Minster, all cars are built to special order and there are frequent requests for a television set and/or cocktail cabinet to be installed. Extra soundproofing is said to make these cars exceptionally quiet—as they must be to sell against the Daimler and Rolls.

Coleman Milne operates on a staff of 100. They are recruited at 16 and trained for six months before being let loose on a car. Though staff tend to be loyal, the average age is under 30.

Last year the company moved into a new factory at Westhoughton, nine miles from Manchester, where there is ample room for expansion. Planning permission has been granted for extending the bodyshop by 5,000 square feet and the mechanics' area by 1,000 square feet and these changes will increase capacity to 700 cars a year.

In the early days Ford was not over-enthusiastic about someone else playing around with its cars, but its attitude has changed. When Coleman Milne introduced the latest Minster in London the other week, all the top people from Ford of Europe went along—and the Minster, Grosvenor and Dorchester could soon find their way into the Ford catalogues.

Legal aids

The ramifications of motoring law are, it seems, endless and almost every week throws up some new query. I usually seek refuge in the ample bulk of Wilkinson's Road Traffic Offences, a sort of Wisden of the subject, though it is not the most scintillating of books to read and its very comprehensiveness means a lot of quarrying to find the answer.

So there is a place for a handier, more concise treatment and this is what is offered by a new Consumers' Association publication, *An ABC of Motoring Law*. It is a small paperback that slips easily in the pocket—or glovebox—and covers the field in a series of alphabetical entries from "absolute discharge" to "zigzag lines" with generous cross-referencing and a good index.

While not pretending to match the scope of Wilkinson's closely printed 952 pages, it is a useful introduction, clearly written and easy to find one's way around. And as far as such books can be it is admirably up-to-date with coverage of the 1977 Criminal Law Act which is not yet fully in force. The price is £2.25.

Peter Waymark

...oadcasting

...om This Week puts in a welcome reappearance to bring a bit of interest to the flagging world of midweek current affairs, with one explanation of the Basle air disaster of 1973.

...pm One of Britain's outstanding ballet dancers, Christopher Bruce, is the ...1 subject of tonight's Omnibus.

...pm It seems a shame that even for its annual awards programme, What the Papers Say is relegated to the insomniacs' slot. David Steel presents the awards.—I.R.R.

...1

...-12.20 pm, Schools. ...On the Move. 12.45, ...00, Pebble Mill. 1.45, ...m. 2.00-2.15, You and ...6-3.00, Schools. 3.55, ...hool. 4.20, Winsome ...1.25, Jackanory. 4.40, ...Doo. 5.00, John Craven. ...e Peter. 5.35, Fred Bas-...

...ews. Nationwide. ...omorrow's World. ...op of the Pops. ...e Good Life. ...ings. ...ews. ...unnon. ...mnibus. Profile of a ...ancer—Christopher ...uce. ...night. ...eather. ...nd white.

...ariations as BBC 1: BBC ...1.45-2.00 pm, Barnaby. ...ial Tipps. 4.45-5.05, Mai ...itori. 5.55-6.20, Wales ...45-7.10, Heddiw. 12.00. SCOTLAND: 11.30-11.50 ...ls. 5.55-6.20 pm, Report-...land. 12.00, Weather. N IRELAND: 11.30-11.50 ...ls. 3.53-3.55 pm, North-...l News. 5.55-6.20, Scene ...x. 11.25, I Didn't Know ... 11.55, Local News.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 6.10-7.00 pm, Open University: The Pre-School Child—All in a Day's Work. 6.35, Countdown to the OU; Programme 3.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Move.
7.30 Newsday.
8.05 Cantilena: Boyce, Vivaldi.
8.35 World of Difference: Vets with James Herriot, Christine Howe.
9.00 Sheepdog Championship, first semi-final: Wales v England.
9.35 The Magic Show.
10.20 Men of Ideas, part 2: Marxist Philosophy, with Professor Charles Taylor.
11.05 Late News on 2; Weather.
11.15 Tennis: Pepsi Grand Slam Final.

Thames

9.30 am, For schools. 10.48, Help! 11.00, Schools. 12.00, Animal Kwackers. 12.0 pm, Daisy, Daisy. 12.30, Make it Count. 1.00, News. 1.0, Help! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Shades of Greene. 2.20, Looks Familiar. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Mr and Mrs.
5.45 News; Thames at Six.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Wish You Were Here . . . ?
7.30 McMillan.
9.00 George and Mildred.
9.30 This Week.
10.00 News.
10.30 Time for Business.
11.15 Kitchen Garden.
11.45 What the Papers Say.
12.05 am, Close; Leonard Pearcey reads a poem by Hilaire Belloc.

ATV

12.00 pm, Thames. 3.20, Beryl's Lot. 3.50, Houseparty. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Rising Damp. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Police Woman. 11.30, Master Golf.

Southern

12.00 pm, Thames. 2.00, Women Only (HTV). 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, Rising Damp. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Fireside Theatre. 11.30, Southern News Extra. 11.40, What the Papers Say (GR). 12.05 am, Weather, Hadley Wood.

...ames

...mes. 4.20 pm, Big Blue ...45, Little House on the ...45, News. 6.00, Ulster ...05, Crossroads. 6.30, ...7.00, Emmerdale Farm. ...Bionic Woman. 8.30, Ris-... 9.00, Thames. 10.30, ...nt. 11.00, Mind Your ... 11.30, Wish You Were ...

...el

...se down. 1.18 pm; Chan-... 1.30, Thames. 6.00, ...News. 6.10, Fantastic ...35, Crossroads. 7.00, ...y Black and the Tiger. ...ames. 10.28, Channel ...32, In Search of ...Movie. 12.20 am, News.

...h

...mes. 2.00 pm, Women ...Thames. 5.15, Profes-...5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, ...tland Today. 6.30, Gar-...7.00, Emmerdale Farm. ...le's Angels. 8.30, Rising ...0. Thames. 10.30, Wish ...Here. 11.00, Late Call. ...m: The Gorgon, with ...ing. Christopher Lee.

...

...mes. 5.15 pm, Lassie ...ws. 6.00, Lookaround ...6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, ...Farm. 7.30, Mr and ...Streets of San Francisco. ...ames. 10.30, Police ...1.30, Wish You Were ...0, Border News.

...ard

...mes. 6.00 pm, Westward ...35, Crossroads. 7.00, ...y Black and the Tiger. ...art Granger, Barbara ... Thames. 10.30, West-...rt. 11.00, TV Movie-...Faith for Life.

...ian

...nes. 7.30 pm, Columbo. ...es. 10.30, Reflections. ...tscall. 11.15, Baretta.

Granada

12.00 pm, Thames. 4.20, Code R. 5.10, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Yours, Mine and Ours. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. Awards. 11.25, Quincy.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Waldo Kitty. 4.45, Solo One. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News. About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Bygones. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Bless This House. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Police Woman. 11.30, Catch '77. 12.00, The Entertainers. 12.30 am, The Living Word.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News, Northern Life. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, Danger in Paradise. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, What Fettle. 11.15, Rich Man, Poor Man. 12.15, Epilogue.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.20, Dynomutt. 4.45, Breaktime. 5.15, Little Red Riding Rabbit. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Report West. Report Wales. 6.35, Best in the West. 7.05, Rising Damp. 7.35, Mystery Movie. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Music in Camera. 11.05, Terror. 12.35 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.20, Miri Mawr. 4.30-4.45, Wsibethna. 6.00-6.18, Y Dydd. 6.35-7.05, Sports Arena. 10.00-10.30, News. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, Sport West.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 4.20 pm, Look Out. 4.45, Run, Joe, Run. 5.15, Survival. 5.45, News; Calendar. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, Thames. 10.30, Frankie Vaughan. 11.30, Wish You Were Here. 12.00, Man and Woman.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Peter Powell. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.00, Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave. 9.55, Sport. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News.
† Stereo

2
6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, Two by Two. 10.30, Star Sound Extra. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. News. 7.05, Saint-Saens, Chausson, Poulenc.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Sacchini, Albrechtsberger, Rameau.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Brahms.† 9.50, Violin and Piano Recital, part 1: Beethoven, Brahms.† 10.40, In Short. 10.45, Violin and Piano, part 2, Bartok.† 11.25, Concert: Haydn, Hindemith, Schumann.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Debussy, Schubert, Liszt. 2.00, Operas of the French Revolution (new series). Andrea Chénier by Umberto Giordano on records. Acts 1 and 2.† 3.05, Edward Greenfield discusses Giordano. 3.25, Andrea Chénier. Acts 3 and 4.† 4.30, Words. 4.35, Sydney String Quartet Concert: Sculthorpe, Whettam, Beethoven.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Lifelines—The Wider World. What Right Have You Got? part 13: Buyers and Sellers (1). 7.00, The Prisoners, part 8: Prison and the Community. 7.30, Piano Recital: Beethoven, Scarlatti.† 8.15, Play: The Caucasian in the Woodpile, by Ken Whitmore.† 9.00, London Sinfonietta, part 1: Birtwistle, Berio.† 9.45, Poetry Now. Reading. 10.00, London Sinfonietta, part 2: Tippett.† 10.30, Interval Reading. 10.40, London Sinfonietta, part 3: Lutoslawski.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

4
6.15 am, News; Farming Today. 6.35, Up to the Hour; Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, These You Have Loved. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: The Swallows are Back. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way visits Lavenham, Suffolk. 11.45, Speaking for Myself, part 4: Humour. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, The Burkiss Way. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One: News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Dumpling.† 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Bulldog Drummond, part 9. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity: A-Z of Musical Curios. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, The Six O'clock News. 6.30, Top of the Form. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Checkpoint. 7.45, The Glastonbury Ring: Portrait of Rutland Boughton, composer. 8.30, James Cameron. 8.45, Nation to Nation: Eurocommunism. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight: News. 10.30, Any Answers? 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Troubles, part 4. 11.15, Financial World. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.



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White/blue interior. Sunshine, HRW, radio, etc. Taxed to July, 1978. 5,000 miles only. H.P. available.
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May 1974, auto. white/black interior with black roof, power steering, heated rear window. 55,000 miles. radio. Chauffeur driver. Good condition. Full service history.
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75 (April) Silver Shadow
Finished in black, with black hide upholstery. Black Everflex roof. With electric sunroof, 2 Owners.
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1976 MODEL. P REG.
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Ashted 76311

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and ex-company car sale at Renault West London Western Avenue (near Park Royal underground station)
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1974 M reg., sable with cinnamon leather upholstery. Air conditioning, automatic locking system, p.a.s., radio, electric windows; taxed until April, '78. About 55,000 miles. Regularly serviced. £3,700 o.n.o.
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2 plus 2, 1976. Met grey, beige interior. Excellent condition, 5 new tyres. £4,900. H.P. arranged. Tel: Leamington Spa 24804.

MERCEDES 230.4 M REG. (JUNE)
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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . with God all things are possible."—St. Matthew 19: 26.

BIRTHS

AUSDEN.—On January 23rd, to Felicity (née Harvey) Lingian), wife of Anthony—a daughter.

BAINES.—On January 24th at Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital, Aldershot, to Janet (née Willison) and Andrew—a son (Peter), brother for Lucy and Simon.

BELL.—On January 5th at the Royal Free Hospital, to Bob and Marlatta—a son (Patrick).

DUBOIS.—On January 23rd, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Lilian and Pablo—a daughter (Clare Frances), a sister for Michael, Cecilia and Patrick.

FLETCHER.—On January 21st, in Norwich, to Beryl and John—a second son (Edmund Connop), brother to Harriet and Hilary.

HAWORTH.—On January 23th, at Cambridge, to Brigitte and Jonathan—a son (Nicholas Mark).

HOWIE.—On January 21st, to Paul and Lynne (née Franks)—a daughter (Jessica Louise), a sister for Joshua.

MACLEAR.—On January 20th to Lorna (née Hayward) and Andrew—a son (James Hayward).

MATTHEWS.—On January 19th at Preston Hospital, North Shields, to Kathleen and Raymond (née Knowles)—a son (Steven John Trevor).

MUMMERY.—On 23rd Jan, to Gale and Peter a daughter, Holly, Melissa, Margaret and sister for Amanda and Crispin.

NIJHAWAR.—On 24th January, 1978, to Nirmala and Suresh—a daughter, a sister for Poonam.

REYNOLDS.—On January 25th, at Bolitho Maternity Home, Penzance, to Ursula (née Laws) and Graham—a son (Joseph Peter).

MARRIAGES

DRON : BUCKLEY.—On January 23rd in London, Tony, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Dron, of Winterborne, Stickland, Dorset, and Diana, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Comdr. R. C. B. Buckley, G.M., and Mrs Buckley, of Barnes, S.W.13.

KASSAPIAN : LEE.—On Wednesday, 25th January, in St. Anselm's Church, Southall, Mr Peter Kassapian, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Stephano Kassapian and Mrs. Jeannette Lee, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Manley.

DEATHS

BANKS, FRANCES, aged 13, on Monday, 23 January, after a road accident on Blackheath. Daughter of Colin Banks and Caroline Grigson, Little Town Farm House, Broad Town, Wiltshire, and 29 Langton Way, S.E.3.

BEDFORD.—On Tuesday 24th January, 1978, Davis Evan, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., in his 80th year, peacefully, at home, 15 Parkfields, Putney, S.W.15. Husband of Audrey, father of William and John. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium, Monday 30th January, at 3.15 p.m. No memorial service by his special request. Family flowers only.

BING.—On 24 Jan., 1978, at Littlebourne Nursing Home, Canterbury, Nora Bing, M.B.E., aged 86 years. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Canterbury, on Tues., Jan. 31st, at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Barham. Flowers to Lyons Funeral Service, Canterbury. Tel.: 63308.

BRANDON.—On 25th January, 1978, Peggy Marjorie, dearly and devoted, beloved wife of Gabriel Ian Brandon of 2a Spencer Park, London, S.W.18 and sister of Geoffrey. Funeral, Putney Vale Crematorium, Kingston Vale, Tuesday, 31st January, 11 o'clock a.m. Flowers to Sanders and Sons, 33 Barnes High Street, S.W.13.

BROWNE.—On January 21 suddenly at her home, Stone Cottage, Erpingham, Norfolk, Norah Kathleen, sister of Jean Galloway and aunt of Tony and Felicity, aged 72 years. Cremation private. No flowers by request. Funeral service and interment of ashes at Aylmerton Church, Friday, January 27, at 11.30 a.m. Donations if desired for the Cromer lifeboat, c/o Fox's Funeral Service, Cromer.

BUCK.—On 25th January, at Tye Cottage, Great Horkesley, Reginald Shuttleworth, courageous and much loved husband of Dorothy, devoted father of Kathleen, John, Marie and Nancy, and beloved by his ten grandchildren. Cremation private. Memorial service at Lion Walk United Reformed Church, Colchester, at 2.30 p.m., February 9.

BUTTERFIELD.—On 23rd January, peacefully, in a nursing home, at Kings Langley, Alfreda Beatrice, aged 86 years. Funeral service West Herts Crematorium, Garston, Monday, January 30th, at 10.45. No flowers by request. Enquiries to Mac Lean, funeral service, Watford 23029.

CARTER.—On January 21st 1978, William James Carter, O.B.E., of 6 Upper Pines, Woodmansterne, aged 75 years, *peacefully, after much suffering, patiently borne.* Dear husband of Kathleen and father of Colin and Derek. Funeral service on Monday, January 30th, Chipstead Church, at 11 a.m., followed by cremation. Family flowers only, donation to the British Diabetic Association, care of J. Stoneman and Sons, Ltd., Doran Court, Redhill.

COOTE.—On 24th January, 1978, at her home "Delgany", 12 Belle Vue Road, Parkstone, Poole, after a long illness, borne with great courage and faith, Sheelagh (née Bischoff) beloved wife of Group Captain The Rev Denis Coote, C.B.E., and mother of Timothy and Caragh. Requiem at St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, on Tuesday next, 31st January, at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, but donations may be sent to The Macmillan Unit, Cancer Trust, Christchurch Hospital, Dorset.

COWDREY.—On 21st January, suddenly, at Mayday Hospital, Croydon, George, beloved husband of Molly and father of Michael, Liam, Imelda and George. Funeral service at St Chad's R.C. Church, Whitworth Road, S.E.25, at 10.00 on Monday, 30 January.

DROZDOWSKI.—On 22nd January, 1978, peacefully, in hospital, Dr Stanislaw of Keston, Kent. Requiem Mass at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst, Kent, Monday, 30th January, at 10.30 a.m.

DUCHENE.—On the 25th January, in Mount Alvernia, sister Magdalen, of Saint Teresa's Convent, Effingham. Funeral 2 p.m., Monday, January the 30th at the Convent, Effingham Hill, Bookham 52037.

EVERETTE.—On January 24th, 1978, peacefully, at Hindhead, Edith Hepburn, aged 88, widow of Dr Willis Eugenes Everette, The well known North American Anthropologist. Beloved sister of Col. P. V. A. Reid, the late Mary and Alvan Reid, and aunt of Jean, Anne, James and Josephine. Private cremation, at Aldershot. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

FIRFBRACE.—On January 25, in an Oxford hospital, Esmé, aged 82, widow of Brigadier R. C. Firebrace, C.B.E. Cremation private.

GILLEY.—On January 24th, 1978, peacefully, at Vale House, Farnham, Surrey, Francis Gilley, aged 91 years. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Mickleham, Surrey, at 10.30 a.m., Monday, January 30th, followed by interment at Rickmansworth, at 1.00 p.m.

HILL.—On 20th January, at Orpington Hospital, William Alfred, much loved husband of Tikva and father of Daphne and Sheila. No flowers, please. Donations, if desired, to Intensive Therapy Unit, Orpington Hospital, Orpington, Kent.

JACOMB-HOOD. — On January 23rd, 1978, suddenly, Stanley, beloved husband of Vera. (Cremation at Mortlake crematorium, S.W.14, on Monday, 30th of January, at 3.20 p.m. Private cremation. No flowers, by request.

OGDEN.—On 24th January, suddenly and peacefully at March, Cambridgeshire, Lionel Roy, beloved husband of Margot and father of Elizabeth. Funeral, St Wendreda's Church, March, 2.30 p.m., Saturday 28th January. Family flowers only, but donations to Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust, faculty of Homoeopathy, Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, WC1N 3HR.

OXLEY.—On January 23, 1978, at Charminster, Dorset, Major General Walter Hayes, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., in his 88th year. Much loved husband of Margaret and father of Elizabeth. Funeral service St. Mary's Church, Charminster, Monday, January 30, at 2 p.m. No flowers please, but donations, if wished to Charminster Church Restoration Fund.

PATTON, JOAN, on 23rd January, 1978. Funeral to be held, 12 noon, Tuesday 31st January, at North Sheen Cemetery. Flowers to H. Barkers, 235 Munster Road, Fulham S.W.6.

ROWLEY.—On January 24, suddenly, Elizabeth Sylvia (Betty) Rowley BSc. (née Barclay-Smith), widow of Robert H. T. Rowley, 55 Kreesworth Street, Royston, Herts.

SCOTSON.—On 24th January, 1978, at Yeovil District Hospital, Geoffrey Richard Francis, aged 69 years, of Emmetts Hay, East Orchard, Shaftesbury, Dorset. Funeral service Yeovil Crematorium, on Monday, 30 January, at 12.30 p.m. Enquiries to R. Nigel Pope, Funeral Directors, Woodlane, Stalbridge, Dorset. Tel: Stalbridge 62319.

WILLIAMSON Dr W. Alan M.R.C.P., loving husband of Janice and much loved son of Mr and Mrs J. Williamson, of Bath and dear brother of Nigel and Christopher, last week in Nigeria, aged 29.

WROE.—On January 24th, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, after a short illness, Elizabeth Mona, dearly loved wife of Donald and much loved by many nationalities. Funeral service at Compton Parish Church, Nr. Winchester, on Monday, January 30th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by cremation at Southampton. No flowers, please.

WYETH, REX.—On 23rd January, in hospital, father of Katya, partner in A. E. Wyeth and Co., solicitors of Lincolns Inn, London. Much loved by all, he will be sorely missed. Memorial service, to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WRIGHT.—A thanksgiving service for the life of Leslie Wright, will be held at St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London EC3A 6AT, at 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, 2nd February, 1978.

IN MEMORIAM

MAHON, BERNARD MICHAEL, January 26th, 1972.—In precious remembrance of my beloved Bernard and our great happiness together.—Jocelyn.

BEATTIE, PETER CHRISTOPHER.—with dearest love today and always.

DEEN, MAURICE EMILE.—Died January 26th, 1971, beloved husband of Anne and Father of John. So sadly missed by all his family and friends.

JEFFREYS, RUBY, died January 26, 1977.—Treasured memories of a sadly missed wife and mother who enriched the lives of all who knew her.—Coley, David, Ann, Joanna, Daniel, Lillian.

JOAN.—14.12.1917 - 26.1.1974. "Yet, O stricken heart, remember, O remember, How of human days, she lived the better part. April came to bloom and never dim December; Breathed its killing chills upon the head or heart. . . . Here she dwelt *through all the Singing Season.* And are the day of sorrow departed as she came."—H.W.S., W.S., J.S. and H.S.

METHLEY, MARGUERITE FRANCES.—Jan. 26. Infinite love to all eternity.—Virginia.

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See Business for Sale

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Much of our scientific research into cancer is done in our laboratories, but the Fund also has special units at certain of the great hospitals, to put knowledge at the service of patients. Please send a donation to help this work, to IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, Room 160P, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

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HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT or sold your own house, handled your own divorce, conducted your own defence in court. Book researcher would like to contact anyone who has handled their own legal affairs without a solicitor.—Box 0531 K, The Times.

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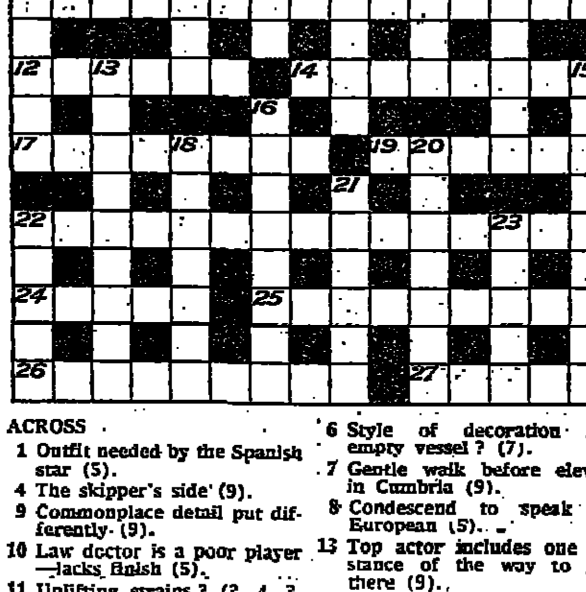
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,818



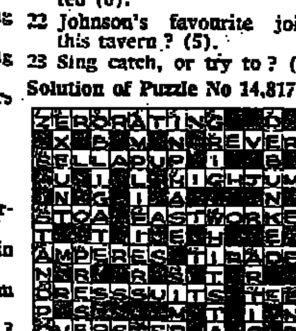
ACROSS

1 Outfit needed by the Spanish star (5).
4 The skipper's side (9).
9 Commonplace detail put differently (9).
10 Law doctor is a poor player—lacks finish (5).
11 Uplifting strains? (3, 4, 3, 5).
12 Jane's article about mixing suet (6).
14 Star makes bloomer before ski-trip (8).
17 No doubt their enthusiasm would be catching (8).
19 "Meadow, grove, and ——" (Wordsworth) (6).
22 Queen I met at Aintree on trip (5, 10).
24 Some indication in opening of the contest (5).
25 Could be used in stocking old drink? (5-4).
26 Later, Cole collected letters of voters (9).
27 Marble passage (5).

DOWN

1 Offensive letters from parent about gun repair (9).
2 It is played for money in US (5).
3 Where cattle might be warm and dry in wild gale (7).
4 Cheeky chap on board? (6).
5 Heart-broken country nymph (8).
6 Style of decoration for empty vessel? (7).
7 Gentle walk before eleven in Cumbria (9).
8 Condescend to speak of European (5).
13 Top actor includes one instance of the way to get there (9).
15 Kipling's work on crazy rebel youth leader in S African town (9).
16 Argumentative type, figuratively speaking? (8).
18 Excuse made before writing (7).
20 Is one swallowed by a fish in N Africa? (7).
21 Field-marshal gets the foreign decoration, gold mounted (6).
22 Johnson's favourite joint, this tavern? (5).
23 Sing catch, or try to? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,817



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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£1,000 TO CHARITY

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EMBAJADA DE ESPANA

Aviso a los Españoles

Formacion Censo Electoral Especial

El Real Decreto 3.341 de 31 de diciembre de 1977 establece la formación de un censo electoral especial para los españoles en el extranjero.

A estos efectos y con el fin de conseguir una participación lo más completa posible de todos los españoles en las actividades políticas de la Nación y, muy especialmente en las votaciones y elecciones:

1.—Todos los españoles, mayores de 17 años, que residan habitualmente en Gran Bretaña podrán censarse en el último municipio de residencia en España o en el municipio de su nacimiento, a través del Consulado Español de su demarcación.

2.—Los españoles nacidos en el extranjero que nunca hayan residido en España se censarán en el municipio de la última residencia de sus padres, o en el del nacimiento de éstos o de sus ascendientes directos.

3.—La inscripción se hará por correo remitiendo al Consulado (1) el impreso, en duplicado ejemplar, que les serán facilitados por los Consulados Generales, Agregadurías y Oficinas Laborales, centros y Asociaciones españolas, etc., a petición propia. El impreso deberá acompañarse de fotocopia de las tres primeras páginas de su pasaporte, de su certificado de nacionalidad o de cualquier otro documento acreditativo de su identidad, extendido por Autoridades Españolas.

4.—El plazo para inscribirse queda abierto hasta el día 15 de febrero de 1978.

5.—Las solicitudes que no se envíen a través del Consulado y por el procedimiento descrito no podrán ser admitidas.

6.—Es conveniente que cumplimenten la mencionada solicitud todos los españoles, incluso aquellos que hayan realizado previamente otra semejante en virtud de anteriores normas.

(1) CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPANA EN LONDRES
20 Draycott Place, LONDRES, S.W.3
Teléfono. 584 7405

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPANA EN LIVERPOOL
21 Rodney Street, LIVERPOOL
Teléfono: 708 7400

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPANA EN SOUTHAMPTON
Richmond House, Terminus Terrace, College Street, SOUTHAMPTON
Teléfono: 38835/6

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The Secretary.

HELP THE AGED HOUSING APPEAL,
Room TIC,
26 Dover St,
London W.1

CONGRATULATIONS

The President, Officers, Committee and members of the Old Masonian's Association, wish to congratulate their former headmaster Mr Norman T. Sinclair, on his 80th birthday and they greet him well.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of Militaria including uniforms, 1,000's of unique model soldiers and 100's of historical documents. Also available collection of water colours, model boats, scrimshaw, archaeological specimens—Roman, Egyptian and earlier. Ideas for display or other suggestions.—Box 0513 K, The Times.

SLOW PAYING DEBTORS. See Commercial Services.

ANTIQUES in Hertfordshire for Secretary. See Secretarial Col.

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WHAT'S SO UNFAIR about killing the unborn? They can't be seen, protest or hit back, can they? LIFE (0926-21587).

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WANTED, English families South Coast to accommodate two 15-year-old German boys, 26th July to 20th September, as paying guests or exchange similar English boys.—Box 0218 K, The Times.

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IRISH COTTAGE, take views, Wicklow mountains.—See Country Properties.

REGENT ST., c £4,000, Secretary.—See La Creme de la Creme.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—Family cottage.—See Prop. Under £25,000.

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TOP QUALITY Menswear purchased by "Almost New".—See Wanted today.

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SENIOR SECRETARY, c. £4,500.—See Creme de la Creme.

STILLITRON Arabic due Spring '78, 25% off Jan. Inquiries see Services.

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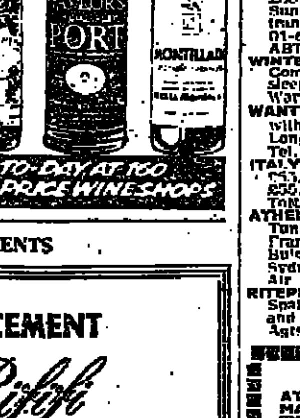
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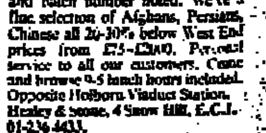
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